

# THE CENTURY DICTIONARY 

# PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF <br> WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, Ph. D., LL. D. 

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TTHE plan of "The Century Dictionary" in- miliar examples are words ending in or or our cludes three things: the construction of a general dictionary of the English language Which shall be serviceable for every literary and practical use ; a more complete collection of the technical terms of the various sciences, arts, trades, and professions than has yet been attempted; and the addition to the definitions proper of such related encyclopedic matter, with pictorial illustrations, as shall constitnte a convenient book of general reference.

About 200,000 words will be defined. The Dictionary will be a practically complete record of all the noteworthy words which have been in use since English literature has existed, especially of all that wealth of new words and of applications of old words which has sprung from the development of the thought and life of the nineteenth century. It will record not merely the written language, but the spoken language as well (that is, all important provincial and colloquial words), and it will include (in the one alphabetical order of the Dictionary) abbreviations and such foreign words and phrases as have become a familiar part of English speech.

## THE ETYMOLOGIES.

The etymologies have been written anew on a uniform plan, and in accordance with the established principles of comparative philology. It has been possible in many cases, by means of the fresh material at the disposal of the etymologist, to clear up doubts or difficulties hitherto resting upon the history of particular words, to decide definitely in favor of one of several suggested etymologies, to discard numerous current errors, and to give for the first time the history of many words of which the etymologies were previously unknown or erroneously stated. Beginning with the current accepted form of spelling, each importaut word has been traced back through earlier forms to its remotest known origin. The various prefixes and suffixes useful in the formation of English words are treated very fully in separate articles.

## HOMONYMS.

Words of various origin and meaning but of the same spelling, have been distinguished by small superior figures ( $1,2,3$, etc.). In numbering these homonyms the rule has been to give precedence to the oldest or the most familiar, or to that one which is most nearly English in origin. The superior numbers apply not so much to the individual word as to the group or root to which it belongs, hence the different grammatical uses of the same homonym are numbered alike when they are separately entered in the Dictionary. Thus a verb and a noun of the same origin and the same present spelling receive the same superior number. Bnt when two words of the same form and of the same radical origin now differ considerably in meaning, so as to be used as different words, they are separately numbered.

## THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

Of the great body of words constituting the familiar language the spelling is determined by well-established usage, and, however accidental and unacceptable, in many cases, it may be, it is not the office of a dictionary like this to propose improvements, or to adopt those which have been proposed and hare not yet won some degree of acceptance and use. But usage is wavering, more than one form being sanctioned by excellent authorities, either in this country or Great Britain, or in both. Fa-
as labor, labour), in or or re (as center, centre), in ize or ise (as civilizc, civilise); those having a single or double consonant after an unaccented vowel (as traveler, traveller), or spelled with e or with ce or $\propto$ (as hemorrhage, hcemorrhage); and so on. In such eases both forms are given, with an expressed preference for the briefer one or the one more accordant with native analogies.

## THE PRONUNCIATION.

No attempt has been made to record all the varietios of popular or even educated utterance, or to report the determinations made by different recognized authorities. It has been necessary rather to make a selection of words to which alternative pronnnciations should be accorded, and to give preference among these according to the circumstances of each particular ease, in view of the general analogies and tendencies of English utterance. The scheme by which the pronunciation is indicated is quite simple, avoiding over-refinement in the discrimination of sounds, and being designed to be readily understood and used. (See Key to Pronunciation on back oover.)

## UEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

In the preparation of the definitions of common worde, there has been at hand, besides the material generally accessible to students of the language, a special collection of quotations selected for this work from English books of all kinds and of all periods of the language, which is probably much larger than any which has hitherto been made for the use of an English dictionary, except that accumulated for the Philological Society of London. Thousands of non-technical words, many of them occurring in the classics of the language, and thousands of meaninge, many of them familiar, which have not hitherto been noticed by the dictionaries, have in this way been obtained. The arrangement of the definitions historically, in the order in which the senses defined have entered the language, has been adopted wherever possible.

## THE QUOTATIONS.

These form a very large collection (about 200,000), representing all periods and branches of English literature. The classics of the language have been drawn upon, and valuable citations have been made from less famous authors in all departments of literature. American writers especially are represented in greater fullness than in any similar work. A list of anthors and works (and editions) cited will be published with the concluding part of the Dictionary.

## DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

Much space has been devoted to the special terms of the various sciences, fine arts, mechanical arts, professions, and trades, and much care has been bestowed npon their treatment. They have been collected by an extended search through all branches of literature, with the design of providing a very complete and many-sided technical dictionary. Many thousands of words have thus been gathered which have never before been recorded in a general dictionary, or even in special glossaries. To the biological sciences a degree of prominence has been given corresponding to the remarkable recent increase in their vocahulary. The new material in the departments of biology and zoology includes not less than five thousand words and senses not recorded even in special dietionaries. In the treatment of phy-
ical arts and trades, and of the philological sciences, an equally broad method has been adopted. In the definition of theological and ecclesiastical terms, the aim of the Dictionary has been to present all the special doctrines of the different divisions of the Church in such a manner as to convoy to the reader the actual intent of those who accept them. In defining legal terms the design has been to offer all the information that is needed by the general reader, and also to aid the professional reader by giving in-a concise form all the important echnical words and meanings. Special atten tion has also been paid to the definitions of the principal terms of painting, etching, engraving, and various other art-processes; of architecture, sculpture, archæology, decorative art, ceramics, ete.; of musical terms, nautical and military terms, etc.

## ENCYCLOPEDIC FEATURES.

The inclusion of so extensive and varied a vocabulary, the introduction of special phrases, and the full description of things often found essential to an intelligible definition of their names, would alone have given to this Dietionary a distinctly encyclopedie character. It has, however, been deemed desirable to go somewhat further in this direction than these conditions render strictly necessary.
Accordingly, not only have many technical matters been treated with unusual fullness, but much practical information of a kind which dictionaries have hitherto excluded has been added. The result is that "The Century Dictionary" covers to a great extent the field of the ordinary eneyclopedia, with this principal difference - that the information given is for the most part distributed under the individual words and phrases with which it is connected, instead of being collected under a few general topics. Proper names, both biographical and geographical,'are of course omitted, except as they appear in derivative adjectives, as Darwinian from Darvin, or Indian from India. The alphabetical distribution of the encyclopedic matter under a large number of words will, it is believed, be found to be particularly helpful in the search for those detaile which are generally looked for in works of reference.

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

The pictorial illustrations have been so selected and executed as to be subordinate to the text, while possessing a considerable degree of independent suggestiveness and artistie value. To secure technical accuracy, the illustrations have, as a rule, been selected by the specialists in charge of the various departmente, and have in all cases been examined by them in proofs. The cuts number about six thousand.

MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.
"The Century Dictionary" will he comprised in about 6,500 quarto pages. It is published by subscription and in twenty-four parts or sections, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes, if desired by the subseriber. These sections will be issued about once a month. The price of the sections is $\$ 2.50$ each, and no subscriptions are taken except for the ontire work.
The plan of the Dictionary is more fully described in the preface (of which the above is in part a condensation), which accompanies the first section, and to which reference is made.
A list of the abbreviations used in the etymologies and definitions, and keys to pronunciations and to signs used in the etymologies,
halve 10
2．To join，as two pieces of timher，by cutting away one half or an equal portion in depth of each，so as to let them into each other．This is done to produce either a lap－
joint，s dovetaii，a scarl，or a
notched joit or cormen notched joiat or common
halving．The upper figure
l＇epreseuts represents the slmpie lap－
joint，and the lower one the com thalving．
halvet，$a$ ．and $n$ ．An ob－ solete variant of half．

halved（hävd），a．In
bot．，with one half，or nearly so，of a nominally bilateral organ wanting，as in the leaves of some begonias；dimidiate．
halve－net，haave－net（hâv＇net），n．［＜Icel hafr，a kind of net for herring－fishing，$+E$ ． net $1, n$ ．］A standing net placed within water－ mark to prevent the fishes from returning with the tide．［Seotch．］
halves（hävz），$n$ ．Plural of half．
halving－belt（hä＇ving－belt），$n$ ．A belt crossed between two pulleys to make thern revolve in opposito directions．
halwet，$n$ ．and $v$ ．A Middle English form of haly（há＇li），an obsolete（Middle English） or dialectal（Scoteh）form of holy．
halyard，halliard（hal＇yärrd），n．［Also writ－ ten haliard，haulyard；commouly regarded as＜ halel + yard 1 ，＂beeause they hale or draw the yards into their places＂（Skeat），but more prob－ ably a perversion，accommodated to this notion （or to lanyard，laniard，q．v．），of an earlier hal－ lier or＊halier，equiv．to lualer or hauler，〈hale ${ }^{1}+$ －ier ${ }^{1}$ ．Hallier does oceur in other senses：see Naut．，a rope or purchase used to nasts or stays．All yards have halyards except the lower yards and lower topsail－yards．
Each mast has oniy two shrouds of twisted rattan，which are often both shifted to the weather－side；snd the hal－
yard，when the yard is up，serves instead of s third siroud． Anson，Voyages， 11.10.
Crowfoot－halyards，lines rumning through a block on a stay，used for tightening the backbone of sm swning－－ end of a gaff is hoisted．－Signal－halyards，light lines running through shesves at the gatf－ends or mastheads， used for hoisting flags．
My attention was now directed by one of the men to the ＂Waidershare，＂whe was trying to signai us by means of a lantern made fast to the peak signal halyards snd run
up and down．
IF．C．Russell，Ssilor＇s Sweetheart，iil．
Throat－halyard，the rope or purchase by which the end
halyard－rack（hal＇yạ̈rd－rak），n．Naut．，a wood－ en framework in which the running part of any lialyard is kept coiled，so that it may always be clear for rumning．
Halymeda，Halymedidæ．See Halimeda，Hali－
medidee． medide．
Halymenia（hal－i－mē ni－ä），n．［NL．（Agardh， 1842），appar．irreg．＜Gr．al $\lambda$ s，the sea，$+\mu \eta \nu$ ， month，or moon．］A genus of marine algæ be－ longing to the natural order Cryptonemex，tribe Gastrocarpese，characterized by the cylindra－ ceous or compressed，gelatinous，membrana－ ceous fronds，which are dichotomous，pinnate， or variously branched，and by the simple cor－ tical layer formed of small oblong cells，its mo－ dullary portiou being formed of large cells and interual articulated branching filaments．The speeies are natives of the warmer seas．
Halymenieæ（hal＂ $\left.\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{me}-\overline{n i n}^{\prime} \overline{\bar{e}}-\bar{\theta}\right)$ ，n．pl．pl．［NL．，く Halymenia + －ce．$]$ Onie of the families of algw
established by Kutzing in 1843，coming under his order Peribtastece of the class Heterocarpere． Halymenites（hal＂i－mē̄－nít $\mathrm{t} \overline{\mathrm{z}}$ ），$n$ ．［NL．，$\langle$ so named by Sternberg in 1838 from its sup， posed affinity with Halymenia．As emended by Schimper in 1869，it embraces forms with coriaceons or
membranaceous，flattened or terete sud fistulous fronds and tubercled or punctiform sporangis immersed in the lamina of the frond．These forms sre found in the Cre taceus snd Tertisry formations of Europe and America， being speciaily abundant in the passage－beds between
these two systems of rocks．II．major is a iarge branch－ these two systems of rocks．HI．Major is a iarge branch－
ing spectes with eylindricai，holiow warty fronds，very abundsut in the Upper Cretaceous of the Rocky Mountain halymotet，$n$ ．Same as hallmote． Halysereæ（lial－i－ses＇rcè－è），n．pl．［NL．く Maly－
［Nis tion of plants，a suborder of the Fuctcece，hav－ ing the fronds polysiphonous，barked，jointed， or continuous，and the vesicles scattered over the surface of the frond or collected into heaps．

Halyseridea．
Halyserideæ（（lal／＂i－sẹ－rid ${ }^{\prime}$ ộ－ē），n．pl．［NL．，く Malyseris（－rid－）＋－ece．］Endlicher＇s name （1843）for the Halysercre．
Halyseris（ha－lis＇e－ris），n．［NL．，appar．irreg． （ìr．àns，the sea，＂$+\sigma \hat{\varepsilon} \mu \iota$, endive，chicory．］A genus of marine alge，named by Targioni，but tirst described by Agardh in 1817，belongiug to the natural order lictyotere，and type of the suborder Halyserea．The frond is flat，dichetomons， snd membrsnsceous，with a median nerve．The spores are naked，snd united in sori longitudinaliy arraaged
along each side of the costa．About a dozen snecies are along each side of the costa．About a dozen species are
known，inhsbiting the warner seas．A fossil form has known，inhsbiting the warmer seas．A fossi1 form has been found in the Oöite of York
 sers + －ites．］A genus of fossil algæ named by Sternberg in 1838 and emended by Schimper in 1869，having the slender fronds many times dichotomously divided，the branches being pro－ vided with a thick costa acuminate at the apex． They occur chiefly in the Devonian snd in the Upper Cre－ taceous of Europe，but aiso sparingly in the intermediate strata．
Halysidota（hal＂i－si－dō＇tï），$n$ ．［NL．，くGri．ai $1, v$－ aidarós，wrought in chain fashion，くádvors，a chain．］A genus of American arctid moths． IT．caryor is the common hickory tussock－moth H．caryar is the common hickory tussock－moth
of North America．Originally Halesidota．Hüb－ ner， 1816.
Halysites（hal－i－sī＇tēz），u．［NL．（Fischer），く Gr． àvats，a chain．］The typical genus of chain－ corals of the family Hulysitide：same as Ca－ tenipora．
Halysitidæ（hal－i－sit＇i－dē），u．pl．［NL．，＜Haly－ sites +- ide．$]$ A family of paleozoic tabulate corals，taking name from the genus Halysites； the chain－corals．
Halysitinæ（hal＂i－si－tī＇nē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Haly－ sites + －ince．］A subfamily of chain－corals，re－ ferred to Favositida．Edwards and Haime， 1849. Halytherium，$n$ ．See Halitherium．
ham ${ }^{1}$（ham），$n$ ．［く ME．hanme，homme，く AS hamm $=$ D．ham $=$ MLG．ham，hamme $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ． hamma，MHG．hamme，G．dial．hamme，the ham， ＝Icel．höm，the ham or hauneh of a horse，＝ Sw．dial．ham，the hind part of the knee；prol． jambe $=\mathbf{S p}$. Pg．It．gamba，ML．gamba，leg（see gamb，jamb），ult．of Celtic origin）；ef．W．Ir． Gael．cam，crooked，L．camur，crooked；L．eat－ mera，camara，＜Gr．кацápa，a vault，chamber， ete．：see cam ${ }^{2}$ ，camera，camber ${ }^{1}$ ，chamber，etc．］ 1．The back of tho thigh；the thigh as a whole； in the plural，the gluteal region；the buttocks． They［old men］have a pleotiinl lack of wit，together
with most weak hams．

Hark ye，pupil；
Go ss I taught you，hsng more upon your hams，
And put your knees out bent．
the caia＇s 4 ． At the caia＇s those who sttended the consui kneeled on
the sopha，resting behind on their hams，which is a very humble posture．Pococke，Description of the East，II．i． 102. 2．In anat．，specifically，the back of the knee； the lozenge－shaped area behind the knee， bounded by the hamstrings and heads of the calf－museles，teelinically called the popliteal space．－3．The thigh of an animal slanghtered for food；particularly，the thigh of a hog salted and cured or dried in smoke．

Thy truffles，Perigord！thy hams，Bayonne
ham $^{2}$（hain），n．1t．An obsolete（Middle Eng－ lish and Anglo－Saxon）form of homed．－2．In historical use，with reference to the Anglo－ Saxon period，a village or town；more specifi－ cally，a manor or private estate with a commu－ nity of serfs upon it：much used in compound local names，as in Birmingham，Nottingham．
Their homes，indeed，must have been scantily sprinkied over the wild and half－reclaimed country；but scant 88
they were，these＂hams＂and＂tons＂told ss plainiy as in they were，these＂hams＂and＂tons＂told ss plainiy as in other districts the tale of Engisisi colonization．

J．R．Green，Making of Eng．，p． 70.
ham ${ }^{3}$（ham），n．［＜ME．ham，hamme（in comp． names），く AS．ham（hamm－），an inclosure，fold， dwelling，chicfly in comp．，in local names，in which it beeame confused with $\mathrm{ham}^{2}$ ，similarly used（see ham²，2）．Cf．hem ${ }^{1}$ ，hemble．］A stinted common pasture for cows．（Brose．［Prov．Eng．］ hama（hā＇mạ̀i），n．Same as ama．
Hamacanthà（ham－a－kan＇thặ），n．［NL．，〈Gr． a $\mu a$ ，together，+ áкаvөa，thorn．］The typical genus of IIamacanthince．J．E．Gray．
［N］${ }^{\prime}$

Heterorhaphille，typified by tho genus Hama－ ean tha，having megascleres as oxea or styli，and microscleres as diancistre．
hamadryad（ham＇a－drī－ad），（д．；pl．hamadjy－ ads，hamadryades（－adz，ham－ą－dri＇ 2 －dèz）．［＜L． hamadryas，pl．hamadryades，＂く，Gr．＂áadpvás，pl．
 ther with（＝E．same，q．v．）（or a－copulative）， + d $\rho$ is，a tree，esp．the oak－tree，$=$ E．tree ${ }_{5}$ isee dryad．］1．Iu Gr．myth．，a wood－nymph be－ lieved to livo and dio with the tree to which she was attached．

They were calicd Dryades and Uamadryades，becsuse hey begin to live with oakes，snd perish together．

Sandys，tr．of Ovid＇Metamorph．，viii．，notes．
The common opinion concerning the nymphs whom the sncients called ha madryads is more to the honcur of trees than snything yet mentioned．It was thought that the trees mere especially oaks，that they lived and died to gether．

Spectator，No． 589
Ism not sure that the tree wass gainer when the hama－ dryad flitted and left it nothing but ship－timber．

2．In entom．：（a）A dryad or wood－nymph，a butterfly of the old genus Hamadryas．（b）pl． A group of lepidopterous insects．－3．In her－ pei．，a large，hooded，venomous Indian serpent， Naja hamadryas or Hamadryas claps，now Ophio－ phagus elaps．It is related to the cobra．－4． In mammal．，a large Abyssinian baboon，Cyno－ cephalus hamadryas，with long mane and whis－ kers and tufted tail．Also called hebe．
Hamadryas（ha－mad＇ri－as），$n$ ．［NL．：see luama－ dryad．］1．A genus of lepidopterous insects． Hübner，1816．－2．A genus of venomous ser－ pents，of the family Elapide．See Ophiophayus． J．E．Gray，1840．－3．A genus of mollusks．－ 4．［l．c．］The specific name of a baboon，Cyno－ cephalus hamadryas．
hamal（ham＇al），n．［Turk．hammāl，〈 Ar．ham－ mäl，a porter，carrier，＜hamala，carry，bear．］ A porter in Constantinople．Two hsmals earry im－ mense weights between them，suspended from poles sup－ ported on their shouiders．
Hamamelaceæ（ham＂a－mē－lā＇sēe－e ），n．pl．［NL． Hamamelis + －acere．］See Hamamelidea．
Hamameleæ（ham－a－mé＇lēē），n．pl．［NL．， Hamamelis + －ea．］In the classification of De Candolle，Gray，and others，a tribe or subor－ der of plants，of the natural order Hamamelidea， embracing the genera Hamamelis，Fothergilla， ete．，and distinguished from the Balsemifuc， to which Liquidambar helongs，by their one－ ovuled cells and more apparent floral envelops． Hamamelidaceæ（ham－at－mē－li－dā＇sē̄－̄e），u．pl． ［N1．，くHantmelis（－lidl－）＋－acere．］Same as Ilamamelidere．Lindley， 1846.
Hamamelideæ（ham＂an－mẹ̄－lid＇ē－ē），$n . p l$ ．［NL． SHamamelis（－lid－）＋－ece．］A natnral order of dicotyledonous polypetalous or sometimes apet－ alous trees or shrubs，chiefly characterized by the inferior or half－inferior ovary and the soli－ tary ovule pendent from the apex of the cell， embracing about 30 species belonging to half as many small genera，of which Hamamelis（the wych－hazel）and Liquidambar（the sweet－gnm） are the most important．Proposed by Robert Brown in 1818．Also Hamamelacere and Hama－ melidacea．
Hamamelis（ham－a－mē＇lis），n．［NL．，〈 Gr．i $\mu a$ $\mu \eta \lambda i s$ ，a tree with fruit like the pear，a kind of medlar or service－tree，＜$\tilde{a} \mu a$ ，together with，＋ $\mu \bar{\eta} \lambda o v$ ，apple or other tree－fruit．］The typical genus of the natural order Hamamelidea＇，found－ ed by Linnæus in 1753，embracing ？species of shrubs or small trees，and distinguished from related genera by the 4 －parted flowers， deeply lobed calyx，blunt anthers，and decidu－ ous leaves．One of the species is the wych－hazei of North America；the other is 8 native of Japan．The flowers are polygamous，the staminate（male）oaes having etals，which expsnd in autumn siter ihe iesves have falien．The iesves are isrge，crenate，and un－ equal at the base．The fruit is a dry，woody espsule．See uych－hazel．
hamarthritis（ham－är－thrítis），n．［NL．，＜Gr． a $\mu \alpha \rho \theta \rho i t / s$, gout in all the joints at once，$<a \mu \alpha_{2}$ together，$+\dot{a} \rho \theta \rho \bar{\tau} \ell \varsigma$ ，gout：see arthritis．］In pathol．，arthritis，or moro specifically gout，in all the joints．
hamartialogy（ha－mår－ti－al＇ó－ji），$n$ ．［＜Gr．
 －ology．］1．That part of theology which treats of the origin，nature，operations，and effects of $\sin$ ；the doctrine of $\sin$ ：a subdivision of anthropology．－2．A treatise or dissertation on $\sin$ ．
［N1．．，＜Hamacantha + ince．］A subfanily of hamartite（ham＇är－tit），$n$ ．See fluoccrite．
hamate（hā＇mẩt），a．［＜L．hamatus，furnished with a hook，hooked，（hamus，a hook．］ 1. Höoked；entangled．［Rare．］
To explatn cohe
tum per lgnotius．
2．In zoöl．，hooked；uncinate：same as hamu late．［Rare．］－3．In bot．，curved like a hook hooked at the tip：said of hairs，spines，etc
hamated（hā＇mā－ted），a．Hooked，or set with hooks．［Rare．］
Nothing less than a vololent hest can disentangle these creatures from their hamated station of life．

Swift，Mechanical Operstlons of the Spirit．
ham－beetle（ham＇bē＂tl），n．A beetle，Corynetes （or Necrobia）rufipes，the larva of which often does great damage to cured hams in the United States．More fully called red－legged ham－bectle．


Reddegged Ham－betle（Corynetes rufipes）．



Two other beetles，the bacon－beetle，Silpha americana， and the larder－beetle，Dermestes lardarius，also occasion－ ally injure hams，snd the name may be slso spplicd to them． But both the latter chiefly sffect taluted or spoiled hams， while the true ham－beetle sttscks well－cured hams．See slso cut under bacon－beetle
hamble（ham＇bl），v．；pret．and pp．hambled， ppr．hambling．［Also dial．hemmel，hamel； ＜ME．hamelen，mutilate，＜AS．hamelian（only once），mutilate（ $=$ OFries．homelia（also in ver－ bal n．homelenga，hamelinga，hemelenga，hemi－ linge，mutilation，as of the beard $=$ OHG．ham－ clōn，MHG．hameh，mutilate，main，G．ham－ meln，hämmeln，geld（lambs），＝Icel．humla＝ ODan．hamle，mutilate，maim），く＂hamol（found in only one passage，in def．form as noun，homo－ la，homela，used to designate a person with his head shaved（as a mark of disgrace）；cf．OSc． homyll，howmel，mod．hummel，hummle，having no horns（of a cow），humiock，a polled cow， also a person whoso head has been sliaved or hair cut：see further under humble ${ }^{3}, \tau . t$ ．， which is ult．a doublet of hamble）$=\mathrm{D}$ ．hamel， wether，$=\mathrm{MLG}$ ．hamel，castrated wether，$=$
OHG ．hamal，mutilated，cut off $\rangle \mathrm{OHG}$ ．hamul， n．，a（castrated）wetlier，MHG．hamel，a wether， also a precipitous height，a cliff，also a stick （cut off），G．hammel，a wether，mutton，$>$ SW． hammel＝ODan．hammel，a wether）．Cf．OIIG． ham（hamm－），mutilated，crippled，lame，para－ lytic，MHG．hamen，G．hammen，maim，curtail， and also OFries．hemma，hamma，hinder，ob－ struct（ a limb），MHG．hamen，hemmen，G．hem men，Dan．hemme，Sw．hämma，stop，hinder cheek：senses near that of the ult．allied $\mathbf{E}$ hamper：sce hamper ${ }^{1}$ ，hem ${ }^{1}$ ， $\boldsymbol{r}^{\text {．］I．trans．It．}}$ To mutilate；hamstring；ent away．

Algate s foot is hameled of thy sorwe．
To hammel，or ham－string，to cut the ham，to hongh．
2．To cut ont the balls of the feet of（dogs）， o as to render them unfit for hunting．
II，intrans．To walk lame；limp：in this sense sually hammel，hammle．［Prov．Eng．］
Hambletonian（ham－bl－tō＇ni－an），n．［From Black Hambleton，a race－course in Yorkshire， England．］The name of a breed of American trotting－horses descended from Hambletonian （foaled in 1849），and more remotely from Mes－ senger，an English thoroughbred．
hambroline（ham＇brō－lin），$n$ ．Naut．，a sort of small line used for seizings．
Hamburg（ham＇bérg），n．1．An excellent black variety of the Vitis vimifera or Enropean grape， indigenous in Tyrol，where it is called Trol－ linger or Tirolinger，and perhaps the favorite grape thronghout the world for hothouse culti vation．The berries are oblong，snd of a peculiarly delt－ cste and refreshing flsvor．Commonly called black IIam－ burg．The muscat llamburg is a varlety differing but ittle from the other
2．A variety of the domestic hen，of small size， with rose comb and blue legs，and the plumage of the male in general similar to that of the female．There are blsck Hamburgs，snd gold－and sil－ ver－（yellow－snd white－）spangled snd penciled Hsmburgs， the spangling or penciling being black on sy yellow or white ground．Tbey are smoog the prettiest of fowls，sud a
exceedingly prolific lsyers，though the eggs are small．

2696
The Hamburghs，crroneously so called from a name mingham shows，are chiefly breeds of Engllsh ortgln
hame ${ }^{1}$（hām），n．［＜ME．hame，home，＜AS． hama，homa，a cover，skin，$=\mathrm{OS}$. hamo $=$ OFries． homa，hama，a cover，＝D．haam，a hame（def．2）， $=\mathrm{MLG}$. ham $=\mathrm{OHG}$. hamo，MHG．hame，ham，G． hamen＝Icel．haner＝Dan．ham＝Goth．＂hama， a cover，covering（ $>g a$－hamon，cover）．In sense 2 the word is perhaps of D．origin．］1t．A cov－ cring；a skin；a membrane．

Of he caste hts dragouns hame．
King Alisaunder（ed．Skeat），1． 391. nula

Prompt．Parn．
2．One of two curved pieces of wood or metal in the harness of a draft－horso，to which the traces are fastened，and which lie upon the collar or have pads attached to them fitting the horse＇s neck．See cut under harness．－Hame－ straps or hame－strings，the straps or strings which ness．
hame ${ }^{2}$（hām），n．An obsolete or dialectal form of halm ${ }^{1}$ ．
hame ${ }^{3}$（hàm），n．A Scoteh form of home ${ }^{\text {l }}$ hamel（ham＇el），v．See hamble．
hamelett，$n$ ．See hamlet ${ }^{1}$
Hamelia（ha－méli－äd），n．［NL．，named after the French botanist Du Hamel（Duhamel－Du－ monceau，1700－82）．］A genus of tropical or subtropical American shrubs，fonnded by Jac－ quin in 1763 ，belonging to the natural order Rubiceea，and type of the tribe Hameliea，hav－ ing a 5 －lobed calyx， 5 －ribbed corolla with sta－ mens inserted at the base of its tube，a fusiform stigma，and tho flowers arranged in scorpioid cymes．The genus embraces 6 or 8 species，several of which，especially II．patens，have hsndsome flowers，snd re ln cultivation as stove－piants．II．ventricosa，a nstive of Jamsica，is there called Spanish elm．
Hameliaceæ（ha－mē－li－ $\bar{a} ' s \bar{e}-\bar{\theta}), n, p l . ~[N L . ~(A . ~$ Richard，1834），く Hamelia＋－acea．］A group of genera of rubiaceous plants，of which Ha－ melia is the type，equal to the tribe Hamelien of De Candolle
Hamelidæ（ha－mel＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Hame－ lia + －ida．］In Lindley＇s system，a suborder of Cinehonacec，having tho genns Hamelia as the type，and smbstantially the same as the tribe Hamelice of De Candolle．
Hamelieæ（ham－è－li＇ē－ē），n．pl．［NL．，くHamelia $+-e x$.$] A tribe of plants，of the natural order$ Rubiacea，established by Bentham and Hooker in 1783 ，having the corolla－lobes imbricate or twisted in the bud，the ovary 2 －to many－celled， with many ovnles in each cell，and a fleshy or coriaceous，many－seeded，berry－like fruit．It em－ braces 6 geners，sll hut one of which are nstlves of trop－ ical America；one，Bertiera，is also found in tropical Atrica and one，Gouldia，is confined to the IIawailian islands．
hamely（hām＇li），a．A Scoteh form of homely． bamert，$n$ ．An obsolete form of hammer ${ }^{1}$ ．
hamesucken（häm＇suk－n），$n$ ．［Sc．，＜AS．hām－ sōen，an attack on a man＇s house，also the fine therefor $(=$ Icel．heimsōkn ；ef．OFries．hām－， hēmsekenge，hemsekninge，an attack on one＇s honse，MLG．heimsole，an attack on one＇s house， heimsokinge，visit，attack，Dan．hjemsögelse，Sw hemsökande，hemsökelse，hemsökning，visitation infliction，MHG．heimesuoche，heimsuoche，$G$ heimsuchung，visitation，punishment，MLG． heimsohen，visit，attack a house，MHG．heimesuo－ chen，heimsuochen，G．heimsuchen，visit，punish， Dan．hjemsöge $=$ Sw．hemsöka，visit upon，in fest），〈häm，home，+ sōen，a seeking：see home ${ }^{1}$ and soken．］In Seots law，the offense of felo niously beating or assaulting a person in his own house or dwelling－place．Also homesocken．
hamfatter（hamo＇fat＂er），n．A term of con－ tempt for an actor of a low grade，as a negro minstrel．Said to be derived from an old－style minstrel．Said to be derived from an ol＂
negro song ealled＇The Ha
hami，$n$ ．Plural of hamus．
hamiform（ham＇i－fôrm），a．［＜L．hamus，a hook，＋forma，shape．］Hamate or hamulate in form；unciform；uncinate．
Hamiglossa（ham－i－glos＇ai），n．pl．［NL．，＜L． hamus，a hook，＋Gr．ү $\lambda \omega \bar{\sigma} \sigma a$, tongue．］A group of proboscis－bearing gastropods with the radu－ lar teeth in three longitudinal rows，of which the central row is fixed，while the lateral rows are changeable．It includes snch families as the Muricitle and Buccinide，or the whelks and the like．
hamiglossate（ham－i－glos＇āt），a．Pertaining to
（he characters of the Hamiglossa
Hamilton group．See group 1 ．
hamlet
Hamiltonia（ham－il－tō＇ni－ä），n．［NL．，named after F．Buchanan（1762－1829），who took in his later years the name of Hamillon，author of va－ rious works，some relating to India．］A genns of shrubs，founded by Roxburgh in 1814，be－ longing to the natural order Rubiceere，tribe Pederiea，distinguished by the 5 －celled ovary， 5 －parted style，and reticulate seed－coat，and embracing 3 or 4 species，natives of India， China，and the Indian archipelago．They have showy fiowers with long tubular corolas，amranged in ter－ minal psnlcles．Two of the species，$I I$ ，suaveolens snd $I I$ ． scabra，have fragrant white flowers，and are well known to florists．
Hamiltonian（ham－il－tṓni－2n），a．and $n$ ．I．$a$ ． 1．Pertaining to James Hamilton（1769－1831）， and especially to a system of teaching lan－ guages which he advocated，and which was based upon the two principles that language is o bo pesented to the scholar as a living or or ganism，and that its laws are to be learned by observation and not by rules．－2．Pertaining to Sir William Hamilton（1788－1856），an influ－ ential philosopher and logician of the Scottish school．
The general princlple of the Hamiltonian logic．
．Adainson，Encyc．Brit．，XIV． 799. 3．Pertaining to Sir William Rowan Hamilton （1805－65），an Irish mathematician．－4．Per－ taining to or holding the political doctrines of Alexander Hamilton（1757－1804），an American statesman，who was one of the leaders of the Federalist party and the first Secretary of the Treasury．
Laylng entirely astie the general proposition that the IIamitomuan Federalists considerea s nstional aeht as in itsell s desirn instituen， charged it，there still rematns the fact that the Federal－ lsts made the debt a subordinate，Mr．Gallatin made It a paramount，consideration is politics． Hamiltonian equation．See equation．－Hamilto－ tor．See operator．
II．$n$ ．A follower of any one of the persons named above．See J．
Hamiltonism（ham＇il－ton－izm），$n$ ．［＜Hamilton （seedef）＋－ism．］The philosophy of Sir Wil． liam Hamilton．
Thls is Kantism，but it is not Iamiltonism．
S．Mill，Examlnstion of Hamilton，til．
hamirostrate（ham－i－ros＇trāt），a．［＜L．hamus， a hook，＋rostrum，a beak．］Having a hooked beak；uncirostrate．
Hamite ${ }^{1}$（ham＇亏 $\left.1 t\right), n .\left[<\operatorname{Ham}(\right.$ see def．$)+-$ ite $\left.^{2}.\right]$ 1．A descendant of Ham，one of the sons of Noall according to the account in Genesis；a member of one of the races supposed to have been derived from the four sons of Ham（Gen． x．）；specifically，one of a race speaking a so－ called Hamitic language．See Hamitic．－2． Popularly，an African；a negro．
Whllst the Caucasian doubts the hmmanity of the IIam－ ite，the latter repays the compliment in kind．

II．Spencer，Study of Soclol．，p． 207.
hamite ${ }^{2}$（hä＇mīt），n．［＜L．henus，a hook，＋ $\left.-i t e^{2}.\right]$ A fossil cephalopod of the genus Hami－ tes．
Hamites（ha－mī＇tēz），n．［NL．（Parkinson，1811）， 1．hamus，a hook，+ －ites．］A genns of fossil cephalopods，related to Ammonites，having the shell hooked or bent upon itself in separate courses，not in spiral whorls．There aro nnmer－ ous species，chiefly from the Chalk．
Hamitic（ha－mit＇ik），a．［＜Hamitel＋－ic．］Of or pertaining to Ham，one of the sons of Noah （Gen．x．），or to any of the races considered to be his descendants．The Hamitic tongues are a class of Afrlcsn languages，comprising the ancient Fgyptian of the hteroglyphs and the later Egyptlan or Coptic，snd the non－Semitic languages of Abysinis and the regions fur－ ther south，Including the Galla sind the Libysn or Berber， to which some authoritles add the Hottentot．They are belteved by many to have more or less distant sffintties with the semitic family．
Hamitidæ（ha－mit＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Hami－ tes + －idec．］A family of fossil cephalopods， typified by the genus Hamites，generally re－ ferred to the family Ammonitide．
hamkin $\dagger$（ham＇kin），n．［Appar．$\left\langle\right.$ ham $^{1}+$ dim． －kin．］A pudding made upon the bono of a shonlder of mutton，all the flesh being first taken off．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］
hamlet ${ }^{1}$（ham＇let），$n$ ．［＜ME．hamlet，hamelet，a hamlet，$\left\langle\mathrm{OF}^{3}\right.$ ．AF．hamlet，hamelet，m．（also ham－ lette，f．），dim．，with－et，of OF．hamel，F．hameau （ML．hamellum），a village，dim．，with el，of ＊ham，く OFries．häm，North Fries．hamm，a home， dwelling，AS．häm，E．home，village：sce home ${ }^{1}$ and ham²．］A small village；a little cluster

## hamlet

2697
of houses in the country; cspecially, in Fngland, a village without a chureh, which thero-
fore for its ecelesiastical service belongs to the parish represented by another village. Compare parish. The word has no technlcal use in the United States except as the legal designation of a few villages in Michtgan and Ohio.

Sometimes with secure delight
The upland hanlets will invite
Milton, L'Allegro, 1. 92.
Each in bia narrow celi ferever iaid, Gray, Elegy.
To several of these towns there are small appendages belonglng called hamlets, which are taken notice of in the
Blackstone, Com., Int., 84. =Syn Seter
hamlet ${ }^{2}$ (ham'let), $n$. [Origin not ascertained.] A fish of the family Serranide, Epinephelus striatus, also called Nassau grouper, common in the West Indies and along the Florida coast. It is chestnut-browu or slate-colored, with vermilion lips and throat.
hamleted $\dagger$ (ham'let-ed), $a$. [< hamlet ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}+$-ed ${ }^{2}$.] a country life. [Rare.]
He is properly and pitiedly to be counted alone that is led village of the duller country. Fetthan, in seme untravelhammam, hummum (ham'arn, hum'um), n. [< Ar. hammäm, a hot bath, Shammim, heat water for a bath.] An establishment for bathing in the Oriental manner with sweating and manipulation; a Turkish or other Oriental bath.
I. . got a late hackney chariot and drove to the IIum mums in Covent Garden.

## Dickens, Great Expectations, xlv.

Sometimes . . . We induce him to accompany ua to the lammam, where he [Shaykh Mohammed] insists upon paying the amalleat sum, qusrrelling with everything and
everybody.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 70.
hammel, hammle (ham'l), v.i. Dialectal forms of hamble.
hammer ${ }^{1}$ (ham'èr), n. [< ME. hamer, homer, AS. hamor, hamer, homer $=$ OS. hamur $=$ OFries. homer, hamer $=$ D. hamer $=\mathrm{MLG}$. hamer $=$ OHG. hamar, MHG. hamer, G. hammer = Icel. hamarr $=$ Sw. hammare $=$ Dan. hammer, a ham mer. The Icel. hamarr moans also \& crag, rock, suggesting a connectiou with OBulg. hameni, Russ. kamene, a stone, these and the Teut. forms having (in this view) suffered a transposition of the first two consonants: cf. Lith. $a k m u ̆$ (akmen-) $=$ Lett. ahmins, a stone, $=G r$. $\kappa \mu \omega v$, an anvil, thunder bolt, $=$ Skt. acman, a stone thunderbolt. Thefirst hammers were of stone.] 1 . An instrument consisting of a solid head, usually of metal, but sometimes of
 wise to the handle, used for beating metals, wriving nails or spikes, dressing or breaking stones, etc.; hence, a machine in which a heavy

$a$, Blocking-hammer; $b$, Head of a Peen-hammer; $c$, Bricklayers
block of metal is used for such a purpose. See steam-hammer, tilt-hammer, trip-hammer. The head of the hamner is made in varions forms, according to the use to which it is to be put. Hammers of stone are among barbarous races. The hammer has also been used as a weapon of attack in war. See martel-de-fer.

The hamyr bothe stern and grete,
Lord, be myn socowr in alle myn iyffe Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 185. Is not my word like as a fire? saith the Lord; and like hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces? Jer. xxiil. 20. Oold Itself will be sometimes so eager (as artisis cali it that it will as littie endure the hammer aa glass itseli.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. 6. 2. Something which resembles the common hammer in form, action, or use. (a) The picce in a clock which strikes upon the bell to indleate the hour the striker. (b) In a bell, an independent wooden or msetallic lever by which it is sounded: distinguished from a tongue, which is attached to the bell, and is isually oper-
ated by swinging the bell itself, thongh a toncue is some. ated by swinging the belt itself, thongh a tongue is some-
tines used as a hammer. (c) A amali wooden msllet wlth
a padded end or knob, held in the hand, with which the struck. (d) In the planoforte, that part of the mechanism arlick. (action" that is thrown against the strings by the key or digital. It consists of a slender, elastle wooden shank and a wooden head thlckly covered witll felt. Each key has its own hammer, which strikes agalnst tbe one, two, three, or four strings belonglag to that particular key. (c) That part of the lock of a ilrearm which falls with a flint-lock the piece of thint was aecured in the front of the hammer and struck sharply againat the steci cover ing of the pam, displacing tt and throwing aparks in to the priming in the pan. In the percussion-lock the blow of hanmer can be fixed at half-cock, at which petnt the pul of the trigger does not move it, and at full-cock, when the movement of the trigger will reiease it. The form of the hammer and the mode of its action in exploding the charge lock (under lockl) and cut under gun. (f) A gavel used by anctioneers. See to bring to the hanmer, below.

Oft an the price-deciding hammer falls,
He notes it in his book. Cowper, T'aak, v1. 291

## (g) A door-knocker. [Rare.]

Then nlghtly Knockingz at your Door will cease, Whose noiseless Hammer, then, may rust in Yeace.
(h) In anat., the malleus. (i) The hesd of a aphyrnid or lammer-headed shark.
The eyes on the sides of the "hammer"; mouth crescent-
Jordan and Gilbert B
3. Figuratively, an aggressive and destructive foe: as, a hammer of hereties (Latin malleus hereticorum).
That renowned pillar of truth, and hammer of heresies, St. Auguatine. Hakewill, Apology. Atmospheric hammer. See atmospheric.-Cat's-head hammer. Narchool ato object resembling the head of in archoeol., a smal atone object resembing the head of flne hole, apparentiy intended to be hung about the person as an amulet. It is especialiy common in North America but ambcr beads resembling it in form are found in north ern Europe, Compare ceremonial hatchet, under hatchet Dead-stroke hammer. See drop-press.- Dental hammer or plugger, an apparatus used in filling teeth ioese sieeve carrying a spring and a tapping device. When loese sieeve carrying a spring and a tapping device. When the sleeve or tool-atock moves back till a detent is passed, when the sleeve is released and under the influence of spring strikes a blow upon the plugger. Also cailed auto matic neallet.-Double hammer, a forging device for opcrating upon a bloom or puddlers' ball, striking it on opposite aides 81 multaneousiy. Farrow. - Electric ham It is constructed on the princinte of the den a rock-drill - Enlarging-hammer, the hammer used by a goid-beat er. It weighs 14 or 15 pounds, and is shaped like a truncated hexagonal pyramid, with a slightly convex face. Fairy hammer. See fairy.-Hammer and tongs, with great noike, vigor, or violence; violentiy; vigoronsly [Colioq.]
Mr. Malone . dashed out of a doorway close by, and before they had time to form line of battle, fell npon them hammer and tongs. H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, 1x.
Horseman's hammer. Same as martel-de-fer.-Lucerne hammer, a name given to the war-hammer or use of foot-soldlers: so called because a favorite wea pon with Swiss mercenaries from Lucerne.- Millstone hammer. Same as mill-pick.-Nabmyth hammer, especially iron, and having its head attached to metal, ton-rod of the steam-engine by which it is worked Patent hammer, in sfone-dressing, a hammer having knlfe-like ridges on its face, numbering $6, \$$, or 10 to the inch.-Thor's hammer. (a) In Norse myth., the ham mer of the god Thor, by the wiclding or throwing of which thunder and lightring were supposed to be caused. (b) Same as fylfot. (c) A pendent ornament, nsually of sll ver, found among reifca of the prehistoric iron age in the north of Europe. It has somewhat the shape of a mallet, and ia
undoubtedly intended to represent a hammer as weapon or utenail. - To bring or come to the hammer, to seli or be sold at suction: from the nae by auctioneers of a gavel or smaii hammer to indicate by a rap the sale of an article to tho higheat bidder, calied knocking it down.

> Old Sir Robert'a pride,

IIls books - the more the pity, so I
Came to the hammer here in liarch
Tennyson, Andley Court.
Veneering-hammer. a flat square of hard wood or iron with a handle projecting at right angies. (See also tun-ing-hammer, water-hammer,
hammer ${ }^{1}$ (ham'ér), v. [< NE. hameren, homeren $=\mathrm{D}$. hamercn $=\mathrm{MHG}$. hemeren, G. hämmern $=$ Dan. hamre $=$ Sw. hamra, hammer; from the noun.] I. trans. 1. To beat or drive with or as if with a hammer; pound; beat: as, to ham mer iron or stecl ; to hammer one with the fist

## Hammer into their

Erovoning Ring and Book, I. 151.
Jael, as Altdorfer has shown her in his romantic print neatly hammering the nail into the head of the sprawing
snorlng Siscra.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 523
A clever blacksmith can heat a large nall red-hot by simply hammering It upon his anvil.

## hammer-beam

2. TQ fasten with a hammer by nailing or otherwise; construct by tho use of the hammer. He was hammered to the gilbet

Ilervey, Meditations, I. 133.

## Iere upon the flat

All that long morn the lista were hammer'd up.
3. To form or forge with a hammer; shape by beating: often with out
They, with unwearied paina and diligence, hammered out Some hammer incimeta for the flghting field. Dryden. 4. To work upon in the mind; contrive by intellectual labor; excogitate: usually with out: as, to hammer out a scheme.
Hee, sommoning a parlee, hammered out such a atroug Oration in praiso of Lase, that they all strucke vp their
Drums.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 32. Thy wicked head never at reat, but hanamering And hatching heili

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, iii. 1.
Who was hammering out a penny dialogue. Jeffrey. Hammered gold, hammered-up gold, thin gold-plates or gold-foll hanmered into relief, intended to be aewed upon embroldery. See beaten work, nuder beaten.-Hammered money, coins produced from a die by striking it wroduced by a mill or colning.press seecuining pross
What had become of me if Virgil had taxed me with another book? I had certainly been reduced to pay the puhHek in hammered momey, for want of miled
the same old words which 1 had used before

Dryden, Epic Poetry.
Hammered work, melal-work, cspecialiy in iron, done by hand, the metalifeing heated anilhe toos belng
II. intrans. 1. To strike something repeatedly with or as if with a hammer.

Abont the cliffs, the copses, out and in,
e weund
Hammering and clinklng, clattering stony names.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.
2. To work industriously or persistently; be very busy; labor in contrivance: as, to bo hammering away at an invention.

Nor need'st thou much importune me to that Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3. $I$ forced a way
Thro solid opposition, crabb'
Than hammer at this reverend genllewoman.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.
3. To be working or in agitation; keep up an excited action or state of feeling.

Vengeance Is in my heart, death in my hand,
Biood and revenge are hammering in my head.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3.

## What new design Is hammering In his head now?

Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 1.
hammer ${ }^{2}$ (ham'er), v. i. [Appar. a var. of hammel, hamble, perhaps associated with stammer.] To stammer. [Obsolete or provincial.]
If in thy tale thou hammering stand, or coughing twixt It doth betoke
mell, that's all that it affords.
$B a b e e s ~ B o o k ~(E . ~ E . ~ T . ~ S),. ~ p . ~$
294.
hammer ${ }^{3}$ (ham'ėr), $n$. [Not found in mod. E. or IIE. except in the comp. ycllorhammer, and perhaps in the passago given below, where, however, the word, if not indeed a slang use of hammer ${ }^{1}$, may be an abbreviation of yellowhammer, and not the genuine simple form; < AS. amere, amore $=$ MLG. amere $=\mathrm{OHG}$. amero, MHG. amer, G. ammer, also dim. NHG. amerine, ämerine, G. emmering, ämmering, also G. emmerling, ämmerling, hämmerling, etc. (see Emberiza), a bunting, yellowhammer; prob. connected with G. amsel, D. amsel, >E. amzel = AS. ōsle, F. ouzel: sce amzel, ouzcl, Emberiza, yellowhammer.] A yellowhammer or bunting. As used in the following passage tho meaning of the word is uncertain. Seo etymology.
slight I ener tooke thee to be a hammer of the right feather, but I durst have layed my life no man could euer have . . . cramd auch a gudgeon as this downe the throate hammerable (ham'èr-a-bl), a. [<hammerI + -able.] Capable of being hammered or shaped by a hammer; malleable. sherwood.
hammer-ax (ham'ér-aks), n. A tool consisting of a hammer and an ax combined on one handle.
hammer-beam (ham'êr-bēm), n. A short beam attached to the foot of a principal rafter in a roof, in place of a tie-beam. Hammer-beams are used in pairs, and project from the wall, extending less than hall-way acrosa the apartment. The hammer-beam is generally supported by a rib resting upon a corbel be-
low, and in its turn forms the support of another rib which constitntes, with that springing from the opposite hammerconstitntes, with that springingirom the opposite hammer-

## hammer-beam

the roofing, it does not get as a tle; it is essentiaily a
lever, as is shown in the figure. Here the inner end of

Hammer-beam Roof, Westminster Hall, London A, A. Hammer-beains
the hammer-beam, A, receives the weight of the upper part
of the roof, which is bslsnced by the pressure of the principsi st itc onter end.
hammer-blow (ham'er-blō), $n$. The blow of a hammer, or a blow resembling that of a hammer, as the impact of an unbalanced wheel.

The so-called hanamer-blow in locomotives is the irregnlarity of the pressnre exerted between the wheei and rail, which srises from the verticaliy-unbalsnced action of horizontal sction of the piston and other moving parts. horizontal sction of the piston and other moving parts.
hammer-cap (ham'èr-kap), n. A cover for the cock of a gun.
hammer-catcher (ham'ér-kach"er), $n$. In pi-anoforte-making, the padded shoulder which catches the hammer on its return after striking the string.
hammer-cloth (ham'ér-kloth), $n$. [The earli-
est form, hamer-cloth, is quoted from the time of Queen Mary; said to be "so called from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, etc., in a pocket hid by this cloth" (Webster). Others think the orig. form was "hamper-cloth. Skeat takes hammer- to be a corruption or an E. adaptation of the D. word hemel, canopy, a tester, covering, quoting "den hemel van een koctse, the sceling [ceiling] of a coach" (Hexam), "the testern of a coach" (Sewel): see nnder, heaven.] The eloth which eovers the driver's seat in some kinds of carriage, usually falling in plaits on all four sides. See cut under coach.

Hamer-clothes, with our arms and badges of our colonrs, snd all other things apperteininge nnto the game wagon.
hammer-dressed (ham'èr-drest), $a$. Dressed or prepared with a hammer : especially applied to a building-stone which has been dressed with a pointed hammer or pick.
nammerer (ham'ér-èr), n. 1. One who works with a hammer.
The till was for many years Jooked upon as a deposit destitute of all traces of ilfe, sud only a few hammerers np. Geikie, Ice Age, p. 198. 2. The three-wattled bell-bird of Costa Rica, Chasmorhynchus tricarunculatus.
hammer-fish (ham'er-fish), $n$. The hammerhead, or hammer-headed shark. Also called balance-fish.
hammer-hardeд (ham'ér-här" dn ), v. t. To harden, as a metal, by hammering it while cold.
hammerhead (ham'ér-hed), n. 1. A shark of the family Sphyrnidee or Zygonide: so called from the great lateral expansion of the head.


There are 3 genera and 5 species, inhsbiting most seas. The common epecies is Sphyrna zygoena, better known as length of from 12 to 15 fect. Those with the head jess ham-mer-like belong to the geaus Reniceps, sud sre commoniy called shovelheads.
2. A catostomine fish, Hypentelium nigricans, having a peculiarly shaped head, which is flat above and transversely concave between the eyes, while the snout is abruptly turned down. It aboưds in the iresh wsters of the United States, from New Yerk to Ksnsss and Alsbams. It sometimes attains
a length of twe feet. Other names are hogrucker, stons. roller, aad crawl-a-boliom.
3. The umber or shadow-bird, Scopus umbretta.

2698
hammer-headed (ham'èr-hed"ed), $a$. Maving a head like that of a hammer. Specificaliy 6 pplied in zooiogy (a) to the hammerhead, hsmmer-fish, or balance fish; (o) to sn African fruit-hat, IMpsignat hus monstrosus. hammering (ham'êr-ing), n. [Verbal n. of hammer-1, $v$.] In silversmithing, a dented appearance on silverware, each dent being made by successive carefully directed blows of the hammer. The dents are also sometimes gonged ont with a tool or pressed in by means of a roll. This mode of deceration is of Jspanese origin.
hammerman (ham'èr-mạn), n.; pl. hammermen (-men). A mechanic whose work involves the use of the hammer, as a blacksmith, weaponsmith or armorer, goldsmith, etc.
The emythe cooforted the monider, and the Iron smyth the hammerman.

Bible of 1551, Isa xll. 7 .
A hard-handed avd stiff ignorance worthy a trowei or a
Visible Pleughmen and II annmermen there have been, Visible Pleughmen and Hamnnermen th
ever from Caln and Tubalcain downwards.

Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 118. hammer-mark (ham'èr-märk), n. A mark left by a hammer, as in forging.
hammer-nail (ham'err-nā1), n. The pin securing the cock to the plate of a flint-lock. It is frequently called the loch-nail. Farrov, Mil. Eneye.

## Encye. <br> hammer-oyster (ham'èr-ois ${ }^{7}$ tèr), $n$. Same as

 hammer-shell.hammer-pick (ham'ér-pik), $n$. A tool having a hammer-face at one end of the head and a pointed pick at the other; a pick-hammer.
hammer-pike (ham'èr-pik), $n$. A long-shafted weapon resembling the war-hammer. It was the flag under the first empire ( $1804-14$ ). Farrox, Mill. Encyc.
hammer-scale (ham'èr-skāl), n. Same as forgescale.
hammer-sedge (ham'èr-sej), n. A common European sedge, Carex hirta.
hammer-shell (ham'èr-shel), $n$. A bivalve mollusk of the pearl-oyster family, Aviculide, and genus Malleus: so
called from the shape of the shell. There are several species, of Oriental seas, the bestknown being Malleus vulgaris. Also called hammeroyster.

## hammer-stone <br> (ham'er

 See fuhing-ham-
mer.
hammer-tail (ham'er-tāl), $n$. In elockvork, a
projection extending from the arbor of the rod projection extending from the arbor of the rod pins or teeth of a wheel in the striking mechanism aet, as it revolves, to raise the hammer.
There are three cross bars, . Which are utilized also for carrying cocks for "ieading off," for hammer-tail winding pinions, etc.

Sir E. Beckett, Ciocks and Watches, p. 185.
hammer-tongs (ham'èr-tôngz), n. pl. Tongs having jaws terminating in pins, used in handling objects in which holes have been punched, such as the heads of hammers and hatchets.
hammerwise (ham'ér-wiz), adv. [<hammer ${ }^{1}+$ -wise.] As if with a hammer.
One of them sancily sustched off her shoe, and cracked them [almonds] hammervise with the heel.

Hovells, Their Wedding Journey, p. 282
hammerwort (ham'er-wẻrt), n. [Cf. AS. hamorwyrt, black hellebore, < hamor, hammer, + wyrt, wort.] The plant pellitory, Parietaria.
hammer-wrought (ham'èr-rât), a. Worked into shape by means of a hammer, as iron: said of armor and the like, and also of decorative wrought-iron work.
hammite (ham'it), $n$. Same as ammite.
hammle, $v, i$ A dialectal form of hamble. hammock ${ }^{1}$ (ham 'ok), $n$. [Formerly hamack (Sir T. Herbert) or, asSp., hamaca = F. hamac, It. amaca, Pg. maca, OD. hammak, later accom. hangmak, hangmat, G. hangmatte, hängmatte (as

if 'hanging mat'), < Sp. hamaca, a hammock; of West Indian origin. Columbus, in the narrative of his first voyage, says: "A great many Indians in canoes came to the ship to-day for the purpose of bartering their cotton, and hamacas or nets in which they sleep."] 1. A kind of hanging bed. Hammocks used st sea, espccially on men-or-war, are secured to an iron ring, which is hmo on a hook attached to the deck-beame. Those nsed in the tropical parts of America snd in summer ia the north are nsualiy formed of a network of Panams grass or small cords.
1 . . conducted them into one of the heuses, where we Dampier
Mrs. Trunnion was out of humour when she fonnd herself under the decessity of being confinca wher house

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { O mether, praying God will save } \\
& \text { Thy salior-while thy hed ls how'd, } \\
& \text { His heary-shotted hammock-shroud } \\
& \text { Drops in his vast and wandering grave. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Tennysom, Io Memoriam, vi.
2. In entom., the hammock-like sack or case carried by the larve of certain tineid moths, as Ecophora harrisiclla, hence called case-bearers. If he [P. Hnber] took 6 caterpillsr which had completed its hammock up to, eay, the sixth stage of copstrnction, stage the csterpiliar simply reperformed the fourth fift and sixth stages of constryction.

Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 208.
To lash a hammock (naut.), to roll a hammock np mock (nent to fasten in the clues of a lamg a has snd get it ready for use.
hammock ${ }^{2}$ (ham'ok), $n$. See hummock.
hammock-batten' (ham'ok-bat"n), n. A cleat or strip of wood used to extend the ends of a hammock and kecp it spread out.
hammock-cloth (ham'ok-klôth), $n$. Naut., a canvas tarpaulin covering the hammocks when in the nettings to protect them from the weather.
hammock-clues (ham'ok-klöz), n. pl. An arraugement of small lines at each end of a hammock by which it is suspended.
hammock-nettings (ham'ok-net/ingz), n. p7. Long troughs or boxes constructed on top of the bulwarks of the spar-deck in a man-of-war, in which the hammocks are stowed during the daytime. In former times the hammocks were stowed, when not in use, in rope nettings, whence the name.
hammock-rack (ham'ok-rak), $\mu$. Same as ham-mock-uettings.
hamose, hamous (hā'mōs, -mus), $a$. [<L. hamus, a hook.] In bot., same as hamate, 3 .
Hampden's case. See ease of ship-money, under ship-money.
hamper ${ }^{1}$ (ham'perr), r. t. [< ME. hamperen, hampren (rare), lamper, oppress; origin uncertain: supposed by Skeat to stand for "hameren (the $p$ exerescent), another form of ME. hamelen, mutilate, E. hamble (where $b$ is excrescent); but excrescent $p$ would hardly occur in such a position; the reg. form would be "hambren (cf. ME. hamber, var. of hamer, hammer; E. number, etc.), which could hardly change to hampren; and the senses are too unlike to be immediately comnected. A remoter connection, however, may exist; cf. hamble, which is connected, through OHG. ham (hamm-), mutilated, crippled, lame, paralytic, with MHG. hemmen, G. hemmen, stop, hinder, check. With hamble, cf. North. E. hamel, walk lame, Sc. hammle, cf. North. E. hamel, walk lame, Sc. hammle,
walk in an ungainly manner, so as to be constantly in danger of stumbling, Se. hamp, halt in waiking, stutter, read with difficnlty, hamp, n., a halt in walking, stuttering; E. dial. hammer, stammer. Cf. also Sc. habble, stutter, speak or act confusedly; OD. haperen, stutter, hesitate, D. haperen, falter, hesitate.] 1. To impede in motion or progress; render motion or progress difficult to; shackle; entangle; restrain by foree.

> Giad Abram, then, to God gives thanks and praise
> A Lamb (there strangely hampered by the $h e$
> Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Fsthers.

Hem. If he resist, down with him, have no mercy. Fu, we'll hamper him.
Fleteher, Beggars' Bush, iii.
Am I over-reach'd ? If there be lsw, Ili hamper ye.
Beatt. and Fl., Scornfnl Lady, iii. 2.
When two substances have different molecular velocitics at their common surface of mutual contact, the molecnles hamper ene another, and energy is lost; this energy takes the form of the energy of eiectricsl displacement,
A. Daniell, Physics, p. 542.

## hamper

Hence－2．To impede in any way；embarrass； encumber；restrain；perplex．
In lesse than an houre，he so hampred their insoiencies， they brought chem his two med

Quoted in Capt．John Smith＇s Works，I． 171

## Hampered by restrictions，barred sgainst By set forms，hinded by forced secresies．

Browning，Ia \＆Balcony．
Those regulstions by which the French manufacturers where hampered during the rast centiry．

II．Spencer，Social Statics，p． 320. 3．To derange or put out of working order，as a piece of meehanism．［Rare．］
I hampered the tock of the library door．Life of a Lover，vi． 204. 4．To beat．［Prov，Eng．］
hamper ${ }^{1}$（ham＇pèr），$n$ ．［＜hamper ${ }^{1}, v$ ．］1t．A fetter or some instrument that shackles． Shscklockes，hampers，gyves，snd chains．

W．Browne，Brttsnnia＇s Pastorals，1． 5 2．Naut．，things collectively，which，though necessary to the equipment of a ship，are in the way at certain times：as，to stow away the top hamper．
hamper ${ }^{2}$（ham＇pér），$u$ ．［Formerly also hampire； ＜ME．hamper，contr．of hanaper，ME．hany－ pere，the form hanaper continuing in use until recently as a term of office：see hanaper．］ 1. A kind of basket or wiekerwork receptacle， generally of considerable size，chiefly used as a packing－ease．
You shali receive by this Csrrier a great Wicker IIam－ per，with ． 0 three Bsrreis of Botogos Olives，with some
other Spanish Commodities．
Howell，Letters，I．y，15

We found a hampire of millons sent to me sliso．
Pepys，Dissy，Sept． $27,1661$.
2．A two－bushel basket fer oysters．［New Yerk，U．S．］－3．A measure for fish holding about a bushel．［Virginia，U．S．］－4．Same as hanoper， 4.
hamper ${ }^{2}$（ham＇pér＇），v．$t$ ．［＜ME．hamperen； ＜hamper2，n．］1．To put into a hamper：as， to hamper goods．
\＆pyled that precious place \＆pakked those godes
yth atte the vromentes of that hous，he hamppred to－ geder．Alliterative Poems（ed．Morris），ti． 1284 2．To load with hampers．

One ass with carry at lesst three thoussnd such books， and I sm persuaded you woutd be sble to carry as many onrsell， 1 you were well hampered．
hampiret，$n$ ．See hamper ${ }^{2}$ ．
Hampton Court Conference．See canference． hamshackle（ham＇shak－l），$v . t$ ．；pret．and pp． hamshackled，ppr．hamshackling．［Usually ex plained as hami + shackle，but it is the fore leg that is shackled，and the fore leg is not and has not a liam．Cf．equiv．hapshackle，hop－ shackle，hobshackle．］To shackle，as a horse or a cow，by a rope or strap attached to the head and to one of the legs，to prevent it from run－ ning away or wandering too far；hence，to curb；restrain．
hamster（ham＇ste̊r）， n．$^{[=}$D．Dan．Sw．ham－ ster，＜G．hamster，MHG．hamster，hamester（ML． hamester），hamster，＜OHG．hamastro，found only in the sense of＇weevil，＇＝OS．hamstra weevil；an isolated word，probo．berrowed．］1． A murine or myomerphic rodent quadruped，of the family Muride and subfamily Cricetina，and of one of the genera Cricetus，Cricetomys，and Saccostomius．They are furntshed with cheek－pouches， which are the principal distinctive character of the group in comparison with other Muride．The common hamster，


Cricetus frumentarius，inhsbits parts of Europesind Asia． It is s stout little animal about 10 inches long，with $s$ short hairy tail．It is variegated io coior（blsck on the under parts），burrows deepiy in the ground，stores its galleries with grain，and hibernates during the colder months．It is very prolinc，sud readily breds in contnement．The the lining of cloaks．The other geners above nsmed are African．
．Some other peuched redent，as of the genus Geamys，more or less resembling a hamster．－ Georgia hamster，Raflnesque＇s asme o

2699
hamstring（ham＇string），n．1．In human anat．， the tendon of a muscle which bounds the ham， or space behind the knee on either side above the middle ef the pepliteal space．The outer ham string is single，snd is the tendon of the biceps muscie； there are three inner hamstrings，he tendons of the semit which of fourth that of the sartorius may be reckoned These muscles flex the leg upon the thish and with the exception of the sartorius and gracilis，extend the thigh upon the trunk．
2．In ordinary language，the great tendon or sinew at the back of the so－called knee or hock of the hind leg of a quadruped．It is the tendo Achii－ to that ond the back of the humsn snkie，and extends the foot or pes upon the jeg or crus，See cut under horse．
hamstring（ham＇string），v．t．；pret．and pp．
hamstrung or hamstringed，ppr．hamstringing
［＜hamstring，n．］1．To cut the hamstrings of， and thus lame or disable．
With this instrument they ride st a beast，snd surround him，when the hunter that comes behind him hamstrings him． He defended himself desperately，and would have cut his way through them，had they not hamstringed his horse．
2．In whaling，to cut the muscle or tendons of the small of the whale，so as to render the flukes useless and make the animal helpless．It is done with the fluke－spade when a boat is hauled up alengside a running whale．
hamular（ham＇ü－lärr），a．［＜L．hamul－us＋ $-a r^{3}$ ．$]$ Same as hamulate．

## hamulate（ham＇ $\mathrm{u}-1 \overline{\mathrm{a}} \mathrm{t}$ ），a．

［＜L．hamul－us＋ －ate1．］1．In anat．and zoäl．，hooked；unci－ nate：as，the hamulate process of the sphenoid bene．See cut under craniofacial．－2．In bot． having a little hook at the tip；covered with little hooks．Also hamulose，hamulous．
hamule（ham＇ül），n．［＜L．hamulus，q．v．］Same as hamulus， 1.
hamuli，n．Plural of hamulus， 1.
hamulose，hamulous（ham＇ $\mathrm{u}-1 \overline{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{s},-\mathrm{lus}$ ），$a$ ．［ hamule + －ose，－ous．］In bot．，same as hamulate， 2 ． hamulus（ham＇$\overline{\text {－}}$－lus），$n$ ．［L．，dim．of hamus，a hook．］1．Pl．hanuli（－lī）．A little hook or liooklet．Specifically－（a）In anat．，s hook－like process of a bone．The hamurs the tow end of the vertical ridge of the lacrymal bone，which hetps to bound the upper orffice of the tacry－ mai canal．The hamulus pterygoideus is the hook－tike process of the pterygoid portion of the sphenoid bone， over which runs the tendon of the tensor palati muscie． （See cut under craniofacial．）The hamulus lamince ppi－ ralis is the hook－like process in which the osseous spirs lamina ends st the spex of the cochlea．（b）In bot，ap－ piled speciflcsliy by some authors to the rudimentary spikelets th the genns Uncinia，which is exserted from the spex of the utricte，and produced intos iong awn thst ts recurved or hooked at the tip，this being the char－ scter which chiefly distingnishes that genus from Carex， snd especisily from Schenoxiphium，which last has the swn without the hook．See Uncinia．（c）M ornith．，the hooklet of a festher；s hooked bsrbices；the hooked fringe of a barbule．（d）In entom，one of the minute hooks， forming a row on the anterior margin of the lower wing， found in hymenopterous insects．They csn be sppiied to the hinder margin of the snterior wing，thns binding the flight．Atso called spinula．（e）In obstet．，s hook for ex－ tracting the fetus ；s crotchet．Also called hamule． 2．［cap．］［NL．］In zoöl．，a genus of mellusks． Morton， 1834.
hamus（hā＇mus），n．；pl．hami（－mī）．［L．］A hook；a hamulus．Speciffcally，in entom．，s small hooked process or ioop on the tower side of esch anterior wing，near the base，found in many Lepidoptera．A briss
tie called the tendo，on the lower wing，passes through this loop，and aids in keeping the wings together during fight．The hamus，though not the tendo，is said to be pecultar to male insects，snd it is found ooly in strong－ fiying species．
hant．An old present indieative plural and in－ finitive of have，contracted frem haven．Chaucer． Hanafite（han＇a－fit），$n$ ．［Ar．Hanafīyah，くAbn Hanifah：see def．］A member of the oldest and most important of the four orthodex sects of Sunnite Mohammedans，founded by Abu Hanifah of Kufah（aheut A．D． $700-770$ ），a puri－ tan in doctrine and the author of a system of jurisprudence．Also Hanifite．
He was a Snnnite，probsbly according to the Hanafite
Encyc．Brit．，XVII．237，
hanapt（han＇ap），n．［ME．，〈OF．hanap，hanep， henap，henep，hennap，enap，chenap，ete．，＝Pr． enap $=\mathrm{It}$ ．апарро，nappo（ML．hanapus），a drinking－eup，く OHG．hnapf，MHG．G．napf＝ MLG．nap＝D．nap＝AS．hncepp，a cup，bowl， basin．］1．A large drinking－goblet，especial－ ly the vessel from which the chief guest at an entertainment or the presiding dignitary was served．
Hsndled mugs of siiver and wood（hanaps），curtains， cloths，and other things necesssry for a tavern．

Riley，London Memorials，quoted in N．and Q．

## hand

Hence－2．A vessel of precieus inaterial，as sil－ ver or silver gilt，fitted with a cover，frem which the taster drank a little wine taken from the hanap．－3．In the fifteenth century，a measure， especially for wine，ale，and the like．It is for－ bidden，on the ground that it is not a fixed mea－ sure，by a regulation of Henry IV．
hanaper（han＇a－pér），n．［＜N1E．hamypere，＜ OF．hanapier，hanaper，hanepicr，hamnepier， henepier，chanapier，etc．（ML．AL．hanaperium）， a case for a hanap or drinking－eup，or for other vessels，alse the skull，also a helmet or casque， alse in AF．and AL．use a case fer decuments， ete．，く hanap，hanep，etc．，a drinking－cup：see hanap．Hence，later，by contraction and as－ similation，hamper ${ }^{2}$ ，q．v．］1t．Same as ham－ per2，1．Holland．－2t．Same as hanap，1．－3． A receptacle for documents or valuable arti－

eles，formerly used in England．It was often made of wickerwork，and sometimes covered
with leather．－4．coap．］An office（in full，the Hanaper Office）of the English Court of Chan－ cery，from which various writs were formerly sent out．So caited because all writs regarding the pub－ lic were once kept in a hansper（in hamaperio），snd those concerntag the crown in a littie sack or bag．Also calied Hanbalite（han＇bal－it），$n$ ．［ $<$ Hanbal（see def．）$+-i t e^{2}$ ．］A member of the last of the four erthodex seets of the Sunnite Mehamme－ dans，founded by the imam Ahmad Ibn Han－ loal of Bagdad（A．D．780－855）．The Hanbal－ ites were fanatical，and are suppesed to he now ehiefly represented by the Wahlabees of Arabia．
hance ${ }^{1}+$ ，v．t．［［ ME．hancen，haunsen，raise，in－ erease：see enhance．］To raise；clevate；in－ crease；enhance．
Thou heiztest hoiichurche to haunsen hire streagt the．
Joseph of Arimathie（E．E．T．S．），p． 8 ．
hance ${ }^{2}$（hans），n．［Also written hanse，early mod．E．also haunce，haunse；var．hanch，hauneh， q．r．］1．In arch．，same as haunch，6：by older writers mere especially applied（a）to the low－ er part，above the springing，of three－and feur－ centered arches；（b）to a small arch by which a straight lintel is sometimes united to its jamb or impost．－2．pl．Naut．，falls of the fife－rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter－ deek down to the gangway．
hance ${ }^{3}+$ ，$n$ ．See hanse．
hanch（haneh），n．In arch．，same as haunch， 6. hanchet（han＇chet），$n$ ．In her．，a bugle－hern used as a bearing．
hanchinol（hau＇chi－nel），$n$ ．［Mex．］A shrub－ by Mexican plant，Nescea salicifolia，belonging to the natural order Lythrariec，having lancee late，often ternate leaves，and solitary yellow flowers．It is said to be suderifie，dinretic，and antisyphilitic．See Nesca．Also written han－ clinal．
Hancornia（han－kôr＇ni－ă），n．［NL．（Gomes， 1812）．］A genus of Brazilian shrubs，belong－ ing to the natural order Apocynacce，tribe Ca － rissex，having the stamens included below the apex of the cerolla－tube，oppesite leaves，and few－flowered terminal eymes．It consists of a sin gie species，II．spcciosa，with drooping branches，smath，ob－ long，pointed teaves，and milky juice．The fruit is ahont as iarge ss a plum，snd is said to be delicious when thor－ oughly ripe．It is cailed by the Brazitimas mangava or mangaba．The juice，when exposed to the air，hardens
hand（hand），$n$ ．［＜ME．hand，hond，＜AS．hand， hond $=$ OS．OFries．D．hand＝MLG．hant，LG． hand $=$ OHG．MHG．hant，G．hand $=$ Ieel． hönd，hand＝Sw．hand＝Dan．haand $=$ Goth． handus，hand．Root uncertain；usually asso ciated with Goth．＂hinthan（pret．＊hanth，ppr． ＊hunthans），take，only in comp．fra－hinthan and us－hinthan，take captive，AS．hentan，ge－hentan， $u s-h i n t h a n$, take captive，As．hentant，ge－hentan，
take，seize，huntian，hunt；cf．hent，hint 1 ，hunt， and see hend，which is a derivative of hand． Cf．finger，in a（suppesed）similar relation to fang，take，seize．］1．The end of the arm or fore limb from the wrist outward，consisting

## hand

of the palm, fingers, and thumb, and fitted for grasping objects. The perfect development of the hand is found oniy
in man ; but other animals, sa monkeys, mice, aquirrels, opos sums, and other mam male, possess preheosile paws, or hands in
a broad sense of the a bread sense of the
word. In man the fore limb is entirely
withdrawn from the offices of support and locomotion, at least devoted to the func tion of prehension, fectly adapted by the mobility of all the digits, as well as by
their reapectlve dil. ference ln total length and in the and especially by the great freedom of the numb, which can be perrectly apposed to tively or to any one of them. Another Important point in the percapahility of complete protation and supina tion, a movernent of rotatlon foliowing the motion of the radius about the uina by which the palm msy he brought appermost, when the hand is supine, or turned downard, when the hand ls prone. None of the pronator orsuplnator muscles actually resch the hand, which slmply carries out the movement of the radius. In the human liand there are 27 bones, namely, 8 carpals or wrist-bones proper, 5 metacarpals,
and 14 phalanges, 3 to each of the four fingers and 2 to the thumb. The nuscles which actuste the hand are numer ous: they consist of several carpal extensora and flexors; several "long" common and special extensors and flexors of the digits, thoose of the thumb belng most numerous and highly specialized; and ccrtaln "short" muscles confnned to the palm, as thoss of the base of the thumb. (See cut under muscle.) In most mammals whlch have hands in thls gense the structure and compositlon of parts are yarison with the degrees of physiological adaptation to prehension, or functional efflciency.

In his hand he base a myghty bowe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., I. 108. The fyngres fourmen a ful hande to purtreye or peynten Keruynge and cormpassynge as crafte of the fyngres.
Pierg Plowmen (B), xvll. 169. In colour llke the fingers of a hand
The Gorilla's hand la clumsler heaver somewhat as hand ccumsler, heavler, and has a thumb somewhat shorter in proportion than that of man; but no one has ever douturles, Man's alace hand.

Huxes, Man's Place In Nature, p. 108.
2. In anat., technically, the terminal segment of the fore limb of any vertebrate above fishes, consisting of three divisions, the carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges; the manus: the correlative of the pes of the hind limb. In this sense the term hand is used irrespective of modifications in structure or function. See manus, and cut under pinion.-3. The end of any limb which grasps, holds, or clings, as the hind foot of a monkey, a bat, an opossum, etc. Specift-cally-(a) In falconry, the foot of a hawk. (b) In the manege, a horse's fore foot. (c) In entom., the tarsus of
the anterior leg: a term used by old writers, and corresponding to the manus of Kirby. (d) In crustaceans, the chelate claw, or chela, technicaliy called manus. See cut under cheld.
4. A measure of four inches; a palm: used chiefly in measuring the height of horses: as, a horse 14 hands high.-5. Side; part; direction, to either right or left: used both literally and figuratively: as, on the one hand or the other.

## He with a graceful pride,

Whlle hls rider every hand survey'd,
sprung loose.
ryden, Conquest of Granada, 1. 1.
The ambasssdor walked on foot, with two country Christhans on one hand, and Gentll his French servany on the
other.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 508 . 6. The mode of using the hand; touch; hence, skill in doing something with the hands, as controlling a horse by drawing upon the bit with the reins.
Many will fish for the Gudgeon hy hand, with a ruanlng line upon the ground, wlthout a cork, as a Trout is fished for: and It is am excellent way, if you have a gentle rod, and as gentle a hand. I. Waltom, Complete Angler, p. 171. A friend of mine has a very floe hand on the vlollo.
Her hair was cut and dressed by the best hand, her The hand for crust Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, i. cannot be learned.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 197.

A jockey must therefore, more than sny other civlitian rider, have a hand for ali gorta of horses, and in the casa Encye, Brit., XII. 193
RIding with very severe bits, the cow - hoy has necessarily a very light hand. W. Shepherd, lrairie Experleuces, p. 35 . 7. Performance; handiwork; workmanship. Bessus, the king has made s falr hand on 't; he has ended
the wars at a hlow. Beau. and F'., King and No Klng, l.

Arborets and flowers
Millon, P. L., ix. 438.
8. Manner of acting or performance; mode of action.
As her majesty hath recelved great proft, so may she,
by a moderate hand, from tlme to tlme reap the like.
Bacon.
9. Agency; part in performing or executing; active coöperation in doing something.
The word of the Lord, which he spake by the hand of
Speak ail good you can devlse of Casar,
Else shall you not have any hand at ali
Else shall you not have any hand at alli
About his funeral.
It costs yon no effiort, whils you are sbout it, to have a hand in a dozen different reigns.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 191.

Of his [Dunstan's] political work indeed we know little, but we can hardly mistake hls hand in the solemn prociamation which announced the king a crowning at kigston.
10. Possession; power; rulo; control; authority: commonly in the plural.
This Contree and Lond of Jerusalem hathe ben in many dyverae Naciounes Hondes. Mandeville, Travels, p. 74. Sacramenta serve as the moral instruments of God, the nae whereof 18 in our hands, the effect in his.

Mooker, Eccles Polity. the school of morality ple seem to go there princlpaly, for their entertalument
No difference existed or Sheridan, The critic, I. the position of the various classes of persons under the Hard of a Llouse Father.
IV. E. Hearn, Aryan IIouschold, p. 91. 11. In card-playing: (a) The cards held by a single player.
I must complain the cards are ill shuffed till I have s
Swift, Thoughts on Varlous Subje hand. Thoughts on Varlous subjects.
An Ace of IIearts steps forth; the Klng unseen
Lurk'd in her hand.
Pope, R. of the $L$,
I have a difficult hand to play in this affair.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, Iv. 3.
(b) A single round at a game, in which all the cards dealt at one time are played.
The odd trick at the conclusion of a hand. Dickens.
A salnt in heaven would grieve to see such hand
cut up by one who will not naderstand.
Crabbe, The Borough.
(c) One of the playcrs. In whist the eldest hand or elder hand is the player sittling next the deaier in the order in which the cards are dealt; the second hand is the one playlng next after the leader ln any trick; the third op all. (d) A game at cards.- 12. In her., the representation of a human hand, usually couped at the wrist. The blazon always specifles dexter or sinixter, appaumée or reversed. Compare badge of Ulster,
13. Something resembling the hand in shape or appearance, as in having five or more divisions (fingers), or in use, as in pointing, etc. Specifcally - (a) A palmate form of ginger. See the quotation.
Glnger is known in commerce in two distinct forms, termed respectlvely coated and uncoated ginger, as having or wanting the epidermis. For the first, the pleces, which are called "races" or hand, from their lrregular palmate
form, are wsshed aod simply dried la the sun. form, are wsshed aod simply dried in the sun.

Encyc. Brit., X. C03.
(b) One of the groups, formed of one or two rows of the
fruit arranged athwart the main gtem of the bunch, Into fruit arranged athwart the main stem of the bunch, lnto
whlch a bunch of bananas or plantaing naturally divldes. whlch a bunch of bansnas or plantains naturally
A hand may contain from 8 to 20 separate frults.
From the top and center of the plant [bananal the fruit sppears, and consists of a stock on which are from four to twelve clusters called hand.
(c) A bundle or head of tobacco-leaves tled together, without being stripped from the stem.
Hands or small bundles of from six to twelve leaves [of (d) Five things sold together, as five. Brit., XXIII. 425. (d) Five things sold together, as five oranges or fire her-
rings. (e) A figure like a hand used on signrings. (e) A figure like a hand nsed on sign-posts, etc., to particular sentence or paragran. an index fn particular sentence or paragraph ; an index (f) An 1 n divisions; a polater: as, the hour- and minute-hands of a clock.

Hald.way up the stairs it stands,
And polnts and beckons with its hands
From its case of massive oat
From its case of massive oak
Longfelloro, Old Clock on the Stairs.
14. One who is engaged in some particular manual employment, as in a factory or on a ship; a workman or workwoman.

## hand

In going round the island I saw only two Iron mines which are not now worked, because in Cyprus they want hands to cultivate the ground.

Pocueke, Description of the East, II. 1. 229. I am aure that he is the last man In England who would desire that the working men in England should contlnue $t$ remain in really what they are in neme-the mer trained intelligencs to guide their workNineteenth Cent
5. A peron as ating in 15. A person as acting in any way or loing gain; all hands gave assistance.
At Parma the theatre is esteemed the flneat in the world and in Palazzo del Clardlno are fine palntings by many
great hand.
Pococke, Descriptlon of the East, 11. il. 200.

## And enterprise ls lost by it : all hamis quit

Upon hls fail. D. Jonson, Catillne, iii. 1.
By all hazda I have been informed that he was every way the finest gentleman in the world.
6. Style of penmanship; handwriting; chirography.

Ylere is the indictment of the good lord Hastings;
Which in a set hand fairly is engross'd. Shak., Bleh. III., ill. 6
The envelope contalued a sheet of elegant, little, hotpressed paper, well covered with alady'g far, fowing hand.
17t. A sign-manual; a signature.
Aut. The ballad is very pitiful.
Dor. Is it true too, think you?
Aut. Five justlces' hands at it.
Aut. Five justlces' hands at It. Shak., W. T., Iv. 3. They sent thelr agents up and down the country to get hands to this petilion.

Winthrop, Hilst. New Eogliand, II. 358. 18†. Terms; conditions; rate; price.
Thme is the measure of husiness, as money is of wares dispatch.
Dacon, Dispatch (ed. 1887).
They [farmers at the Cape of Good Hope] have not an opportunity of buying things at the best hand, but must huy of those that live at the Harbour.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 535.
19. A round of applause: as, he did not get a hand to-night. [Theatrical cant.]-20. Pledge of marriage made by or for a woman; betrothal or bestowment in marriage.
Jerome. But, Louise, are you really marricd to this modeat gentleman?
Louisa. Sir, in obedience to your commands, I gave him my hand withln this hour. Sheridan, The Duenna, ili. 7. At the Burgundian court Siegfried wins the hand of
Krimhnild . 21. In some uses, a handle. See handle.-22. A shoulder of pork. [Eng.]
Filtches of bacon and hands (i. ee, shoulders of cured pork, the
price) sbounded. 23. In Anglo-Saxon hist., protection conferred by one in power or by the general community.
Every man of the folk lay in "the folk's hand"; and, wrong-doer as he might be, it was only when the hand was opened, and its protection withdrawn, that the folk could suffer him to be maimed or slain.
J. R. Green,
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 22.

Hfand ls much used in composition, in reference to some hing made or done or to be managed or worked liy hand, as hana-bsrrow, hand-bel, hand-100m, hand-saw, etc. or to that whlch 18 at hand, as handmadd, etc.] - A cool hand, a person not easily abashed or daunted; one who performs -Aff hands See aff A hespy presslon.-A helping hand, ready and cheerful assls-presslon.-A helping
Captaln Heath, to encourage hls Men to thelr labour, kept hls watch as constantly as any Man, tho sickly him elf, and lent an helping Uand on all occaslons

Dampier, Voyages, I. 526.
A high hand. See high.-A light hand, gentleness; moderatioo.-All hands.

In to the feld he goth among them all,
And founde hym ther aside hand of the prese,
Generydes (E. E. T. S.) 1. 2825
A slack hand, ldleness; carelessuess.- A strict hand handt,on any account; at any rate; at all events; by any means; at ail hazards.
O, for the love of laughter, hinder not the humour of his esign: let hlm fetch off his drum in any hand. Shak., All's Weli, ill. 6.
Hear for your health then, but, at any hand
Beiore you judge, vouchsafe to nnderatand.
B. Jonson, New Inn, Prol.
At first hand, from the producer, or new; directly from hand. (a) Within reach; near by; present.
Signior, the gallants and ladies are at hand
B. Jonson, Cynthis's Revels, v. 2.
(b) Near in time ; not distant.

The day of Christ is at hand.
2 Thes. il. 2
The Westerly Monsoon was at hand, which would oblige us to shelter somewhere in a short time. Dampier, Voyages, I. 306.

## hand

At no hand $t$, by no means; not on any sccount.
Corb. Give it me again.
Mo3. At no hand ; pard
me. B. Jonson, Volpone, 1. 1 With almpheity admfe and accept the mystery; but at no hand by pride, Ignorsnce, interest, or vanity, wrest
to ignoble naes. Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant. Many of the roomea above had the chimnies in $y^{c}$ anglea sud corners, a mode now introduc d by his Maly wa $10{ }^{2}$ at no hand approve ot. Evelyn, Diasy, July 22, 1070. At second hand, not directly iron the aource or first transmission; not primarily ; not orighally: as, a report transmission; not primarily; not originally: as, a repor received at second hand. The at
In inftation of preachers at second hand, I shall tran-
At the hand or hands of, from the action or agency of; as a duty or obligstion of.
Your blood of your lives will I requira; at the hand of保 Gen. ix.

Let it therefore be required... at the hands of the clergy, to be in meanness of estate like the apoatles. Baronet's
hindiand. Behind the

## our master to accompts

Hath juat occasion found;
And I am caught behind the hand
Above two hundred pound.
George Barnwell (Child's Ballads, VIII. 220).
Black Hand. See black.-Blood-red hand. See badge of Ulster, under badgel.- Bloody hand. See bloody.By hand, by the use of the hands, or of something held In the hsnd, as opposed to any other means, natural or
artificist : ss, to make something by hand instesd of by artificist: ss, to make soniething oy
My sister, Mrs. Joe Gargery, was more than twenty yeara herself and the neighbours because ahe had brought ne herself and the neighbours because ahe had brought me
up by
Dickens, Great Expectations, if. By the strong hand, by force.

They said they would take the bride sgain,
By the strong htnd, if they may.
Katharine Janfarie (Chlld's Bsllads, IV. 32),
Clean hands. See clean.-Elder hand eldest hand. see det. 11 (c). - First hand. See first 1, For one's own handt, on one's own account ; for ong'a aelf; without regard to others.
"I fought for my own hand," aald the smith, aullenly.
Scott, Fafr' Maid of Perth, xxxiv. For each
But aought to rule for his own aell and hand.
Tennyson, Conning of Arthur.
From hand to hand, from one person to another.- From hand to mouth, by consuming at once whatever one gets; without forethought or economy; in general,
attention to or provision for immediate wants only.
Some seldome eate or drinke, and some not at all; others, but from hand to mouth.

Purchas, Jilgrimsge, p. 307. Full hand, in poker. See full, n., 3.- Give me your is approval.

So, good night unto you all.
Give me your hands, if we be Iriends,
And Robin shall restore amends.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 2, Epil.
Guldonian hand. See Guidonian.-Hand and glove, hand in glove, very intimate or familifar.

As if the world and they were hand and others
Cowper, Table-Talk, 1. 173. Hand and thight. See the extract.
[Iltimately, however, daughtera appear to have become entitied to inherit all if there werg no sots... The land thus given to a daughter was called "an inheritance herit such land afterwards as well as men.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd, to O'Curry'a Anc. Iriah, p. clxxit. Hand in and outt, an ofd game prohibited by a statutg clasped; hence, in union; conjointly; unitedly.

Thou shait go hand in hand with ine, and ahars
As well in my ability ss love. Beau. and Fl., Honest Man'a Fortune, ii. 3. Great Acta and great Floquence most commonly go hand Hand of glory [Tr. F. main de gloire, a charm made sion of mandragore, th earlier forms mandenloire, mandregloire, mandragora, mandrake: see mandrake. The mandrakefigures in many superstitiona.] A charm or talisman supposed to open locks and reveal hidden treaaure. It consisted of the hand of a corpse, usually of an executed murderer, prepared in a certain way, and son
De hand of glory. . is hand cut off from a dead man, as have been hanged for murther, and dried very nice tin
de shmoke of juniper wood.

## Hand over hand, hand over flst, by passing the hands

## atternately one betore or above the other: as, to climb hand

 over hand; also, rapidly: as, to come up with a chase at aea hand over hand.The shy was all heavy with passing clouds iron the ho-
rizon to the zenith, and what looked to be a heavy squall rizon to the zenith, and what looked to be a heavy squal waa coming up hand over fisl along with the wind.
Hand over head, negligently ; rashly; without seelng
What one does. [Rare.]

2701
Ilemp is said to bo dressed hand over head when the Hand running. See hand-running.- Hands off! keep off; forbear; refratu Irom blowa or touching.
IIand off, rude ranger! B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, f. 2. IIands off! thou tithe-iat plunderer ! play

No trick of pryesteraft here! Whittier, Ellott. Hand to hand, in close contact, as in fighting with

## But up, and arm thee, young Musgrave,

Lord Barnaby (Child's Ballads, II. 810).
Harmonic hand. Same as Guidonian hand (which aee, under Guidonian).-Heavy on or in hand, difficult to
manage: an expression properly belonging to the manege. Poor Belta, how heavy on hand ahe will find him.

Lawrence, Quy Livtngaton.
Heel of the hand. See heell.-Hot at handt. Same heavy on hand (which see, above).
But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
Maka gallant show and promise of their mettle.
hak., J. C., iv. 2
Imposition of hands. Same as laying on of hands.-In
hand. (a) In the hand; hence, In immediate or actual hand. (a)

A Byrd is hetter in thy hande
Then In Wood two or three.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.
It ia connted unclvil to visit in thla Country without an offering in hand. Maumdrell, Aleppo to Jeruaaleni, p. 26.
Most Men are unwiling to trust God too long upon hls bars Word; they would have sometbligg in hand, and the remalnder hereafter. Stilingfleet, sermons, II. vil.
(b) In the state of preparation or execution; under ex(b) In the state of prepar
amination, attention, etc.

What wol ye do whil that it is in honde?
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, 1. 115. hand.
th us? we have sport in
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.
He never cousidered hia education as inished; he had always some object in hand to investigate.

Lady IIolland, in Sydney Smith, vl.
Large hand. See small hand.- Laying on of hands, Lhe act of placing the hands on the head of another in order to confer and aa a sign of conferring a spiritual beneflt, gfft, power, or anthority, as in ordaining to some ministerial office, or in contirmstion, in New Testament times in the healing of the sick, and from very early times the afck, reconciling schismatica and heretics, etc.
Neglect not the gift that is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery.
Light in hand, easy to manage.-Near handt, nigh handt, nearly; abont.
In one hundred and sixty years there was near hand ifty popes. J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 274
fiayne wold I wete if he were here nye hande.

## of all handst, in any event.

We cannot croas the cause why we are born;
Therefore, of all hand must we be foraworn.
Off one's hands, done; ended; out of the way, as a tas Off one's hands, done; ended; out of the way, as a task, - that is, as to his manual dexterity and military skill as, a tall man of his hands; 'a proper fellow of his hands.

Of that buerne in thi boke, as best of his homdes,
Or wegh that fa worshlpfull, \& wight of his dedis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. 'T. S.), 1. 10313
He ts as tall a man of his hands as ary la hetween this
and this head ; he hath lought with a warrener.
Shak., M. W. of W., 1.
(b) Accustomed to uae the hands, especially in boxing or
fighting.

## A man of his handes with hastynesae

should at no tyme be fylde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 84
Belng a man of his hands, . [Bill] can't help stop-
ping to look on for a bit and see Tom Brown, their pet craftaman, fight a round.

IIughea, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5
On all hands. (a) On all aldea; to every direction.
The Britaine loat fifteene men . . . besides divers were hur', the rest went to worke on all hand.
(b) By every one.

Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 6.
The subject of aerostation is admitted on all hands to be one of extreme difficulty. Encyc. Brit., IX. 308. On hand. ( $a$ ) Preaent; ready; available; in immediate presence or possession; aubject to disposal. as, he was on hand at an early hour; he haa a aupply of goods on hand; to have apsre time on hand. (b) Under consideration; in intention; on foot

## Fader, what harm es the on hand, <br> That thou ea in thi bed ligand,

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.
On or upon one's hands, under one's care, managenent r reaponsibifty; as a burden or responsibitity
Juptter had a larm . . . upon his hande. Sir R. L'Estrange.
Ilis wite came upon ony hands. $\begin{gathered}\text { Fielding, Joseph Andrews, II. III }\end{gathered}$
On the mending hand, improving, eapectally in health; onvalescent ; recovering.
Onr wounded men, some die still, and some on the mend-
W. Bradford, in App. to New England's Memorial, p. 435.

## hand

Mr. Ilarley still continues on the mending hand
ut Swift, Journal to Stella, xvii. out of hand. ( $\alpha$ ) At once; directly; without delay or

0 pay me now, Lord Wearie;
Come, pay ne out o' hand. Lamkin (Child's Bsilsds, III. 95).
Gather we our forces out of hamd.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iil. 2
And what do I care for Jane, let her apeak of you well or 111;

Tenarson, The Grand mother

## ended.

Were these Inward wars once out of hand
We wonld, dear Terds, unto the Holy Land
Shak., 2 IIen. 1V., iii. 1.
Pat hand, in poker, a satislactory hand, so that the player doea not desire to draw. - Red hand, in her., orlginally baroneta of Oreat Britain and Ireland as their distingulsh ug badge on their fuatitution in 1611. It coosists of a ain ater hand, open, erect, couped at the wrist, gules, gener ally borns upon a amall escutcheon of pretense, argent. Right hand, the moat efficient help or resource.
Oood mistress, leave your griel, snd aee your danger, And let that wise and noble gentleman
With whom you are be your right hand In all things.
Mr. Robert Cushman ... Was as their right hand with their friends the adventurers, and for divera years had done and agitated sll their business with them.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 127. Right hand of fellowship. See fellowaip.-Small hand, the handwriting used in ordinary correspondence, as distinguished from text or large hand.- To bear a hand, to hear in hand. See bear $1, v, t$. - To bind or the feet; bind or clog completely; hinder lu every way.
IIe thought of the dreadful nsture of his existence, bound hand and foot to a dead woinan, and tormented by
a demon in her shape. Anclent wrong binds the nation hand and foot, and its
outcome must be awaited as we await the gathering of outcome must be awaited as we await the gathering of

tempests - powerless to svert, and trembling over the | tempests-powerless to svert, and trembing over the |
| :--- |
| the Century, XXXV. 793 | To change hand. See to change a horse, under change. change owners. - To clap hands. See clap1.-To come to hand, to be received; come within one'a reach.-To cross one's hand. See cross1. - To force one's hand. See force 1 . - To get hand $\dagger$, to gain influence.

Flattery, the dsng'rous nurse of vice,
Got hand upon his youth.
To give one's hand, to offer one's hand to be grasped, In greeting.
She gave him her hand frankly, and wished him a good C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 22. To have a hand in, to be concerned in; have a part or I do find
I do find evidently that there ia some one scrivener in this town that has a great hamd in writing of challenges, for they are all of a cut, and six of 'em ina hand.
Bcau. and Fl., King and No King, ili. 2. To have in hand. (a) To have in one'a power or control. (b) To be occupied with.-To have one's hand in. (a) To be engaged or embarked in a matter or project.

But I'le love on,
Since I begun,
To th' purpose, now my hand is in. , 107. (b) To be in practice or skilled in any matter: as, he will do it well as soon as his hand is in.- To have one's hand on one's halfpennyt. See halfpenny. - To have one's hand out, to be awkward or out of practice at anything: as, it hans a great deal to do
About this time the testy little governor of the New Netherlands appears to have had his hands full, and with one annoyance and the other to have been kept continu-
ally on the bounce.
Irving, Knfekerbocker, p .250 . To have on (or upon) hand, to have to do with ; be occupied with or engaged in.- To have the higher hand $t$, , superiority, or control.
He . made grete slaughter of his peple, ${ }_{\text {my }}$, that he To have (or get) the upper hand, to have or get control or precedence.
I have seen foola and fighters chain'd together,
And the fightera had the upper hand, and whipp'd first.
wyer, i. 1.
When the Greeka got the upper hand, it is sald they treated then with great rigour.
ococke, Deacription of the East, I. 177.
To hold hands togethert, to be united. Nares.
Curtesle and charitie doe commonly hold hands togea curteous man hee shall be remitted upon the least subTo hold hand witht, to hold one's own with; vie with; equal.

She in beauty, education, blood,
IIolds hand with any princeas of the wordd
To hold in hand. (a) To keep control of. (b) To kzep In a atate of uncertainty; toy with; keep in expectation;
muae with the view of gainng some advantage
Holden hym in honde
She nolde noght, ne make hirseiven Troilua, tt .1222.
In love.
O fle ! to receive favours, return lalsehoods,
And hold a lady in hand.
Beau, and Fl .

## hand

To hold one＇s hand or hands，to stop doing something； refrain from proceeding，especial
or injurious to another or others．
They fought until they both did sweat
Till he cried，＂Pedlar，pray hold your hand．＂
Bold Pedlar and Robin Llood（Child＇s Ballads，V．250）．
To hold up one＇s hands，to raise one＇s hands in token of I handes．Traberom，Answere to a Privie Papiste，sig．B，Hii． To hold up the hands of，to sld or encourage the efforts hy Aaron and llur（ix．xvii．12）－To lay hands on（a） To touch or take with the hand or hands for any purpose； especially，to seize．
He leyde honde on the horae，and ledde it to Bretell be the reyne，that ther－ol hadde grete nede．

Ierlin（E．E．T．S．），ii． 158.
But we finde not that euer he leyde honde on eny man If we know him to be a thief，shall we not lay hands on him？ ${ }^{\text {（b）}}$ To hless，heal，ordsin，etc．，hy the imposition of hands． forming some manusl labor．
Hee Is the young Students ioy snd expectation，and the most accepted guest，to whom they lend a willing hand to dischsrge him of his burthen．

Bp．Earle，Mlicro－cosmographie，A Carryer．
We have not to bulld a uew house on a gsnd patch of our own reclalming，but to lend a hand to the workmen upon a public edifice．
To live by one＇s hands，to live by msuual labor；toll ad with one＇s hends．
They liv＇d by their hands，without any lands．
to make a haudt，to profit．（Chids Baiad
The French kIng，supposing to make his hand by those rude ravages in Enylsnd，broke off his treaty of peace，sod To one＇s hand，in readiness ；alresdy prepared；ready to be received．
His Plots were generaily modell＇d，and his Characters ready drawn to his hand．

Congreve，Way of the World，Ded．
There are yet divers considerable papera snd pleces
which I wsnt．．．that so I may not be impos＇d on by such which I wint，．That so I may not be impos＇d on by such wemoires and transactlons of state as I find to my hand．
Evelyn，To Lord Clifford
The work is made to his hands．
Locke．
To pour water on the hands，in Scrip．，to serve or min．
ister to．

One of the king of 1srael＇s servants answered and ssid， | Here is Ehisha the son of Shaphat，which poured vatater on |
| :--- |
| the hands of Elljsh． |
| Ki．iil． 11. | To put forth lence sgainst；kill．

Though I should receive s thousand shekels of silver in mine hand，yet would 1 not put forth mine hand against the king＇s son． 2 Ssm．xvill． 12 To put one＇s hand to．（a）In Scrip．，to meddle with；
Then the master of the house shall be brought unto the judges，to see whether he have put his hand unto his neigh－
Ex．xxil． 8 ．
（b）To assist with；lend s hand to．
Mrs．Catherine always putting her hand to the principal piece of the dimer．${ }^{\text {Patang }}$ Thackeray，Catherine，ii．
To put the last or finishing hand to，to complete； perfect， to．－To set hand to fist 1 ，to do anything heartily or con－
tinuously．Davies． His landord did
His landord did once persuade him to drink his ague awsy；and thereupon，going to the ale－house snl hour or two before it was come，they set hand to fist，and drunk
very desperstly．
Life of A．Wood，March 4， 1652 To set the hand to，to engage in ；undertake．
That the Lord thy God may bless thee in all thou gettest thine hand to． To shake hands，to clasp the right hand mutually，as a greeting or in token of Prrendship，agreement，or recon－ cilistion．－To show one＇s hand，to expose one e＇s purpose
or intention ；make known or betray one＇s resources or the like：from exposure of a hand at eards to an adver． sary．－To strike hands．（a）To conclude sn agreement： engage with snother，as jn a contract or sn enterprise： from the customary mutual clasping of hands on such occssions：often followed by upon or with：as，to strike hands upon s bargain；to strike hands with one＇s former enemies．
A man vold of understanding striketh hands，snd be－ cometh surety in the presence ol his friend．

Prov．xvil． 18.
（b）To make snother＇s csuse one＇s own；join interests－ To take by the hand，to take under one＇s protection．
， The xte batayll kyng Balam toke on hond，
With lij thowsand knyghtez I vnderstonde．
knyghtez 1 vnderstonde．
Generydes（L． E T．S．），i． 2000.
Forasmuch ss many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed smong us．
（b）To seize or consider and deal with：as，to take one＇s case in hand．－To try one＇s hand，to undertake a thing as an experiment；make a tentative effort，
I however cannot help wishing that he had tried his
hand in Parlisment．
Boswell，Johnson．
To wash one＇s hands of，to hsve nothlng more to do
with ；renounce all counection with or luterest in．－Un－

2702

## hand－cloth

der ons＇s hand，with the proper writing or signsture
of the name：chiefly used st the end of a legal Instru． ment，as a deed or contract：ss，done under my hand and sesl，or our hands snd seals．－Upon one＇s hands．See on one＇s hands．－Within one＇s hand，in pianoforte－or organ－playing，withln the technical or manual skill of the pand
from（hand），$v$ ．［＜hand，n．The older verbs from the noun hand are hend 1 and handle．］I． trans．1．To give or transmit by means of the hand．

She hands the coffee and butter and honey and biscuit． 2．To lead，guide，or help with the hand；con－ duct：as，to hand a lady to a carriage．
Angels did hand her up，who next God dwell．Donne． 3．To manage with the hand or hands；ma－ nipulate ；handle．

> I bless my challı ; I hand my oar, Nor think on sll I left ou shoar. Prior, Ladys Lookling-Glass.

4§．To seize；lay hands on．
Let him that makes but trifles of his eyes
First hand me；on my own accord，IIl off
5．Naut．，to furl，as a sail．
Hiis men going up upon the maln yard to hand in the sail，the main tie brake，and the ysrd falling down shook
off ave nuen into the gea． $6+$ To pledge by the hand；handfast．
If any two be but once handed lin the church，and have
tasted In any sort the nuptial bed． tasted In sny sort the nuptial bed．Milton，Divorce． To hand down，to transmit from the htgher to the lower， in space or time．
Yon wiil be handed doven to posterity，like Petrarch＇s Laura，or Waller＇s Sacharissa
teridan，School for Scaudal，i． 1.
II．t intrans．1．To go hand in hand；coöp－ erate．

Let but my power and means hand with my will．
Massinger，Ienegado，iv． 1.
2．Naut．，to ship as one of a crew；be or be－ come a hand before the mast．
band－axt，n．［＜ME．handax，houlaxe．］A bat－ tle－Rx．

Handax，sythe，gisarm or spere， Tavelok，1． 2549.
band－bag（hand＇bag），n．A bag for small arti－ cles，carried in the land in traveling or shop－ ping．
small enough to carry in a hand－bag．
The Engineer，LXV． 235.
hand－baggage（hand＇bag＂ạj），n．Baggage car－ ried in the hand．
The three mariners，who insisted upon carrying all the hand－baggage，brought up the rear．
he Century， xxxy .622
hand－ball（hand＇bâl），n．［＜ME．Rendballe；＜ hand + ball1．］1．The sport of throwing and catching a ball：the common game of ball be－ fore the use of bats．
The most sncient amusement of this kind［field－games］ is distinguished with us by the name of hand－ball，and is， if Homer masy be accredited，coeval at least with the de－ Strutt，sports and Pastimes，p． 158.
For Belithus，s Ritualist of those Times tells ns，That it was customary in some Churches，for the Blashops and Arch－Bishops themselves to play with the Inferior Clergy，
even st IIand－ball；snd thls also，ss Durandus witnesseth， even st Hand－ball；snd thl
even on Easter－Day it self．

2．A game in which a small ball is batted or struck by one of two players with his hand against a wall，and，on rebounding，is struck in like manner by the other．This continues until one player fails to strike and return the ball on the fly or first bound．－3．A bulb or hollow punctured ball of india－rubber designed to be compressed by the hand．
It is a master of little importance whether the spray be given with \＆handball spray spparatus or with a 8mall
Medical Neves，LIL 639 ．
hand－barrow（hand＇bar＂ō），n．［＜ME．hand－ barow，handbarwe；＜hand＋barrow ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．A kind of litter or stretcher，sometimes flat，some－ times trough－shaped，with handles at each end， carried between two persons．－2．In gun．，a frame used to carry shot and shell．－3．A wheel－ barrow．
band－bell（hand＇bel），$n$ ．［＜ME．（not found），
＜AS．handbelle，くhand＋belle，bell．］A small bell rung by the hand，as distinguished from one rung by some mechanical means，as a bell－ rope．

He has designed a few plsyiul subjects；annong them a useful and pretty．$\quad$ Harper＇8 Mag．，LXXYYII． 283.
hand－bill（hand＇bil），$n$ ．［＜hand＋bill ${ }^{2}$ ．］ 1 An instrument for pruning trees．－2．A chop－ ping－implement；a bill－hook．
handbill（hand＇bil），$n$ ．［＜hand＋bill3．］A bill or loose printed paper or sheet circulated for the purpose of making some public announce－

## ment． <br> handbinderst，n．pl．Fetters．Nares．

Msnicls，or handbinders．Nomenclator
bandbook（hand＇bůk），n．［Recent（and not＜ AS．hand－böe，a manual，service－book），in imi－ tation of G．handlueh $=$ D．handboek $=$ Dan． tacendbog $=$ Sw．handbok．］A small book or treatise，properly such as may casily be held in the hand；specifically，a manual or compen－ dium，or a guide－book for travelers：as，hand－ books of science；a handbook of Italy．
The lamous Ireatise＂De Reginine Princtpum＂；a book which，owing to the grest reputation of its anthor，and the deflilteness of the principles which it enuncistes，be－ the middle ages．

Stubbs，Medteval and Modern IIIst．，p．178．
band－borrow（hand＇bor＂ō），$n$ ．In luw，a sure－ ty；a manual pledge；one of the frank－pledges inferior to the head－borough．Covel．
band－bow（hand＇bō），n．A bow held in the hand；a longbow，as distinguished from a cross－ bow．See cut under bowman．
Thetr sonldiers also must be furnished with strong hand． Honoes \＆cros－bowes．Hayt＇s Voyages， 1.62
band－brace（hand＇bräs），n．See brace ${ }^{1}, n ., 14$. handbreadth（hand＇bredth），$n$ ．A space equal to the breadth of the hand；a palm：a unit of length in many metrical systems；especially， in books of the sixteenth and seventeenth ceu－ turies，one fourth of a philosophical foot，equal to about 2．45 English inches．Also called hand＇s－breadth．
And thou shalt make unto It a border of an hand breadth round sbout．

Ex．xxv． 25.
The Esstern people determined thelr hand－breadth by the breadth of barleycorns，six making a digit，and twen．
handebrede
andbredeł，$n$ ．［ME．hander ＜AS．handbrexd（＝OFries．handbrede，hond－ brede $=\mathrm{D}$ ．handbreedte $=$ Dan．haandbred；cf． G．adj．handbreit），くhand，hand，＋brēdu， breadth：see bread $\left.{ }^{2}, n.\right]$ A handbreadth．
of gotil the skyn an handebrede aboute．
Chaucer，Miller＇s Tale，i． 023
hand－bridge（hand＇brij），$n$ ．A small bridge with a hand－rail．
A little rude hanabridge led over the hurrying，chstter－ ． hand－buckler（hand＇buk＂lèr），n．A small shield held in the left hand to parry blows or thrusts of an adversary＇s sword，in use especially dur－ ing the second half of the sixteenth century These bucklers were sometimes of irregular shspe，trape－ oidal or the like，but commonly ronnd；they were fre－ quently of a dismeter not exceeding nine Inches．Com－ pare ronlache sud glove－shield．
 firearm of the earliest pattern， having the bar－ rel mounted on a straight stock which was held under the arm or pressed against the breast．The piece was fired by a match．－ 2t．A musket． Hall．
hand－car（hand＇－
kär），$n$ ．A light portable car
nsed on rail－

 roads in the inspection and repair of the tracks． It has four wheels（sometimes，for special uses，three，two muning on one rall and the third on the other，and is propelled by mesns of cranks or levera geared to the wheels and worked by hsnd or by tresdles．
band－cart（hand＇kärt），n．A cart drawn or pushed by hand．
hand－claw（hand $k l a ̂), n$ ．A clawed instrument New Eng，coast
hand－clotht（hand＇klôth），$n$ ．［＜ME．handcloth， ＜AS．handelāth（＝Icel．handlikethi＝Dan． haandhluede），a towel，くhand，hand，＋elăth， cloth．］A hand－towel；a handkerchief．
Hire hamiclothes and hire bord clothes make wite and lustliche on to siene（see）．Homilies（ed．Morris），II． 163.
Old Eng．Hol

## handcops

handcopst, $n$. [ME., also hondcops; <AS. handcops, a shackle for the hand, a manacle, く hand, hand, + cops, pl. copsus, also written $\operatorname{cosp}$ ( $=$ OS. kosp, in comp. litho-kosp, limb-shackle), a fetter, shackle, also in comp. föt-cops, footshokle swur-cops, neck-shackle] A shackle for the hand; a manacle; a handcuff.
handcraft† (hand'kräft), $n$. [< ME. handeraft, < AS. handerceft, a manual oceupation (= OS, handeraft, strength of hand,$=$ Dan, haandkraft $=$ Sw, handkraft, hand-power), < hand, hand, + craft, strength, power, skill, trade: see hand and eraft 1 . Hence later handicraft.]. Skilled labor with the hands; manual occupation. See handieraft.
handcraftsman $\dagger$ (hand' kråfts" man), $\mu$. A handicraftsman. Swift.
handcuff (hand'kuf), $n$. [Usually in pl. hanclcuffs, a mod. adaptation of ME. handcops, substituting cuffs (cf. handicuffs, fisticuffs) for obs. cops: see handcops.] A shackle or fastening for the hand, consisting of a ring placed ed upon the wrist; a manacle. Handcuffa
are used $\ln$ palra, ane for each wrist,
the two belog connected by a short chain or jointed bar. handcuff (hand'kuf), v. t. [<handcuff, n.] To manacle; restrain by or as if by placing handcuffis upon the wrists.
If he cannot carry an ox, like Milo, he will not, like Milo, be handouffed $\ln$ the oak by attempting to rend it.
hand-director (hand'di-rek"tor), $n$. Same as hand-guidc.
hand-drop (hand'drop), n. A popular name for paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hand, such as is produced by lead-poisoning; wristdrop.
handed (han'ded), a. [<hand + eed2.] 1. Having hands; provided with hands.

I ne'er saw two malds handed more alike.
iddleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.
An other [strange creature] there 18 with a naturall purse vader her belly, wherein she putteth her young: it Purchas, Pilgrimage p 816.
2. Having a hand characterized in some specified manner: used especially in composition: as, right-handed, left-handed, empty-handed, fullhanded, ete.

What false Italian
(As poisonous tongued as handed) hath prevail'd
On thy too ready hearing? Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 2.
Nor those horn-handed breakers of the glebe.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.
3. Having the hands joined. [Rare.]

Into their lnmost bower
went. Milton, P. L., iv. 739.
4. Done by hand in a specified way ; also, done, used, played, etc., by a spccified number of hands: as, cross-handed or open-handed rowing; a double-handca game; a two-handed sword; a four-handed piece of music.

But that two-handed engine at the door Standa ready to amite once, and smite no more. Milton, Lycidas, i. I30.
Handelian (han-del'i-ann), a. [< Handel, the common E. form of Hänilel (see def.), + -ian.] Of, pertaiuing to, or characteristic of the German musical composer George Frederick Handel (Händel) (1685-1759).
Crotch's Paleśtlne emulated Handelian precedent, and stood for long alone sa a native productlon.
hander (han'dèr), n. 1. One who hands or transmits; one who conveys.

They wonld assume, with wondrous art,
Themselves to be the whole, who are but part,
Of that vast frsme the church; yet grsnt they were
The handers down, can they from thence infer
A right t' interpret? Dryden, Religlo Laici, 1. 361
2. One who seconds a pugilist. [Prov. Eng.] -3. In composition, something pertaining to right-or left-hander (a blow with the right or light-or left-hencler (a blow with
One reeing a jugge without a hander, and willing to breake a jeast on it, sald that the jugge had beene in the
pillary.
Gratice Ludentes (1638), p. 156.
handfastt (hand'fást), v. t. [< ME. hamdfasten, festen, pledge, betroth, $\langle$ Icel. handfesta, con-

2703
troth, く Icel. hönd, hand (=AS. and E. hand), + festa, fasten, confirm, pledge, betroth, $=M E$. fusten, festen, F. fast $1, v$. AS. only in deriv. handfrestmung: seo hamlfasting.] 1. To take or hold with the hand; hold securely or firmly; grasp.

## To handfast hon Learne tho

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 81

## Then hand-fast hand, and I will to my book

Greene, Frar Bacon snd Friar Bungay.
2. To join together by or as if by the clasping of hands; make fast ; bind; specifically, to betroth.
If a damsel that is a virgin be handfasted [anthorized verslon, "betrothed "] to any man.

Dent. xxii. 23 (Coverdale's trans.).
Auppices were those that handfasted the married couple; that wished them good luck; that took care for the
dowry. B. Jonsom, Notes on hls Masques of Court We list not to handfast ourselves to God Almighty, to make ouraelvea over to hlm by present deed of gift; but would fain, forsooth, bequeath ourselves to him a legacy n our last will and teatament

Abp. Sancroft, Sermon on the Fire of London, 1666. 3. In some parts of Scotland, formerly, to marry provisionally by the ceremony of joining hands. Ifandfastlng was a simple contrsct or agreement under which cohabitation was permitted for a year, at the end of which time the contract could either be disaolved or made permanent by formal marriage. Such marriages, at firat proluably not intended to be temporary, are aupposed to have origlnated In Scotland from a acarcity of clergy, and have existed at times in other coundries.
We Border-men are more wary than your inland clowne of Fife and Lothian:... we take our wives, like our horses, upon trial. When we are handfasted, as we term it, we are man and wife for a year and a day - that apace gone by, may cail the prieat to marry them for life-and this we call handfasting. Scott, Monastery, xxv. handfast (hand'fảst), a. [Cf. Sw. handfast = Dan. haandfast, a., strong, stout. In defs. 2 and 3, short for handfasted.] 1. Having a close hand; close-fisted. Davies. Some will say women are covetous: are not men as
handfast? Breton, Praise of Vertuons Ladies, p. 57. 2. Bound by pledge, promise, or contract; especially, botrothed, or united as if by betrothal.
A vyrgine made handfast to Christ.
Bp. Bale, English V
Bp. Bale, Engliah Votaries, i. fol. 63 h .
3, In Scotland, formerly, joined in provisional wedlock.
This Isobel was but hand-fast with him, and deceased Pitscottie, Chron. of scotland, p. 20 handfastt (hand'fast), $n . \quad[<h a n d+f u s t 1$, in lit. sense. In def. 3, < handfast, $\imath$.$] 1. Grip;$ grasp; hold.
But the ground underfoot being slipperje, with the snow on the aide of the hill, theyr handfast fayled.

And can it be that this most perfect creature,
'This image of his Maker, well-squar'd man,
This image of his Maker, well-squar'd man,
To fall Into a womsn's easy arms?
Beau. and $F l$., Woman-Hater, iii.
2. Custody; power of confining or keeping; a holding on security or bail.

If that shepherd be not In hand-fast, let him fly. ${ }_{\text {Shak., W. T., Iv. } 3 .}$
3. A pledge, promise, or contract ; especially, betrothal.

Here, In II eaven's eye and all Love's sacred powers,
I knit thls holy handfast, and with this hand
The heart that owea thia hand
Beau. and Fl., Wit at Seversl Weapons, v. 1
handfastingt (hand'fàs-ting), $n$. [Verbal n . of handfast, $v$. Cf. AS. handfuestrung (= Icel. handfestning, the act of striking hands in pledge or confirmation, $=$ Sw. handfästuing $=$ Dan. haandfastning, in early Dan. law the stipulation to be given by the king at his coronation) <hand, hand, + fostmung, fastening.] Betrotha or provisional marriage by joining liands. See handfast, $\imath ., 3$. [Chiefiy Scotch.]
handfastlyt (hand'fást-li), adv. By a pledge or contract.
The which if the Scottes would most hollile and handfastlie promise, the English would foorthwith depart with a qulet armle. Iolinshed, Hist. Scotland, an. 1546.
handflsh (band'fish), $n$. 'A pediculate fish of the family Antennariide.
hand-flail (hand'flall), n. Milit., a variety of the war-flail (see flati, 2) meant to be wiclded with one hand. It was sometimes entirely of bronze or iron.
hand-float (hand'flōt), $n$. See float, 9 (c)
handflower-tree (hand'fiou"èr-trē), $n$. A large tree of Mexico and Central America, Cheirostemon platanoides, belonging to the natural order Sterculiaceu. It takea lis name, ss does the ge-

## hand-grip

ahaped or claw-shaped column of stamens in the flowers, lbese are large and monochlanydeous, with the caly colored brlght-red withln. The tree is $8 n$ object of superstitlous veneration to the Inhabitants of Mexico, who long supposed that a aingle tree near Toluca, mentioned in early Mexican history, was the ouly one in existence It is now cultlvated from
hand-fly (hand'fli), $x$. The fly on a casting-line whicl is nearest the angler's hand
hand-footed (hand'fít"ed), $a$. Iaving feet like hands; chiropod.
hand-fork (hand'fork), n. A gardeners' threetined fork witl a short handle.
hand-frame (hand'fram), n. A kind of handbarrow used in iron foundries, etc.

A nonster cup supported on an iron hand-frame,
New York Tribune, Dec, 21879.
andful (hand'fül), n. [< ME. handful, hondful, < AS. handfull $(=$ G. handvoll $=$ Icel, handfyllr $=$ Dan. haandfuld), < hand, hand, + full, full: see ful.] 1. As much as the hand can grasp or contain.
I had rather have a handful or two of dried peas. $\quad$ Shak., M. N. D., Iv. 1.
Two handfuls of white dust, shut In an urn of brass! l'ennysan, Lotos Eaters (Choric Soug).
21. A unit of length equal to four inches; a hand.

> Goliah, nam of Gath,

This huge Colossua, than six cubita helght
Hore by a handful. Drayton, David and Goliah. Here stalks me by a proud and apangled sir, That looks three handfuls higher than hls foretop.
3. A small quantity or number; a little.

IIe that hath a handful of devotlon at home aliall have his devotion multiplied to a gomer here.

Donne, Sermons, Iv.
Set me to lead a handful of my meo
Against an hundred thousand barbarons slaves,
Fletchet, Bonduca, 11. 1.
All that tread
The globe are but a handful to the trines 4. As muclu as one can hold or manage; full employment. [Colloq.]
Being in possession of the town, they had thelr handful to defend themaelves from fring.
With her prodigions energy, quickness, and intelligence alne could never be idle; bnt, let her mistress have been alic could never
what ahe mlght, Doris niust have been a "handful."
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 834.
hand-gallop (hand'gal "up), n. A slow, jogging gallop, in which the bridle-hand holds the ging gallop, in
Ovid, with all his sweetness, has as little variety of numbers and sound as he; he is always upon a hand-gallop, snd his verse runs upon carpet ground.
And, gure enough, Mrs. Mayfleld was seen in her hat
and habit, riding her bay mare up at a hand-gallop on the and habit, riding her ba
grass by the roadside.
C. Reade, Clouda and Sunshine, p. 5.
hand-gear (hand'gēr), $n$. In a steam-engine, the mechanism used for working the valves by hand; the starting-gear.
hand-glass (hand'glàs), n. 1. In hort., a glass used for covering, protecting, and forwarding plants.-2. A small mirror that may be conveniently held in the hand.-3. Naut., a halfminute or quarter-minute sand-glass used to measure time in running out the log-line.
hand-gout (hand'gout), $n$. Gout in the hands; chiragra. In the extract the word is used in humorous allusion to "greasing the palm" with money.

But now, Bir,
My lesrned counsel, they must have a feeling; They'11 part, sir, with no books, wlthout the hand-gout
Be oiled; and I must furnlah.
B. Jonson, Devil Is an Ass, lil. 1.
hand-grenade (hand'grē-nād"), n. Milit., a small spherical or cylindrical iron shell, about three inches in diameter, filled with powder, lighted by means of a fuse, and thrown by hand. Hand-grensdes were much used in the Britigh naval service throughout the elghteenth century, especlally in repelling attacks from boats. 'they are notably serviceable in the delenae of works, In dealing With an enemy at close quarters,
when he cannot be covered by the guns or by musketry on the ban-
 quettes. Ketchum's hand-grensde Hand-grenade of the
2th century.' (Frout
Siollet-le-Duc's "Dict.
du Mobilicr francais.'.) quettes. Ketchums a sand oblong percussion-shell which is exploded by means of a plunger on striking the object againat which It is thrown.
hand-grip (hand'grip), n. [< ME. hand-gripe, < As. hand-gripe $=\mathrm{D}$. handgreep, grasp, $=\mathrm{OHG}$. hantgrif, G. handgriff, grasp, handle, hilt, $=$ Dan. haandgreb $=$ Sw. handgrepp, handle, hilt.] 1. Seizure with the hand; grip.-2. A handle; a hilt.

## hand－grip

The handle or handgrip［of a sword］will be of white Near Yed in gold．

3．Close grasp or struggle：commonly in the plural．
To all It seems ．${ }^{\text {as }}$ as if the last man of France，who conld have swayed these coming tronbles，lay there at hand－gripe（hand＇grip），n．［＜hand + gripe ${ }^{1}$ ． Cf．hand－grip．］Seizure with the hand；grip． Hee thst both globes in IIs own hand－gripe holds．

Sylvester，Panaretus，1． 1258.
handgritht，$n$ ．［AS．handgrith，く haud，hand，＋ grith，peace．］In Anglo－Saxon law，peace or pro－ tection granted by the king under his own hand． hand－guard（hand＇gärd），n．That part of any weapon which guards or protects the hand， especially the vamplate of a lance．
hand－guide（hand＇gid），$n$ ．A mechanical con－ trivance，invented by Kalkbrenner，for assist－ ing persons learning to play the pianoforte to acquire a proper position for their hands．Also called hand－director．
hand－gunt（hand＇gun），n．The earliest kind of
firearm，made to be carried by hand and fired either without a rest or supported on a fork． Compare hand－cannon．

Cannons，demicannons，hand－guns，and muskets．
Item，twentle handguns，
－some of them with fire
hand－gyve（hand＇jivv），v．$t$ ．To shackle the hands of；manacle；fetter．［Rare．］
A poor Legislative，so hard was Iate，had let itself be
Carlyle，French Rev．，I11．1． 1.
hand－hammer（hand＇ham＂er），n．A single－
handed working－hammer used by blacksmiths， machinists，and boiler－makers：in distinction from the two－handed hammer，or sledge．
hand－harmonica（hand＇här－mon＇i－kă̈），$n$ ．An accordion．
hand－heat（hand＇hët），$n$ ．The natural tempera－ ture of the hand．

An important feature is the temperature at which cot－ ton is dyed．In the masjority of cases $1 t$ is worked in the cold，or at s hand－heat，i．e．，st abont $90^{\circ}$ to $100^{\circ} \mathbf{F}$ ．
handhold（hand＇hōld），n．1．Hold or grasp with the hand．Compare foothold， 1.
With my face to the rock 1 found my hand－holds and foot－hidds down uncauny places
2．The handle of an anglers＇rod，formed by that part of the butt which is just above the reel． is often wrapped with velvet，ratan，or cord．
hand－hole（hand＇hōl），$n$ ．A hole into which the hand may be inserted，as one near the bot－ tom of a steam－boiler，designed to be used in cleaning the boiler，etc．It is closed by a plate． In tubular boilers the hand－holes shonld be often opened． hand－hook（hand＇hủk），$n$ ．A tool nsed by smiths in twisting bars of iron．
handicap（han＇di－kap），$n$ ．and $a$ ．［Formerly also handyeap，handycappe；арpar．〈 haul $i^{\prime}$ cap（hand in cap），prob．with ref．to the draw－ ing of lots．］I．n． $1 \uparrow$ ．An old game at cards， not unlike loo．
To the Miter Taverne in Woodstreete．．Here some of ua fell to handycappe，a spoit that 1 never knew before． 2．In racing and athletics，an extra burden placed upon，or a special requirement made of，a supe－ rior competitor in favor of an inferior，in order to make their chances more equal．In a horse－ race the handicap is nsually an additional weight to be car－
ried by the better horse；in a foot－raee，jumping－match ried by the better horse，in a ioot－raee，jumping－match， etc．，a shorter time，grester distance，or the like，for the
superior contestant． superior contestant．The amount of the handicap is ad－
justed in accordance with the performance of the com－ justed in accordance with the performance of the com－
petitors in previous contests；and in horse－racing regard petitors in previous contests；and in horse－racing regard principle is spplled ln other contests of agility or skill： hlays，agarangits，a superior player is handicspped if he eleven men to the latter＇s twelve．
3．A race in which the supposed superiority of certain competitors is counterbalanced by pen－ alties of additional weight，distance，or time imposed on them，or the inferiority of others is compensated by a certain amount of time or distance granted them in starting；any contest or competition in which an allowance of time or distance or other advantage is given to an in－ ferior competitor：as，the Newmarket handicap．
The race ．．showed a hesvy entry ；．．．public run－ many horaes that had never been out before．In one way and another the United Service handicap had grown Into
the event of the meeting．Whyte Melville，Satanells，vii．

## 2704

II．$a$ ．Noting a contest in which certain com－ petitors are handicapped：as，a handicap race or game．
handicap（han＇di－kap），v．t．；pret．and pp．han－ dicapped，ppr．handicapping．［＜handicap，n．］ 1．To impose，as upon a competitor in a race or other contest，some disadrantage，such as a penalty of additional weight or distance or an allowance of a start or other advantage to an opponent．
The Buckskln Horae
for the weight of horse ．．was handicapped st 250 pounds New 1ork Tr 2．Figuratively，to place at a disadvantage by the imposition of any embarrassment，impedi－ ment，or disability：as，handicapped by age，by inexperience，ete．
The tensnt 18 so hesvily handicapped that he has no
chance $\ln$ the race． An sbnormal power of ratlocination，and a prosaic re－ gsard for details，havehandicapped Stedman，Vlec．Poets，p．301．
Art in the old world is handicapped more or less by 1 ts
handicapper（han＇di－kap－er），$n$ ．One who han－ dicaps；one employed to determine the amount of the handicaps in a contest．
Each compettor is sllowed by the offcial handicapper of the nature of his public performances．

Bury and Hillier，Cycling，p． 41.
handicraft（han＇di－kraft），$n$ ．and $a$ ．［Formerly
also handycraft；a corruption，by confusion with handiwork，of the earlier handeraft，q．v．］ I．n．1．Manual labor；hand－work in general．
The full citlzens，having become rich，only carried on
trade，whilst the handicraft was leit exclusively to the trade，whilst the ha
poor and the unfre

Einglixh Gilds（E．E．T．S．），Int．，p．cvil． Specifically－2．Skilled labor with the hands； manual skill or expertness．

Fift Flement，of Instruments the hisit ；
The Tool of Tooss，and lisand of Handy－Craft． Sylvester，tr．of Du Bertas＇s Weeks，ii．，The Handy－Crafts． Monuments are eitber works of Art or works of Handi． craft，elther Useful or Decorative． 3．A manual employment or calling；a me－ chanical trade．
John Speed was born at Farrington In this county，as his own dsugiter hath informed me．lie was firat bred to a handicraft，aud，as I take it，to a taylor．

Fuller，Worthies，Cheshire．
Anatomy，which is my handicraft，is one of the most dif－ flcuit kluds of mechanicsl lsbour．

Ifuxley，Tech．Edneation．
4．A handicraftsman．［Rare．］
The nurseries of children of ordinary gentlemen and handicrafts are managed in the aame mamer．Swift． Thon knowest ．．．that we handicrafts hest love the II．a．Belonging to a manual trade or me－ chanical art．
handicraftsman（han＇di－kiafts－man），u．；pl． handicraftsmen（－men）．A man skilled in some special manual work；one who gets his living by a manual trade；an artisan；a mechanic．
Geo． 0 mlserable age！Virtue 1 s not regarded in handi－
crafts－men．
John．The nobility think scorn to go in lesther sprons．
The It andicraftsmen have not Money to set themselves
The followers of Caxton were for nearly two centuries
principally mere handicrafttrmen． G．P．Margh，Lects，on Eng．Lang．， xx ．
handicuff（han＇di－kuf），$n$ ．［Usually in pl．han－ dicutfs，$\left\langle\right.$ hand + cuff ${ }^{1}$ ，a blow；the $i$ is inserted， as in fisticufts，appar．by association with han－ dicraft．］A blow or cuff with the hand．Also spelled handyeuff．
－Though they owed each other a spigbt，and had both pretty high spirits，yet they never came to handycuff．
handily（han＇di－li），ade．In a handy or expert manner．
When I see women split wood，unload cosl－carts，move wash－tubs，and roll barrels of flour snd apples handily down cellarways or up into carts，then shime theories of the strongemlded sistera．
R．T．Cooke，Somebody＇s Nelghbors，,
handiness（han＇di－nes），n．1．The state or character of being handy or expert．
He had a certsin tsct， ．which，in connection with become s prime favorite with ways，caused him at last to H．B．Slowe，Oldtown，p． 252.
The boy made his own traps and small tools and carts， which he would be likely to go through life in s destltute condition．H．E．Scudder，Noah Webster，p．14．

2．Manageableness；convenience；suitable－ ness．
Whether improvement is to be in the direction of twin screws，stesm steerers，or other agencies，it is certaln that hanciness must increase grestly in modern men－or－war， fare． be elements in naval war＊
Luce，Seamanslip，p． 574. A signal of great power，haudiness，and economy［is］ Pop．Sci．Mo．，XIII． 286.
handiront，$n$ ．Same as andiron．
handiwork（han＇di－wérk），n．［Formerly also handywork；〈 ME．handixerk，hendeavere，hondi－ werk，hondizere，$\langle$ AS．handgcweore（ $=$ OS．hand－ givcrk），work of the hand，＜lhend，hand，+ ge－ acoorc，weore，work（collectively），＜gc－，a col－ lective prefix（see－i－1），+ reorc，work．Cf． hand－work．］1．Work done by the hands，and hence by effort of any kind；doing；perform－ ance：as，a specimen of one＇s hendiwork；the devil＇s handicork：
Celsus ．．．．thought so great a vessell was too grest for
Pans havidyuorke．
Purchay，Pigrimsge，p． 39. The wait of technical knowledge in the fisherman＇s craft and in the varions handiveorks comnected with it．
llarper＇s Mag．，LXXVIII．201，
2．That which is done or made by the hands，
or by any active exertion ；a fabrication ：a or by any active exertion；a fabrication；a creation．

Vile ss I ann，snd of myself sbhorr d，
Quarles，Emblems，iii． 10. Our life ts only drest
For show：mean handiwoork of craitsman，cook，
Or groom！Wordzourth，London，September， 1802. handjar（han＇jär），n．［Ar．khanjar，a dagger．］ A kind of sword．See the second extract．
Armed with all the weapons of Palikari，handjars and yataghans．Disraeli，Lothair，1xxiii． A handjar，or brosd－bladed，leaf－shaped sword，very similar to the anclent spanigin weapon adopted by the Roman soldiery，or resembling perhaps still more those bronze weapons found upon the old battle－fieldz oi Greece and withln early Celtic barrows．These wespons they ［Caucasian soldiers］are accustomed to use as projectlles．
O＇Donovar，Merv， 11.
handkercher（hang＇kėr－chèr），$n$ ．［A corruption of handlerchief．］A handkerchief．［Obsolete or vulgar．］
Did your brother tell you how I counterfeited to sonnd， when he showed me your handkercher Shak．，As you Like lt，v． 2 Al＇d handkerchers．
 At their girdles they wear long handkercherg，sonse of them admirahle for value and workmanship．
Sandys，Travailes，p． 50.
handzerchief（hang＇kér－chif），u．［＜hand＋ kerchief．This compound is fused by the or－ dinary prommeiation（like its second element lierchief）into one word，withont regard to its original elements；hence the compound neck－ handkerchief（as well as neckerchieft），a curious cumulation of terms for the neck，hand，and liead．］1．A square piece of eloth，nsually linen or silk，carried about the person for the pur－ pose of wiping the face or nose．Silk handker chiefs embroidered and fringed，or laced with gold，are mentioned as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth，an the moderplece of solid or plain material． plain material．
From his body were brought unto the slck handker Chiefs or sprons，sind the diseases depsrted from then． 12.
And away he went，the King following him to a Rluer oner which Dauid，atretching his hand－kerchiefe，passed oner．Purchaz，Figrimsge，p． 159. He did complain his hesd did ske；
And tied the same his head about．
The Suffolk Miracle（Chld＇s Ballsds，1．220）．
2．A neckeloth；a neckerchief．［Colloq．］
handkerchief（hang＇ker－chif）$v . i$ ．［＜hand－ kerchief，n．］To use a handkerchief；make signals̀ with a handkerchief．［Rare．］
The servants entering with the dinner，we hemmued， handkerchiefed，twinkled，took up our knives and forks．
Richardson，Sir Charles Grandison，I1． 180.

Richardson，Sir Charles Grandison，I1． 180.
hand－languaget（hand＇lang＂gwạj），$n$ ．The art
of conversing by motions or signs made with the hands or fingers；sign－language；dactylol－ ogy．See deaf－mute．
hand－lathe（hand＇läth），$n$ ．1．A small lathe， generally portable，secured to a bench or table， and worked by a bow or a crank，used by watch－mak ers，dentists，etc．－2．A bar－ lathe with puppets sliding on a prismatic bar．
handle（han＇dl）， 2. ；pret． and pp．handled，ppr．han－ dling．［＜ME．handlen，＜AS handlian，handle，feel（＝D．


Hand－lathe（def．1）．
handle
handelen，handle，trade，$=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．hantalön，han－ dle，feel，touch，manage，MHG．handeln，G． handeln，treat，manage，deal，trade，$=$ Icel． höndla，handle，$=$ Sw．handla，trade，$=$ Dan． handle，treat，nse，trade），freq．verb，く hand， hand：see hand，$n$ ．，and cf．handle，n．，to which in def． 8 the verb is directly due．Cf．manage， ult．＜L．manus，the hand．］I．trans．1．To touch or feel with the hand；use the hand or hands upon．

Lorde，kepe me owt of synne and woo，
Thit I hande In myn lyffe doe，
WIth handys handyld or on fote goo．
Holy Rood（E．E．T．
Happy，ye leavea！when as thoae lilly hands
Shatl handle you．When as theae Spey hands．．
The hardness of the winters［in Fianders］forces the
breedera there to house and handle their colts six montha every year．

Temple．
2．To manage by hand；use or wield with manual skill；ply；manipulate；act upon or control by the hand：as，to handle one＇s colors； to handle the reins．
Jubal ．．．Was the father of all anch as handle the harp and orgam．

Gen．iv． 21.
The leaser picture Is so passingly seemingly handled that the lower corners of it seeme．Corjat，Crudities，

These meu can handle their weapon so well that，if they design mischief，they will dexteroualy break a Leg or Thigh－bone，that being the place which they commonly atrike at

Dampier， oyages， 1 ； ；control ；hold
3．In general，to manage；direct；control；hold or keep in hand：as，to handle a fish when troops in battle．
She is a discreet，ingentons，pleasant，pions woman wiah she had the handling of you snd Mrs．Modish．
Tom，with Esst to handle him，．．．ateps out on the turf．$\quad$ ．Hughes，Tom Brows at Rugby，p． 245.
Learning how to handle gases led to the discovery of oxygen，and to modern cheml

Huxley，Lay Sermons，p． 15.
4．To act upon or toward；use in some way （with regard to conduct）；treat；deal with． At him they cast atones，．．．and aent him away shame－

You shall see how I＇tl handle her．
Shak．，M．for M．，v． 1.
It will be nothing disagreeing from Christian meeknesse to handle such a one in s reugher sccent．

Totreat of．discourse upon； topic．
Alt things obserued by Nsturall Philosophers in Greece had beene handled belore，partly by the Brachmane amengst the Indians，partly of theae which In Syris are
calted fewes．
Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 453. Many of his［Chancer＇s］bookes be but bare trsnslation out of the Latin \＆French，yet sre they wel handled．

Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesle，p．49．
A subject which，thongh often handled，has not yet In my opinion been fully discussed．
oldemith，Natlonal Concerd，
6．To make use of ；be concerned with；have to do with．

We hondlen no money，but menelich［meanly］faren．
They that handle the lsw knew me not．Jer．li． 8. Among the earliest toola of any complicacy which s man－ of－letters geta to handle are his class－books．

Carlule，Sartor Resartus，ii． 3
7．＇Io trade or deal in；buy and sell：as，to handle stationery，stocks，or real estate．
He［a merchant］generaliy refused to handle the Im－ proved implements and mechanical devlces by which la－
Books are of minor importance，and but few are＂kept in stock．＂Indeed，bookselling is not a profitsbte part of the bnaines8；it does net pay to handle books，or to keep
the rnu of new publicatlons．Marper＇s Mag．，LXXVI．776． 8．［く handle，n．］To furnish with a handle or handles：as，to handle a teacup．－To handie II．intrans．1．To use the hands；act or work by means of the hands．
They have hands，but they handle not．Ps．cxv． 7 2．To act or give a result of any kind when handled．

Two guaa may be made exsctty alike in length，bend， and cast－off，and yet if the balance is not the same，they rent beada，
W．Gree handle（han＇dl），n．［＜ME．handel，handyl，
handille，handle，hondle，＜AS．handle，pl．han－ handille，handle，hondle，く AS．handle，pl．han－ dla，a handle，＝Dan．handel（perhaps from E．），a handle；from the verb．］1．That part of a thing which is intended to be grasped by the hand in using or moving it．The handtea
dle of a sword is the hilt；of a plow，the staff or atilt；of
an ax or hammer，the helvc；of a knile，the haft；of a an ax or hammer，the helve；of a knife，the haft；of a tiller；of a crab or winch，the crank；of a pump，the lrake or lever；of a door or leck，the knod；of a steam－ engine，the hand－lever；of s boat－hook，lance，etc．，the shaft；of s platen printing－press，the rounce，by which the
bed is run in and out；of a kettle，the bail；of a drill，bit， or gun，the atock．
And for to amytean Hors with the handille of a Whippe．
When miatresa Bridget lost the hanale of her fan，I took＇t upen mine heneur thou hadat it not．

A sword of King Salomons，whose
Of Bone the Handles of my Knivea are made，
Yet no ill T＇sste from thence affects the Blade
Congreve，tr．of Jnveqar＇a Satirea，xi．
2．That by means of which anything is done； the instrument of effecting a purpose：said of a person or thing．
They overturned bim in slt his intereata by the sure but
3．In bot．，in the Characea，same as manubri－ um．－A handle to one＇s name，s title prefixed to one＇s name，ss Lord，Col．，Dr．［Cotteq．］
Lord Highgate had turned to me：＂There was no rude－ ness，you understand，Inteaded，Mr．Pendennis；but I am down here ou some business，aud den＇t care to wear the handle to my name．

Thackeray，Newcomes， 1 vii．
Embrace handle，a handle，ss of a knife or dagger，repre－ senting twe figures side by side embracing each other． such handtes were common in the sixteenth snd seven－ teenth centuries，carved in ivory or bone or cast in metal． Flush handle，s handle for a lock or latch which is placed in a recess，as of a door，sash，or berth，and does not project beyona the suriace of the object to which it Sttsched．Car－Buiders Dict．－To fy of the handie． opportunity．
The defence of Vatinius gave a plausible handle for some
ensure upon Cicero．
Quoted in W．Melmoth＇s tr．of Cicero，it．17，note 5.
He was ．．．a het－tempered fettow，who would always give yon a handle against him．George Eliot，Miht on the Floss，iii． 7 handleable（han＇dl－a－bl），$a . \quad[<h a n d l e, v .,+$ －able．］Capable of being handled．Sherwood． hand－lead（hand＇led），n．Naut．，the lead used for sounding in rivers，harbors，or shoal water． ng from 5 smaller than the deep－se sead． handled（han＇dla），p．a．Having a handle：as an iron－handled knife：used specifically in her aldry when the handle of a weapon or a tool is of a different tincture from the blade：as，a sickle or，handled gules．
handle－net（han＇dl－net），$n$ ．A fishing－net with a handle，as a dip－net；a kind of hoop－net or scoop－net．
handler（hand＇lér），n．1．A person employed in the transfer or placing of things by hand， or in some special kind of manipulation or management：as，a freight－handler；a handler of dogs or of game－cocks；a handler of fish for propagation（used of one who selects the ripe fish from a eatch）．－2．The first bath or pit in a tannery．

After celouring，the hides pass on to the handlers or handling pita，a round or series of which may consiat from four to twelve according to the mode Brit．，XIY． 38
3．In ceram．，a workman who attaches to the bodies of vessels the handles，which have pre viously been molded in plaster－of－Paris molds． They are fixed by means of atip，and In most kinds of war adhere immediately，se that the vessel may be tifted by them even before fring．
handless（hand＇les），a．［＜ME．handles（ $=$ OFries．handlos $=0$ HG．MHG．hantlos，G．hand－ $l o s=$ Icel．handlauss）；＜hand＋－less．］1．With out a hand or hands：as，a handless clock．－2． Unhandy；awkward．［Scotch．］
hand－letter（hand＇let＂ér），n．In bookbinding an impress on a book－cover by movable types from a hand－stamp，in opposition to an impress by a machine from an engraved stamp．
hand－lever（hand＇lev＂ér），n．The lever or handle by which a steam－engine is started， stopped，or reversed．
hand－line（hand＇lin），n．A fishing－line worked by hand without a rod．It may be s slugle tine with one or more hooka balted and sunk to or aear the bottom， or thrown to any desired distance by means of a weight， and managed from the shore，or from a boat anchored or aurface of the water behind a alli－beat，ssin the cspture of blnefish，Spanish mackerel，striped－bass，black－bass，etc． either with a bait or with onty some shining object to ture the fish，as in trawling or trolllng
handliner（hand＇li＂nèr），$n$ ．One who uses a hand－line for fishing．
andling（hand＇ling），n．［＜ME．handlinge， hondlunge，＜AS．handlung，a touching，han－
dling（ $=$ D．handeling $=$ G．handlung＝Sw．Dan． handling，action），verbaln．of handtian，handle： see handle，v．］1．A touching，fingering，or using with the hand；manipulation；touch： either literally or figuratively：as，the handling of the bow in violin－playing；an artist＇s han－ dling of his subject．

And Then you must learn the nse
And hamuling of your siliver fork st meals．
．
Afterwards，his funocency appearing，he was detlvcred， friends snd retamers underwent．Strype，Sir T．Smith，iv．
If the Athenlans，as some asy，made their small deeda hath had her noble atchievments made small by the un－ skilfull handling of monks snd mechanlcks．

Milton，Church－Government，Prel．，it．
2．The act of supplying with a handle or han－ dies；the operation of putting a handle on：as， the handling of pottery，or of saws．
handlingst，adv：［ME．handlinges，with adv． gen．suffix－es ${ }^{1},\langle$ AS．handlinga，with the hands， ？hand，hand，＋－linga＝E．－ling ${ }^{2}$ ．］With the hands．
In havd an anget has he［Jacob］laght
That sammen［together］handlinges［var．togeder in han－ dis，in honde］wriateled thai
Cursor Jrundi，1．3932．（Cutt．） handlining（hand＇li＂ning），$n$ ．The use of a hand－line；the act or method of catching fish with a hand－line．
Mr．Earl ．．．speaks of the importance of obtaining snd preserving bait with ao targe a fleet engaged wholly in handlining and trawting．

Fortnightly Rev．，N．S．，XLI． 464.
hand－list（hand＇list），n．1．A concise list for easy reference．
A new＂Britanaia Romana＂we ahall have long to wait for；but aurely a hand．list might be compiled from the book before us and the transactions of the various archeo－ otogical societies of aft the places where undoubted Roman remains have been found．$N$. and $Q$ ．， 7 th ser．，Ill． 440. 2．Same as check－list， 2.
handlocked（hand＇lokt），$a$ ．Handcuffed．Dek－ ker；Halliwell．
hand－loom（hand＇löm），$n$ ．A weavers＇loom worked by hand，as distinguished from a power－ loom．
hand－made（hand＇mād），a．Manufactured by hand，and not by a machine：as，hand－nade paper．
handmaid（hand＇mād），n．［＜hand + naid． In earlier form handmaiden，q．จ．］A female servant or personal attendant；a female as－ sistant：often used figuratively．
Labar gave unto his daughter Leah Zilpah his maid for
Gen．xxix． 24. Natnre，the Handmaid of God Atmighty doth nothing but with good Advice．Hotnre the Handmaid Gow，Lettera，ii． 6. For Jeve＇s great Handmaid，Power，must Jove＇s Decrees pursue．

Prior，Ode to th
She hath no hand maid
To draw her curted got
Through rings of gotd．
handmaiden（hand＇mā＂dn），$n$ ．［＜ME Manta Mia． mayden；＜hand＋ An earlier form of handmaid． handmaid－moth （hand＇mād－môth）， A moth，Datana mi－ nistra，of the fam－ ily Bombycida，of a light－brown color， the head and a large spot on the thorax dark－brown，aud the fore wings with from 3 to 5 narrow trans－ versedark ${ }_{\text {larva，known }}^{\text {lines．}}$ larva，known
as the yel－
low－necked aponecked caterpillar， is sbout ${ }^{2}$ inches long， with a large black head， ment dnll－ ment dall the rest of the body
striped with

black and
Handmaid－mon（Datana mintistra）．
hand－making（hand＇mā／king），$n$ ．The act of
pilfering；theft．Latimer．
hand－mill（hand＇mil），$n$ ．A mill for grinding grain，pepper，coffee，etc．，worked by hand，


## hand－mill

as distinguished from those driven by steam， water，or other power；specifically，a quern （as in the extract）．
Flour from the handmills grinding with constant sound．
hand－mirror（hand＇mir＂or），n．A small mir－ ror for the toilet；a hand－glass．
Don＇t expect your husband to be pleased if you give him an ivory bscked hand－nirror．

Harper＇s Mag．，LXXV111． 162
hand－mold（hand＇mōld），n．1．A small mold managed with the hand．

He mellid so the matall with the hand－molde．
Richard the Redeless，ii． 155
Specifically－2．The mold in which hand－made type is cast．It has a lip to receive the wetal which runs into the mold containing the matrix． E．H．Knight．
hand－money（hand＇mun＂i），n．Same as ear－ nest－money．
hand－mortar（hand＇môr／tär），n．A hand－fire－ arm having a very short barrel with a caliber of from 2 to 3 inches，mounted upon a stock fitted either for the shoulder or for holding under the arm，and having a match－lock，a flint－lock，or a wheel－lock，according to its epoch．This wespon was used for throwing small hand－ grenades，but seems not to have been in very general uae． hand－orchis（hand＇ôr＂kis），$n$ ．One of the com－ monest species of European orchids，Orchis ma－ culata：so called from the resemblance of the flower to a hand．［Eng．］
hand－organ（hand ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{r}^{\prime \prime}$ gann），$n$ ．A portable bar－ rel－organ，both the barrel and the bellows of which are worked by a liand－crank．By ahifting the posstion of the barrel，different tunea may be played． The pipea are uaually of two or three aeta or atops：s dia－ pason，s flute，nnd often a coarse－toned reed－stop．
hand－paper（hand＇pā＂per），$n .1$ ．Paper made by hand，as distinguished from that made by machinery．－2．A particular make of paper well known in the English Record Office：so called from its water－mark（ Di $^{*}{ }^{*}$ ），which has been used since the fifteeuth century．Brewer． hand－pegger（haud＇peg＂er），n．A portable shoe－pegging machine：so called to distinguish it from the fixed－power tools．The erank is turned by one hand，while the macinpe，which is held in the other，is moved around the edge of a shoe－aole fixed to a
bench． beneh．
hand－plant（hand＇plaut），n．Same as hand－ flower－tree．
hand－planter（hand＇plan＂tere），$n$ ．A liand－ma－ chine for planting seeds．
hand－play（hand＇plā），$\%$ ．［After AS．hant－ plega，＜hand，hand，＋plege，play．］Inter－ change of blows in a hand－to－hand encounter． See sword－play．
The hard hand－play of Cattle．
Pall Mall Gazette，May 2， 1884. hand－post（hand＇pōst），$u$ ．$\Lambda$ finger－post；a guide－post．
hand－pot（hand＇pot），n．A kind of lobster－pot． hand－press（hand＇pres），$n$ ．A press worked by hand，in distinction from one moved by steam－ power，etc．
hand－promise（hand＇prom＂is），n．A solemn form of betrothal requiring common consent to revoke it，usual among the Irish peasantry． When one of the partics to a hand promise dies without having been released，or without laving released the other，the survivor，in preaence of witnesses，grasps the hand of the deceased，repeating a apecial form of word recalling the promise．Also ealled hand－and－word．
Few would rely on the word or oath of any man who
had been known to break a hand－prumise．
Carleton，Traits and stories，Going to Maynooth．
hand－pump（hand＇pump），n．1．A pump
worked by hand．－2．Formerly，in locomotive worked by hand．－2．Formerly，in locomotive engines，a pump placed at the side of the fire－
box，worked by a hand－lever when the engine stood with steam up．This pump has been superseded by injoctors，etc．，driven by the machinery of the locomotive．
hand－punch（hand＇punch），$n$ ．A punch with a cutting－tube for perforating leather or paper， for the insertion of eyelets，the punching of tickets，or for other purposes．E．H．Knight． hand－quill（hand＇kwil），$n$ ．In ornith．，one of the large feathers which grow on the hand， manus，or pinion of a bird；oue of the primary remiges；a primary．
hand－rackle（hand＇rak＂1），a．Rash in strik－ ing；hasty．［Scotch．］
hand－rail（hand＇rāl），$n$ ．A rail or railing rest－ ing on balusters or uprights，or otherwise sup－ ported and fixed，serving as a guard and snp－ port on the edge of a stair，a gallery，a plat－ fail，See backl．－Body hand－rail，an iron bar on the
ends of pasaenger－cars，for the passengers to take hold of hand－railing（haud＇rā＂ling），$n$ ．Same as hand－ rail．
hand－ruff $\dagger$（hand＇ruf），$n$ ．Aruffle for the wrist．
hand－running（hand＇run＇ing），ade．In imme－ diate succession；without break；consecutive－ ly：as，to win ten games at cards hand－ruminy．
［Colloq．
hand－sail（hand＇sãl），n．A sail managed by the（that is，one）hand．
The aeamen will neither stand to their hand－siuls，nor
suffer the pilot to steer．Sir W．Temple．
hand－sale（hand＇sāl〉，$n$ ．［＜hund＋sale．Cf．
handsel．］A sale made or confirmed by mutual shaking of hands：an ancient custom in north－ ern Europe．Blackstone．
hand－saw（hand＇sâ），$n$ ．A saw to be used with the haud．Also called arm－saw．
My buckler cut through sad through，my sword hacked
like s handsaw．
All the world to a hand－sawt，is thoussind to one；al－ ertain．Davies．
＂Tis all the world to a handsazo but these barbarous Ras－ cals wonld be so 111 －manner＇d as to laugh at as as confl．
dently as we do at them．
Cottom，scarronides To know a hawk from a hand－saw lorig，it is sup－ posed，to move a have from a hernthav，hami－saw belig criminate fairly well：used humorously．
1 am hut mad north－rorth－weat：when the wind is south－ erly，I know a havek from a hand－saw．

Shak．，Hamlet，ii． 2 dosaurus（or Caulopus）ferox or borealis，Alepi－ dosaurus（or Caulopus）ferox or borealis，a spe－

cies of the family Alepidosauride；any alepi－ dosaurid；a lancet－fish．［Pacific coast，U．S．］ hand＇s－breadth（handz＇bredth），n．Same as hendbreadth．
hand－screen（hand＇skrēı），n．A sinall screeu used to protect the face and head from the heat of a fire or of the sun．In the middle agea and later the fan in its various forms nad the fly－flapper anawered this purpose．The modern hand－acreen sa usually ahaped
like a fan of the sort not capable of belug cloaed，and ita made of silk or paper stretched on a light frame．Thoae of the elighteenth century are often very elaborate and delicately painted．
handscrew（hand＇skrö），n．An engine for rais－ ing heavy timbers or weights；a jack．
handseax $\dagger$ ，$n$ ．［AS．handseax，－sex，－secs，く hand， hand，＋scax，a sword：see Saxon．］The small－ er war－knife of the Celtic nations．
handsel，hansel（hand＇sel，han＇sel），$n$ ．and $a$ ［ $\angle$ ME．hansel，hansell，hansele，hanselle，hansale， lhnsal，honsel，« AS．handselert（once），a delivery into the hand（L．mancipatio），＝Icel．handsal， usually in pl．handsöl，＂the transference of a right，duty，bargain，duty to another by joining hands＂（Cleasby and Vigfusson）,$=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．handsôt $=$ Dan．handsel，a handsel，earnest；〈AS．hand， hand，+ selen，syien，a giving（equiv．to Icel．sal， a sale，bargain，＞E．sale），$\langle$ sellan，syllan，give ： see sell1．Cleasby and Vigfusson take hand to refer to the custom of concluding a bargain by shaking hands；but this appears to be merely incidental，delivery into the hand being the orig．notion．］I．$n$ ．A gift or token of good fortune or good will；especially，a New－Year＇s gift；an earnest or earnest－penny；a sale，gift， or delivery which is regarded as the first of a serics；the first money taken in the morning in the way of trade；the first earnings of any one in a new employment or place of business； the first money taken in a shop newly opened； the first present sent to a young woman on her wedding－day，etc．［Archaic．］

## handsome

Inellis priclous cane y non fynde to selle
To sende you，my aouerein，thia newe yeres morowe．
Wher－for lueke and good hansellle
My hert y sende you．
Bring him aixpuny boms，elc．（ed．Furnivall），p． 38. bring him a aixpenny bottle of ale；they say a fool＇a
hamulve ta lueky．
B．Jonson，Bartholonew Fair，if． 1 ．
＇Twas my first hansel and prophtre to Hesven：
And as I laid my darling＇neath the aod，
And offered with two turtlo－doves to God！
Jirs．Stuart Menteath，James Melville＇s Child．
Most trades－people have s particular eateem for what
ney call Handsel．that is to say，the first money they re－ ceive in s morning；they kias it，spit upon it，and put it in s pocket by itself．

Misson，Travels in Englańd（trans．），p． 130.
Handsel Monday the first Monday of ihe ncw year， when it was formerly usual in Scatland for servants，chil－ dren，sind others to ask for or recelve presents or handsei．
II．$a$ ．Used or employed for the first time； newly aequired or inherited．［Scoteh．］
handsel，hansel（hand＇sel，han＇sel），vot．［く
ME．handsellen（in pp．i－hondsald－St．Juliana， p．7）（the alleged AS．＂landsyllan does not exist）， after Icel，handsaia（also handselja，conform－ ing to the orig．verb），make over，deliver；from the noun：see handsel，n．］To give handsel to； use or do for the first time；try as for luck．

Ravished with desire to hansell her new coach．
Marston，Jonson，and Chamman，Eastward Ho，it． 1.
Coming home to－night，s drunk en boy was carrying by our conatable to our new pair of stocks to hansel them， befng a new pait，and very haudsome

Pepys，Diary，1． 404.
Young Faith Snowe was toward to keep the old men＇s cups sflow and handsel them to their liking．

R．D．Blachnore，Lorna Doone，xiv． No expression was ever yet used whlch some one had
not to handsel．
F．Hall，Mod．Eng．，p． 35. handsellert，hansellert，$u$ ．One who gives or offers handsel．
hand－shake（hand＇shāk），n．A shake of the hand：as，a cordial hand－shake．［Colloq．］
hand－shaking（hand＇shā＇king），u．A shaking of hands in friendly greeting．
Hogg was received by Eliza Westbrook，who smiled faintly upon him fin ailence，and by Harriet，radiant mnd

handsmooth $\dagger$（hand＇smöтн），$a d v$ ．Flatly；with－
out difficulty；completely．
His soldiours，．sodainly with all their might assafi－ Ing the campe of their enemies，wome jt，snd beate it downe hande smoothe．

Udetl，tr．of Apphthegma of Erasmus，p． 313. The charge being given，certaine vnarmed Tartars st Lithuanians were alaine handemooth．
akluyt＇s Voyngex，I． 147.
handsome（han＇sum），a．［Early mod．E．also handsom；＜ME．handsom，hundsum，hansum， easy to handle or use（ $=$ D．handzaam，tractable， serviceable，$=$ G．dial．handsam，convenient， favorable）；＜hand，hand，＋－some．For the de－ velopment of sense from＇handy，dexterous，＇to ＇beautiful，＇cf．the similar development of pret－ $t y$ from $\Lambda$ ．pratig，prattig，tricky：see pretty．］ 1t．Easy to handle or use；lhandy；ready；con－ venient．
But in making them［engines of war］hereunto，they have chief reapect that they be both easy to be carried， and handsome to be moved and turned about．

Sir T．More，Utopis（tr．by Robinson），iL． 10.
For a thiet it［the Irish cloak］is soe handsome，as it may sceme it was flrst invented for him．

Spenser，State of Ireland．
He is very deayrus to serve yor Grace，snd seymes to me to be a very handsome nan．

Gresham，quoted in E．Lodge＇s IIIus．，I． 178. 2．Agreeable to the eye or to correct taste； pleasing in proportions and aspect；having symmetry or harmony of parts；well formed and well attired，equipped，or arrayed：as，a handsome person or face；a handsome building； a handsome display．

Make yourself handroone，Montague；
Let none wear better clothes；＇tia for my credit．
Beau．and $F l$ ．，Honeat Man＇s Fortnne， I can look \＆whole day with delight upon a handsone ${ }_{\text {pieture．}}^{\text {I can }}$

Sir T．Browne，Religio Medici，if． 9.
It is well knowne to be a matter of lesse skill sad lesse labour to keepes Garden handsome then it is to plant it． or contrive it．Jilton，On Def．of Humb．Remonat．
The church has two handsom towres \＆spires of stone， sad the whole fabric is very noble snd venerable．

Evelyn，Diary，May 6， 1644.
3．Graceful in manner；marked by propriety and ease；becoming；appropriate：as，a hand－ some style ；a handsome delivery or address． Sound your pipea now merrily，
ADd ull your handsome aports：slng＂em full welcomea．
Fletcher（and another 0 Prophetess，$v$ ． 3 ．
Cyrua made a handsome prayer upon the topa of the proaching death．

He has deviaed a very handrome Resson for the Angel＇s proceeding with Adan aiter this manner．

Easiness and handsome address in writing is har e attained by wersona bred in a meaner way．Felion．
4．Such as to suit one＇s convenience or desires ample；large；on a liberal scale：as，a hand some income or ontlay．
One that hath two gowns and everything handrome
Shat him．Much Ado，iv． 2
Saturday，10．The wind ai E．snd by N．a hendsome gsie
Wouldst thou，possessor of a flock，employ
Appria that he ia such）a carcless boy
Coverer，Tirocinium，1． 007
5．Characterized by or expressive of generos ty or magnaniunity：as，a handsome apology a handsome action．

## The naiure of these men，and how yhey us＇d you <br> Was it fair play？did it appear to you handsome？

My dear，here＇s Doctor Sirong has positively been sind made you the aubject of a handrome ceclaration． Dickens，Dsvid Copperfield，xvi
＝Syn．2．Pretty，Fair，etc．See beautiful．
handsomet（han＇sum），$v_{0} t$ ．［＜handsome，a．］
To make handsome；render pleasing or attrac－ tive．

> Him，whom I last left，all repute
> For hia device，in handsoming a suit，
> T＇o judge of lace ．．．［he hath］the beat conceit．

handsomely（han＇sum－li），adv．1．In a hand－ some manner；agreeably；generously．
Coyness becomea seme Besuties，if handsomely acted．
An affront handsomely acknowledged becomes an obil． gation．
1 knew that in the end I should have to pay handsomely occasion for O＇Donowan，Mery，xzyi． 2．Naut．，carefully and steadily；in shipshape style：as，to lower handsomely．［U．S．］
Inatead of ordering a sail to be furied carefully，the capiain ia very apt to shout out，＂Handsomely，my men， don＇t hurry，handsomely for＇ard there！
handsomeness（han＇sum－nes），$n$ ．1．The con－ dition or quality of boing handsome．
There are many townes and villages also，but built out order，and with no hansomenes

Hakluyt＇s Voyages，I． 248 ．
There is no handsomeness I darc be foe to Fletcher and Rowley，Maid in the Mill

## The Century，XXVII． <br> A handsomeness of the kind thst we call eiegant．

graciousuess．
ith any handsomeness
Upon a woman．Fletcher，Wit without Money，i．
hand－spear（hand＇spēr），n．A short spear；a half－lance．
There was another manner of airiking the bull in the face with ahort apears，to the which went divers lorda and gentiemen very well mounted，their pagea following thein with divers hand－spears ior that purpose．
handspike（hat of wood，used with the hand as a lever for y rious purposes，as in raising weights，moving guns，heaving about a windlass，etc．

Nobody broke hia back or hia handspike by his efforts． ．．I．Dana，JT．，Before he Mazi，p． 123, Roller handspike，a handapike having one or two lig． num－viteo or brasa raller3 at
moving heavy gun－carriages．
handspikeman（hand＇spik－man），$x_{0}$ ；pl．hand－ spikemen（－men）．One of a gun＇s crew who han－ dles a handspike during drill．
handspring（hand＇spring），n．A kind of som－ ersanlt in which the performer supports his body upon the palms of his hands while his feet are raised in the air．
They take the same hand－spring ihrongh the creed，and
handstaff（hand＇stảf），n．；pl．handstaves（－stävz）．
［＜ME．handstaffe．］1t．A javelin．
And they that dweli in the ciiles of Israel shali go lorth， and shall set on fire and burn the weapona，boih the shields and the bucklers，he bows and the arrows，and the hand．
Eztaves and the spears．
Ezxix． 9 ．
2．That part of a flail which is held in the hand． hand－strap（hand＇strap），$n$ ．One of a number of straps attached to a rail in the roof of a pas－ senger－car，especially on American street－rail－ roads，by which persons who are standing can steady themselves．
handstroket（hand＇strōk），n．A stroke or blow with the hand．Nures．

2707
A hand of ten soildoura nnder one captaine and tent，and
are called manipulua，because their handstrokes in fighting goe all together．
To be at handstrokes，to encounter；join batilie；be in
hand＇s－turn（handz＇tèrn），n．A helping hand； assistance．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］
handtamet，$a$ ．［ME．（＝OIIG．hantzam）；＜hand ＋tame．$]$ Tame，and accustomed to the hand； mild；meek；humble．
Than gan bleiken here ble that art lowen so londe，
Political Songs（ed．Wright），p． 341 ．
In Laverd mi saule be loved sal，
withal．
andtamenesst，n．［ME．handtamenes，－nesse； ＜handtame＋－ness．］Tameness；meekness； humility．

Overcomea than handtamenesse
And we ben mended mare and lesse
Ps．1xxxix． 10 （ 11 E ，version）．
hand－target（hand＇tär＂get），n．A small round buckler meant to be held at arm＇s－length，used especially in sword－play to parry the adversary＇s thrusts．
hand－taut（hand＇tât），$a$ ．Same as hand－tight． hand－tennis（hand＇ten＂is），n．A game of ten－ nis in which the ball is struck by the hand．See fives ${ }^{1}, 1$.
A French writer speaka of a damsel named Margoi，who resided ai Paria in 1424，and played ai hand－tennis with sny man．
hand－tight（hand＇tit），a．Naut．，tight as may be made by the hand；moderately tight．Also hand－taut．
hand－timbert（hand＇tim＂bèr），$n$ ．Underwood． Shear aheep at the moon＇s increasc ；tell hand－timber from the fin to the change．Husbandman＇s Practice（1664）． hand－to－hand（hand＇ t ơ－hand＇），a．At close quarters；in personal encounter．
The old daya of bow－and－arrow and hand－it－hand fight hand－to－mouth（hand＇tö－month＇），a．Preca－ rious；unsettled；depending on present needs．
During the anmmer the beavers live in a rather hand to－mouth way，aimoat their only ayaienatic work being the construction and repair of their dama．
Haryer＇s Mag．，LXXV111． 232.
hand－vise（hand＇vis），$n$ ．A small portable vise that may be held in the hand while it is used． hand－waled（hand＇wāld），a．Waled or picked out with the hand；carefully selected．［Scotch．］ hand－warmer（hand＇wâr＂mér），$n$ ．A calefac－ tory of spherical form and small enough to be held in the hands，formerly in use．It was com mon to have at ieasi the cover pierced with holes in an ornamenial pattern．The heat was generally gapplied by
a hot ball of iron or stone within．Some of thene are of a hot ball ol irron or stone within．Some of thene are of Persian or Hindu origin．
hand－wheel（hand＇hwēl），n．A general term for one of many kinds of wheels or disks used in machinery as a convenient form of circular crank：as，the hand－wheel of a car－brake．
handwhile（hand＇hwil），n．［く ME．handwhile， hondwhile，hondquile，etc．，く AS．handhwäl（＝ MHG．hantwile），く hand，hand，＋hwīl，while． A little while；a moment．［Prov．Eng．and Scotch．］

He．．hsilit into havyn in a hond while， Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），i． 1782.
hand－winged（hand＇wingd），$a$ ．Having hands formed for flight by enormous development of the digits and their webbing；chiropterons： specifically applied to bats．See cut under Pteropus．
handwomant，$n$ ．［ME．handwomman，handwim－ man；＜hand＋woman．］A handmaid．

I am mi iauerd handwimman．
Curoor Mundi，1．10805．（Coti．）
hand－work（hand＇wèrk），n．［＜ME．hondiverk ＜AS．handweore $(=\mathrm{OHG}$. hantwereh $=$ MHG． hantwerk，G．handwerk＝Dan．haandvork $=$ Sw． handtecrk，profession），く hand，hand，＋weorc work．Cé．handiwork．］Work done by hand， as distinguished irom that done by machinery． In decoraive art hand－work is much eateemed as having variety and life ；it may include the use of all tools and applisnces which are not merely mechanical in their ac be used many times in the same dealgn，which still re maina hand－work；but the uase of a single punch produ－ clag the whole deaign at a blow is ant sot crmed．The en－ graving of the punch its
work of a high quality．
hand－worked（hand＇wèrkt），a．Same as hand－ urought．

## handyblow

hand－worker（hand＇wèr＂kér），$n$ ．One who pro－ duces haud－work，in distinction from one who operates machiuery．
He underselis the English handworkers and makes a profit，till the handworkers are finaliy beaten，and ma－ handworm（hand＇wèrm），n．［ $\langle$ ME．hand－ vyrm，honduerm，＜AS．handwyrm，honduyrm，an insect supposed to produce disease in the hand， ＜hand，hand，＋woyrm，worm．］Au acarid，the itch－insect，Sarcoptes seabiei：so called from the fact that it burrows in the hands．
handwrist（hand＇rist），n．［＜MF．handwrist，＜ AS．＂handwrist，handwyrst（＝OFries．hand－ virst，hondriust），＜hand，hand，＋wrist，trans－ posed wyrst，wrist．］The wrist．［Prov．Eng．］ handwritt（hand＇rit），$\%$ ．［ME．handerorit； AS．handgeurit，handwriting，a writing，く hand， hand，＋writ，writ，writing．］Handwriting． Ormulum，1． 13566.
handwrite（hand＇rīt），v．；pret．handucrote，pp． handwritten，ppr．handuriting．［＜hand + write；after handwriting．］I．trans．To write with one＇s own hand．［TRare．］
This work．．．did not enter on the queation of the authorship of the Letters［of Junius］，but was devoted to
proving that whoever was ineir suithor，they were hand proviten by sir Phillp Francts．
II．intrans．To perform the act of writing； write．［Rare．］
Think what an accomplished man he would be who conld resd well，hanuwrite well，talk well，speak well， handwriting（hand＇rī＂ting），$n . \quad[<$ hand + writ－ ing．Cf．handwrit．Equiv．to manuseript and ehirography．］1．The cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand or person；chirography； penmanship．－2．That which is written by hand；inamuseript．
Blotiing ont the handuriting of ordinances．Coi．ii． 14. hand－wrought（hand＇rât），a．［＜ME．（not found），＜AS．handworht（＝Goth．handu－ waurhts），（hand，hand，＋worht，wrought，q．v．］ Made with the hands．Also hend－worked．
handy（han＇di），$a$ ．［A mod．form，reverting to the orig．vowel of hand，of the earlier hendy，q．v．］ 1t．Performed by the hand；manual．
Often it chanceih that a handycraitsman doth as ear－ neatiy beatow hia vacant and apare houra in learning，and through diligence so proftein therein，that he is taken from hia handy occnpation，and promoted to the company of the learned．

Sir T．More，Utopia（tr．by Rabinson），ii． 4. He holdeth himaelife a gentellman，and therupon scorn－ eth eftsones to woorke，or nse any handye labour．
2．Skilful in using the hands；performing with skill or readiness；dexterons；adroit．
＂Have I．Made good choico of an attendant for you in Alice Wood？＂＂You have，indeed．She is tesch－ able and handy．＂Charlotte Brontë，Jane Eyre，xxxi． Fact was，I was pretiy handy round honse；and ahe used to asve apher broken things and sich till I come round in the fall；and then I＇d mend＇em up，and put the up the cellar－windows，and kind $0^{\circ}$ make her sort $o^{\circ}$ com－ 3．Marked by readiness or dexterity；deft； facile．
Iam glad that they［Italians］at least work in old－world， awkward，pictureaque ways，and not in commouplace，
handy，modern fashion．
Howells，Vepelian Life，xx Local names were originaliy imposed in a handy local
Encyc．Brit．，XVII． 169 ． Used to being under fire，and handy in the use of wea－ 4．Suited to the use of the hand；ready to the hand；convenient；timely：as，my books are very handy；this is a handy tool．
The insirument ．．．for cuiting down corn in Qermany Is much more handy and expeditious．．than the sickle used in England．Goldsmith，Citizen of the Worid，cviii． My bandanna handkerchiel－one of aix beauties given to me by my isdy－was handy in my pocket．

W．Collins，The Moonstone，I． 34. It might a been an accident，and then agin it might not；；${ }^{\text {pened！}}$＇but ye see how＇mazin＇handy for him it hap－
H．B．Stowe，oldtown，p． 50. ［Handy in composition，in some worda formed in imita． tion of handywork，handiwork，is a varisnt of hand．See following entries．］＝Syn．2．Expert，clever．
handy－billy（handi－bili），n．1．Naut．，same as watch－tachile．－2．A portable force－pump on trucks．
handyblowt（han＇di－blō）$n . \quad\left[<\right.$ hand $+b l o w^{3}$. The $y$ is inserted in imitation of handywork， handiucork．］A blow or stroke with the hand．
Those enemica which could not come to handyblows shot
arrowa at ua，with which I might have been hurt．
Hymen＇s Prceludia（1658）．
Boih parties now were drawn so close
Almest to come to handyblows． S．Butler，Hudibras，1．iii． $490 .^{2}$
handybook（han＇di－bủk），$n$ ．A small book for special reference；a manual；a handbook．
Handbooks，or handybroks，may be deslgned or used in two different ways．Athencu
handy－dandy（han＇di－dan＇di），$n$ ．［く ME．handy－ dandy；a compound，varied for the rime，of hand ＋dandle．］1．A play of children in which some－ thing，as a pebblo or a coin，is shaken between the hands of one，while another guesses which band it is retained in

Ses how yon justlce rails upon yon＇slmple thlef．Hark in thine ear：Chsnge places，and，handy－dandy，which is
the justice，which is the thief？
Shak．，Lear，ir． 6. Nelther cross and plle，nor ducks and drakes，sre quite so ancient as handy－dandy．
Arbuthnot，quoted In Strutt＇s Sports and Pastimes，p． 506. Hence－2†．A bribe paid secretly．
Tho wss Wrong e－fered Wysdome he by－souhte；
And tor to haue of here help handy－dandy payede
And for to have of here help handy－a anay payede．
Piers Plownan（ $\mathbf{C}$ ）
handy－fight＋（han＇di－fīt），n．［＜hand＋fight． The $y$ is inserted，as in handyblow，etc．］A fight with the fists；a boxing－match；a hand－ to－hand fight．

Castor his horse，Pollux loves handy－fighta
handy－framet（han＇di－frám），n．［＜hand＋ frane．The $y$ is inserted in imitation of handy－ work，handiwork．］Handiwork．

Say，is your god llke thls，whom you ador＇d，
Or is thls god like to your handy－frame？
Middleton，Solomon Paraphrased，xvi．
handygripet（han＇di－grīp），n．［Var．of hand－ gripe，in imitation of handyblow，ete．］A gripe or seizure with the hand；also，close fighting．

The mastlffe，charging home，
To blows and handygripes were come， handylabort（han＇di－lä＂bor），n．［＜hand＋ labor．The $y$ is inserted in imitation of handy－ work，handiwork．］Manual labor；the work of one＇s hands．
Robert Abbat of Molisime ．．perswaded his owne dis． ciples to live with their handylabour，to leave Tithes and Oblations unto the Priests that served in the Diocese．
Molland，tr．of Camden＇s Britain，ii． 110.
handy－man（han＇di－man），$n$ ．A man employed to do various kinds of work；a general－utility man；specifically，a skilled laborer who serves as assistant to a mechanic or artisan．
It［a saying］is often heard among isbourers，hamidy－men，
N．and
artisans． handystroket（han＇di－strōk），n．［＜hand＋ stroke．The $y$ is inserted，as in handyblow．］A blow or stroke with the hand；a handyblow．
At handie strokes（when they ioyne battell）they are ac－ counted farre better maen then the Russe people．

IIakluyt＇s Voyayes，1． 487.
But when ws came to handy－strakes，as often
As I lent blows so often I gave wounds，
As I lent blows，so often I gave wounds，
And every wound a death．
Searu handiwork．
handyworkt，$n$ ．See handing
hanel（hän），$v$ ．Sce hain．
hanel（hān），$r$ ．Sce hain．
hane $2+, ~$ ．An obsolete variant of khan ${ }^{2}$
hang（hang），v．；pret．and pp．hung or hanged （the latter obsolete except in sense 2），ppr． hanging．［In mod．E．hang（dial．also hing， heng，formerly also hank）are mixed two orig． distinct forms：（1）Hang，weak verb（pret．and pp．hanged），prop．intr．，〈 ME．hangen，hongen， hangien，hongien（pret．hanged，hangede，hong－ ede，pp．hanged，hongcd），prop．intr．，bnt also tr．，＜AS．hangian，hongian（pret．hangode，hong－ ode，pp．＂hangod not found），only intr．，hang， be suspended，depend，$=$ OS．hangōn，intr．，$=$ OFries．hangia，hingia，North Fries．hangen hingen，intr．and tr．，$=$ D．hangen，intr．and tr．，$=\mathrm{MLG}$ ．hangen $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．hangēn， MHG hangen，intr．（cf．OHG．MHG．hengen，also henken，G．hängen，also henken，tr．，hang），$=$ Icel．hengja，tr．，$=$ Sw．hänga，intr．and tr．， $=$ Dan．heenge，intr．and tr．：a secondary verb，from the next．（2）Hang（this pres． from the pp．，or from pres．of preceding），orig． strong verb（pret．and pp．hung，the mod．pret． being taken from the pp．，and this representing ME．honge for hongen，hangen），prop．tr．，〈 ME hangen（this pres．as in mod．pres．；pret．heng hing，pl．hengen，hingen，pp．hangen，hongen， honge，ihonge），tr．and intr．，く AS．hōn（prot． hēng，pl．hēngon，pp．hangen），only tr．，＝OS． ＊hähan，only in comp．pp．bi－hangan $=$ OFries． $h \bar{u} a, \mathrm{tr} .,=$ MLG．$h \bar{a} n=$ OHG．hāhan，tr．，MHG hähen，tr．and intr．，G．hanyen（pret．hieng，hing pp．gehangen），intr．，＝Iccl．hanga（pret．hēki， pp．hanginn），intr．，＝Goth．hahan（pret．re
dupl．（us－）haihan，pp．（at－）hahans），strong verb tr．，hang，but found in the simple form only in the sense of＇cause to hesitate，leave in doubt，＇ in comp．at－hahan，let hang，let down，us－hahan， hang（by the neek），also weak verb（prot．ha－ haida），intr．，be attentive，hanker（to hear；cf． hang on one＇s words＇）．The AS．hōn，Goth． hahan，etc．，are coutr．from orig．＂hanhan，which agrees in form，as the words，esp．the Goth． agree partly in sense，with L．cunctari（a freq． form），hesitate，delay，Skt．$\sqrt{ }$ çank，hesitate， donbt；but the supposed connection is doubt－ ful；the lit．and simple meaning＇hang＇（intr．） would naturally be oldest．The phonetic his－ tory of hang is similar to that of fang，q．v．］I． trans．1．To fasten or attach so as to be sup－ ported from above and not from below；sus pend．

In thy temple I wol my baner honge，
And alle the armes of my compalnys． Chaucer，Knight＇s Tsle，1． 1552
I must go seek some dew－drop here，
And hang a pearl ln every cowslips ear．
All instruments belonging to the Vintage were there in the temple of Bacchiss］，some of gold，others of slluer Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 457 The lockes of haire with their skinnes he hanged on s
ine betwixt two trees．Capt．John Smith，Works，I． 145 ． 2．To suspend by the neck or by the limbs to a gibbet or cross：a mode of capital punish－ ment．［In this sense hanged is still used both as preterit and as past participle，especially in legal phraseology．］
For that Cros，that is in Cypre，is the Cros in the whichs Dysmas the gode Theef was honged onne．
anderille，Travels，p． 10.
They＇re to bs hang＇d all $\ln \mathrm{s}$ row．
Johnie Fua（Child＇s Ballads，IV．286）
Suppose he should have hung hlmself．B．Jonson
That thleves are hanged in England It thought no reason Why they should not be shot in otahelte．

Cook，Voyages，i． 14

## Hence used as a colioquial imprecation or mlnced exple

 tive：as，hang it all！
## et me preserve your me． <br> Money ！hang money

Fletcher and Rovel
Maid in the Mill，ini． 2.
Hang business－hang care；let it liva and prosper
3．To suspend in such a manner as to allow of free motion on the point or points of suspen－ sion：said of a door，a gato，a window－blind， and the like．
The gates and the chambers they renewed，and hanged
i Mac．Iv． 57.
doors upon them．
4．To cover，furnish，or decorate by anything suspended or attached：followed by with before the object suspended or attached：as，to hang a room with paper or linerusta．
He is so huny with pikes，halberds，petronels，callvers， and muskets，that he looks like a Justice－ol－peace＇s hall．
B．Jonson，Epiccene，iv． 2.

There＇s nothlng that I cast mine eyes upon，
But shews both rich and admirable；sall the rooms
Are hung as if a princess wers to dweil here．
ite，i． 6
The rooms［at Venice］are generally hung with gllt lea－ ther，which they cover on extraordinary occaslons with tapestry，and hangings of greater vaiue．

Adicison，Remarks on ltaly（ed．Bohn），1． 388
5．To bend or turn downward；hold in a droop－ ing attitnde：as，to hang the head．
An ass is no great statesman in the beasts＇common－ wealth，though he ．．Nang the lip like a cap－case hal When 1 frown，they hang their most dejected heads， Like fearful sheep－hounds． Fleteher（and another），Ses Voyage，Iv． 2
The chearful Birds no longer slng，
Esch drops his Head，and hangs his wing．
Prior，To Cloe Weeping．
6．To hold in a state of suspense or inaction； stop the movement or action of：as，to hang a jury．See phrase below．－7．To fasten the blade of to the handle at an angle：said of a scythe，a hoe，etc．
Daniel wss put to mowing．．．He complained to his fa ther that his scythe was not hung right．Varlous sttempts father told him at length，he might hang it to sult him seff；and hs therefore hung it upon a tree，and sald： ＂There，thst＇s just right

Lanman，Daniel Webster，p． 20
8．To get fast；catch．［Sonthern U．S．］
A little after，Jake hung his toe in a crack of the floor To hang a boat，in Canada，to keep s boat（as in oyster－ in the mud，the pole heing held in the hand or the boat being pressed agalnst it by the tide．－To hang a jury，to
by refusing to agree with the others：generally implying nin nnressonabio or corrupt refusai．－To hang down，to et fall below the usual or proper p

Drows＇d，and hung their eyellds doun
Shak．， 1 Hen．IV．，ill． 2.
To hang，draw，and quarter，to exceuta（s condemned person）by hangling him to a gibbet，cutting him down while still allva，disembowellng，sind then cutting the body into pheces，which were sometimes sent dispersed to the pisces punishment This savacs mode of execution was com－ mon in the middle ages．In course of time executlon－ ers often mercifully delayed the cuttlng down till the suf－ ferer was dead；and the law was flnally modifled by mak－ ing the sentence prescribs hanging till dead，and without maltreatment of the corpse．－To hang fire，to be slow in communicsting fire through the vent to the charge：sad of agun or its projectile；hence，to In acting．
Such shots which hangire ought never to be spprosched untll quite a lspse of time．

Eis8ler，Mod．High Exploslves，p． 166.
To hang in effgy．Ses effigy．－To hang out．（a）To
Hang out our banners on the outer walls．
Shak．，wecbeth，v． 5 ．
（b）To suspend in the open air，as washed clothes，to dry．
The mald was in the garden hanging out the clothes．
Mother Goose rime．
To hang out the red flag．Sse red fag，under faga，－ To hang up．（ $\alpha$ ）To suspend，as would have dard
What heathen would

To strip Jove＇s statue of his oaken wreath
And hang it up in honour of a man？
 （b）To hold in suspense；keep or sufficr to remain unde－ cided：as，to hang up a question In debate．－To hang up meat，in hunting，to kill game：from the practice of heng－ hans up one＇s hat see hatl．

II．intrans．I．To be suspended；be supported or held in place，wholly or partly，by something above，as a curtain，or at one side，as a door； dangle；depend；droop：as，the door hangs badly；the folds of hor shawl hung gracefully．

And tyry Phebus ryseth up so brighte，
And with hls stremes dryeth in the greves
The silver dropes，honyyng on the leeves．$C$ ．
In that Tabernacle ben no Wyndowes：but it is alle hangen beiora the Sepuicre．
Mandeville，Travels，p． 76.
His bugle－horn hung by his slde，
All in a woll－skin baldric tied． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Seott，Le ol L．M．，int．} 16 .\end{aligned}$
2．To be suspended by the neck；suffer death by hanging．
If 1 hang，I＇li make a fat pair of gallows：for if il hang，
The hungry judges soon the sentence sign，
And wretches hang that jurymen may dine．
Pope， $\boldsymbol{R}$ ．of the $\mathbf{L}^{2}$ ，lii． 22 ．
3．To bend forward or downward；lean or in－ cline．
His neck obilquely o＇er his shoulders hung，
Press＇d with the weight of sleep that tames the strong！
$P$ ope， 0 ， $\begin{aligned} & \text { dyssey，}\end{aligned}$ Ix．
Heavily hangs ths broad sunfiower
Over its grave $l^{\prime}$ the earth so chilly．
Tennyson，A Splrit Hsunts the Last Year＇s Bowers． san Francisco hangs over the edge of its chlefest bay， lake the oriole balancing on the crest of his long pocket nest．
Hence－4．To depend；be dependent upon or be supported by something else：with on or by： as，his life hangs on the jndge＇s decision．
Thereby hangs a tale．
Shak．，M．W．of W．，i．4．
Let him retire a whlle；there＇s more hangs by it
Than you know yet．Fletcher，Loysl Subject，II．1．
5．To hold fast；cling；adhere．
What thongh about her speech there hung
Ths accents of the mountain tongue？
The shsdow still the same；
My anguish hangs like shame
Tennyson，Msud，xxvl．
6．To hover ；impend；be imminent．
What dangers at any time are imminent，what evils hang over our heads，God doth know and not we．Pollty，v， 41.

On the stream the mist still hangs．
Arnold，Empedocles．
A light breeze seems rather to tremble and hang polsed 7．To be in suspense；rest uncertainly；vacil－ late；waver；hesitate；falter：as，to hang be－ tween two opinions；to hang in doubt，or in the balance．See phrases below．

He hangs between，in donbt to sct or rest．
Pope，Esbay on Misn，ii． 7.
8．To be held in suspense；suffer check or de－ lay．
The little business which you left in my hands is now
dlspatched；if it have hung longer than you thought，it
hang
might serve for just excuse, that these small things make as many steps to their end . . . ss greater. Dorne, Letters, i. I am one of them who vaiue net a Courlesy that hangs loag betwixt the l'tngers. IIowell, Letters, J. v. 18. A nobis stroke he iifted inigh,
She thrice essay'd to speak; her accents hung,
And fault'rlug dy'd mifinish'd on her tongue.
9. Te linger ; loiter.

Leue of soae and hyng neghte to iange thare-appone.
Hampole, Prose Irestises (E. E. T. S.), p.
I waited for the train at Coventry
I hung with grooms and porters on the bridge,
So on that eve about the church they hung,
And threugh the open door heard fair things sung.
10. To slope; have a steep declivity: as, hanging grounds.

Ail these, and what the weods can yleld,
The hanging mountain or the fleld,
The hanging mountain or the fleld,
1 freely offer. Fletcher, Faithiul Shepherdess, i. 1. 11. To come to a standstill; fail to agree: as, the jury humg, and the man got a new trial. Bartlett, Americanisms. [U. S.]-12. To balance: as, the gun hangs well.-Hanging bridge. (a) steam-boller furnace. It ts sometimes hollow and connected with the water-space of the boiler.- Hanging buttress, cutter, gale, garden, sleeve, wall, etc. See (which see, nnder watt). - Hang lagt, let the last msn be hanged; devil take the hindmost.
Colig. Fly, gentlemen, fly ! . . . have ye s mind to hsve
your ndies
Broke sbout your pates?
Fidter. Not we ! we thank ye.
Colig. Hang lag
Colig. Hang lag, hang lagI
The Villain (1663). The goose hangs high. See goers.-To hang back, to , be reJutat to proceed.
Mrs. Meyrick wanted to lead her to 8 seat, but, again hanging back gentiy, the poor weary thing spoke.
To hang by geometryt. See geometry. - To hang by the eyelids. ( $\alpha$ ) Sce eyelid. (b) Naut., to be in 9 neg. lected or dilspidated condition, as a vessel whose rigging is uncared for, whose rope-eads are frayed, snd on which everything is untidy. - To hang
state of suspense or uncertainty.

Thy life shali hang in doubt betore thee, snd thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have none assurance of thy
iffe. To hang in the balance, to be in doubt or suspense: as, his life hung in the balance.
A Scepticke in Religien is one that hangs in the ballance with all sorts of opinions, whereof not one but stirres htm and none swayes htm.
raphic, A Scepticke in Religion
To hang off. (a) To let go: the opposite of to hang on.
Hang off, thou cat, thon burr: vile thing, let loose;
Or I will shake thee from me, iike a serpent.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.
(b) To refuse or deiay compliance; hang bsck; held off. cling iondly to: as, to hang upon one's neck. (b) To weigh npon; oppress.

It nips mo unto listening, and thick siumber
Ifangs upon mine cyes : let me rest
Shak., Pericles, v. 1.
Though I have walked but four miles this morning, yet I begin to be weary; yesterday's hunting hangs stiil upon Life hangs upon me and becomes a burden. Addison, Cato, iii. 1. (c) To depend or rest upon; reiy upon.

On these twe commandmenis hang all the law and the prophets.

Mat. xxil. 40 . How wretched
Is that poor man that hangs on princes' fsvours! Shak., Hen. VIII., ili. 2
Then thus I take my leave, kissing yeur hand,
And hanging on your royal word.
Beau. and Fl., Phliaster, v. 3
(d) To regard with close aitention or passionste admirs-

What though I be not so in grace as you,
So hung upon with iove, so fortunate!
IIe wenid, with decent superiority, loek upon himself as orator before the throne of grace, for a crowd, who hang
Steele, Guardian, No. 65 . II. [On, sdv.] (a) To persist; be importunste ; conthe iswsuit stili hangs on. (b) Naut to hoid the without belaying. - To hang out, to iodgc or reside. in allusion to the custom of hanging out a sign or "shingle" to indicate one's shop snd busiocss. [Slang.]
"I say, old bey, where do you hang out?" Mr. Pickwick replied that he was at present suspended at the George
and Vuiture.
Dickens, Ptckwick, xxx. I've found twe rooms at Chelsea, net many hundred yards from my mother and sisters, and I shall soon be ready to hang out there.
George Eliot, Dsniei Derenda, xxxvii.

To hang over, to project over, 88 the rool of a house and soul together; bo mutusliy sustaining.

Mrs. Page. Is she [your wife] at home? want of company.
she may hang together, for
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2 As poor ss ho can hang together. George Eliot. When Hsncock, sitter the signing of the Declaration of Independence, urged upon the stgaers the necessity of union, saying, "We must ali hang together"
J. S. IIart, Rhetoric, p. 204.
(b) Te be consistent in details; agree in sll parts: as, the story does not hang together.
Mark how well the sequel hangs together.
Shak, Rich. II1., iii. 6.
hang (hang), $n$. [ $=$ G. hang, declivity, slepe, inclination, propensity, = Dan. hang, bent, bias, inclinatien; from the verb.] 1. A slepe or deelivity; degree of slepe or inclination : as, the hang of a reef or a terrace.-2. The way in which a thing hangs: as, the hang of a skirt er of a curtain.- 3 . In ship-building, the curvature ef a plank concave on its lower edge when bent to the frame of a ship. If the curve is cenvex on the lewer edge, it is called sny.-4. Naut., same as rake.-5. A clump of weeds hanging tegether. Davies. [Eng.]

It might be a hassock of rushes ; a tuft of the great Water-dock; a desd dog; one of the hangs with
club-water was studded, torn np sud stranded.

Kingsley, Two Years Age, xxy.
6. A crep of fruit. [Prov. Eng.]-7. General bent or tendency: as, the hang of a discourse. -8. The mode in which one thing is cennected with anether, or in which ene part of a thing is connected with another part: as, the hang of a scythe.-9. The precise manner of doing or using something: as, to get the hang of a new implement; to lese the hang of it. [Colleq.]
Beset as he has bcen on all sides, he couid not refrsin (from writingl, sod would only imprecate patience tili he shall again have got the hang (as he calls it) of sn ac complishment leng disused.

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2 d ser., p. 6.
There's something we haven't got the hang of.
S. O. Jewett, Deephsven, p. 173.
hangable (hang'a-bl), a. [< hang, v., + -able.] 1: Capable of being or liable to be hanged.
By Acts of Pariisment and Statutes made in the refgo of Henry VIII. snd his two daughters, all those people as felons at the age of 14 y ears.

Mis80n, Trsvels in Engiaad (trans.), p. 122
2. Invelving hanging as a punishment: as, a hangable effense.
hangbird (hang' bèrd), n. 1. An American oriole of the family Leterides and subfamily Icterince: so called frem its pensile purse-like nest. The Bsitimere eriole, Icterus galbula, sod the orchard orteil Also called hangnest and hanging-bird. See cut under

The hang-bird sang his ditty o'er and o'er.
2. Seme other bird which builds a hanging nest.
hangbyt (hang'bī), $n$. A dependent; a hangeron: se called in contempt.

Enter nene but the Iadies and their hangbyes;
Weiceme beauties snd your kind shadow.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Reveis, v. 2
hang-choice (hang'cheis), $n$. The position of a persen whe is compelled to choose between twe evils. [Scotch.]
I hope St. Patrick sung better than Bisitergowi's precentor, or it would be hang-choice between the poet snd
the psalmist. hangdog (hang'dog), n. and a. [< hang, v., + obj. dog.] I. n. A degraded and sneaking fellew, fit only to be a hangman of dogs. Congreie.
II. a. Of or pertaining to such a person; having a base or sneaking appearance: as, a hangdog look or gait.
hanger (hang'êr), $n . \quad[(=G$. hänger and hanger $=$ Dan. hanger, cable-end, pendant); < hang + -er1.] 1. One who hangs anything; one whose occupation is to hang something: as, a bellhanger; a paper-hanger.-2. One whe hangs persons, or inflicts the penalty of hanging; a hangman.
He [Sir Miles Fleeiwood] was a very severe hanger of 3. That which hangs or is suspended; specifically, a hanging or sloping weed er greve.

The high part to the south-west ... Is divided into s shecp down, the high wood, and a long hanging woed,
called the Hanger.

Gilbert White, Nst. Hist, of Selberne, i.

## hanging

The young larches among the hillstde hangers are revelIng in the exquisite and tes aiene can exhibit.
G. Allen, Coilin Clout's Calendar, p. 13. 4. A shert cut-and-thrust sword, especially one worn by seamen and travelers.
$I$ ciothed myself in my best apparel, girded on my Smollett, Roderick Random.
5. That from which something is hung or suspended.
On puillig the hanger of a beli, the grest door opened. Specificaily - (a) A suppert for a iine of shaiting, censisting of a box for hoiding the shaftiug, an oiling device, etc., and supported by a bracket, by arms fixed to the ceiiing, or on legs which rest on the floor. The term incindes the whole spparatus, supports snd ali, whatever their shape.
(b) The lower part of the heddie of s ioom. (e) A chain (b) The lower part of the heddie of a loom. (o) A chain
or bent rod on which a pot or kettie is hung in the open or bent rod on which a pot or kettie is hung in the open
flrepiace of eid-fashiened kitchens, by mosns of the pothook: hence used humerousiy in the phrase potheoks and hangers, the characters made by children in their first attempts to write.
To bang as the pots doe uppon their hangers.
Withats, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 186.
As most of the council were hut little skilled in the mystery of combining pot-hooks sud hangera, they deor posterity with volumineus records.

> ous records. Irving, Knickerbock, p. 136.

Hanger stood for the stroke with a doubie curve, as in

(d) The arrangement of straps by which, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the rapier was hung from the belt: an sppendage often made eisberste and ernamental. Six French rapiera and poignards, with their assigns, 98 girdie, hangers, sod so.

Shak., Hamiet, $v$.
Mens swerds in hangers hang fsst by their sid
Their stirrops hsng when as they use to ride. 11.
(e) In tailoring, the loop or strap by which a coat or other garmeat is hung on a peg.
6. In lace-making, one of these bobbins which lie straight down the cushion, as distinguished frem the worker-bobbins, which are moved from side to side. Dict. of Needlework.-7. The great seaweed, Laminaria digitata. The stem is woody, from 2 to 0 feet in length and from half an inch to nearly 2 inches in diameter. The frond is 6 or 8 feet in iength and 2 feet broad, and olivaceons brown in color. When young the stems are sometimes eaten. It wss once largely has now been superseded. It is also nsed for making han. dies for knives, for ifuel, and fer manure by the Highland era. Also called tangte, sea-girdle, sea-staff, and sea-vaand See Laminaria. [Eng.] - Ball-and-socket hanger. Seo ball - Expanding hanger, a support for s steam-rsdistor so arranged as to allow the radistor to meve when expanded by heat.- Potheoks and hangers. See def. 5 (c). hanger-board (hang'ér-bērd), $n$. A beard for supperting electric arc-lamps, by means of which easy connection is made between the poles of the lamp and the line-circuit.
Electrical connection between the conducting-wires and iamps must be made through a suttable hanger-board.

Etect. Rev. (Amer.), XII. 8.
hanger-on (hang'er-on'), n.; pl. hangers-on (-èrz-en'). 1. One who hangs upen a persen, company, etc.; one whe clings to the seciety of others lenger than he is wanted; a dependent; a parasite.

## Grief is an impudent guest,

A fellewer every where, a hanger-on
Flctcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2. He wanted to be a guide and hanger-on, and I had a yeung and healthy berror of all guch impedimenta.
IIarper's Mag., LXXVIII. 78. 2. In coal-mining, the man who runs the cars or trams on to the cages and gives the sigual to hoist. [Eng.]
hanging (hang'ing), $n$. and $a$. [< ME. hangynge; verbal n. of hang, v.] I. n. 1. The act of suspending, or the state of being suspended. Specifically-2. Suspension by the neck; particularly, capital punishment by suspension with strangulation, by means of a rope with a noose at one end which is placed about the neck, the other end being attached to a beam.
Stand fsst, good fate, to his hanging? . . . It he be net Stand fsst, good fate, to his hanging!
born to be hanged, our case is miserable

Shak., Tempest, i. 1.
3. That which hangs or is pendent. Specifically (a) A piece of textile fsbric, snch as tapestry, used to cever in part the wail of a room, or as a curtsin at a doo windew.
My poor wife hath been . . fltting the new hangings of onr bed-chamber of biue, and pntting the old red ones
into my dressing-room. Don't ieok with that violent and inflexible wise Free, ike Solomon at the dividing of the Child in an oid Tap-
estry Hanging. (b) $p t$. The materiai with which the walls of a room are upon them, as in the term paper-hangings See arrasl tapestry, and curtain.

## hanging

It lihe dagobal prohahly was originally plaatered and painted, or may bave becn adorned with hangings, which aome of the aculptured representationa wonld lead ns to auppose was the
(c) $p$. The aloping side of a hill. Wright. [Prov. Eng.] II. a. 1. Requiring or deserving punishment by the halter.
It's a hanging matter to touch a penny'a worth of them
2. Suggesting or foreboding death by the halter.

## Yet, now 1 thiuk on 't, 'a bas a kind of dog-look

Like my brother; a guilty hanging face.
3t. Unfixed; floating.
Some of the Inhabitanta are of opinjon that the land here la hollow and hanging; yea, and that, as the water rise, the same also ia heaved up.
Holland, tr. of

Holland, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 690 .
hanging-bird (hang'ing-bèrd), $n$. Same as hangbird, 1.
hanging-guard (hang'ing-gärd), N. Milit, defensive position with the broadsword.
hanging-moss (hang'ing-môs), n. A name for certain lichens of the genera Usnea and Cladonia, particularly the former, from their habit of hanging in long fringes from the limbs of trees, etc. See Usnea. The name is also sometimes glven to the long moss or black moza of the south.

hanging-needle (hang'ing-nēdll), n. A spe-
cial form or size of needle, of wood or metal, used to hang the web of a fishing-net to the cork-line and foot-line ; a seine-necdle.
hanging-pear (hang'ing-pãr), $\mu_{\text {. A vaiety o }}$
pear that ripens about the end of September.
hanging-post (hang'ing-pōst), $n$. That post of
a door-frame to which the hinges of the dool are fixed. The other is the shutting-post.
hanging-stile (hang'ing-stīl), $n$. In a door, the stile to which the hinges are secured.
hanging-tie (hang'ing-tī), $n$. In building, a tie supported by a strap connected with a collarbeam above.
hanging-tool (hang'ing-töl), $n$. A tool having a bent portion which fits over the tool-rest of a metal-turning lathe to keep it in position. Also called furishing-tool and springing-tool.
hangle (hang'gl), n. [<hang, vo, $+-l e(-e l)$, equiv. to er ${ }^{1}$. Cf. henger.] 1. A look in a chimney for slinging a pot; a hanger. [Prov. Eng.] -2. A form of hanger by which the scabbard of a sword was suspended, attached not necessarily to the girdle, but sometimes to two rings fastened to the cuirass at its bottom edge, one over the left hip, the other near the middle one over the
hangman (hang'man), n.; pl. hangmen (-men).
[< late ME. hanemam.] Ono who hangs another; a public executioner: sometimes used merely as a term of reproach.

Do anything but this thou doesi. . $\mathfrak{C}$.ingman.
Serve by indenture to the common
Shak., Pericles, iv. 6.
Me hath twice or thrice cut Cupid'a bowstring, and the little hangman dare not alloot. Shak., Much Ado, iii. 2.

The fear o' hell 'a a hangman's whip,
Eurns, To a Young Frlend.
Hangman's day, a day appointcd for executiona by hanging, usuall
hangmanship (hang'man-ship), n. [<hangman hangmanship (hang man-ship), $n$. man.
1 abominate and detest hangmanship. Landor.
hangment (hang'ment), $n$. [< ME. hangment; < lang+-ment.] Han̈ging; suspension. Prompt. Parv. - To play the hangment, to be much enraged. Hallizela. (North. Eng.)
hangnail (hang'nā̄), $n$. [Regarded as hang + nail, which suits the sense given ; but the word is historically an accom. of angnail (AS. anynegl), corruptly agnail: see agnail.] A small separate piece of hard, partly detached epidermis at the root or side of a nail. Hangnails often persistently renew themselves after they are cut.
hang-nest (hang'nest), n. and a. I. n. 1. A pensile, pendulous, or hanging nest.-2. A hanghird or hanging-bird. [In this sense better as hangnest.]
II. a. Building a hanging nest: an epithet applied to sundry hangbirds.
hang-net (hang'net), n. A net with a large mesh.
hangwitet, $n$. [A legal term, quoted as AS. in Latin documents of Edward the Confessor (hangwitc, hengewite, once each) and William

## 2710

the Conqueror (henwite, for henqwite, as in the
AF. version), meaning in the latter instance and prob. in the former instances, a fine for allowing a criminal to escape from prison. The proper AS. form would be *hengerncite (it could not be "hanguite), < hengen, prison, confinement (prob. at first in stocks or pillory), also a cross, a gibbet, aud, abstractly, hanging ( $=$ OS. henginna, hanging - on the cross) (<hön, pp. hungen, hang $),+u$ ite, fine, penalty. Cf. AS. hergenwituung, the penalty of imprisonment, imprisonment.] In Anglo-Saxon lauc, a fine for allowing a prisoner to escape from custody. [Otherwise explained as a fine for having hanged a thief withont judgment, but this is doubtful. See etymology.]
hang-worm (hang'wèrm), $n$. Same as dropworm (b).
hang-worthyt (hang'wèr"тнi), a. Deserving death by hanging.
Rebels, whose naughty minda could not trust so much
to the goodnese of their to the goodnesee of their prince as to lay their hang-worthy neckea upon the conatancy of his promised pardon.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, Iv.
hanif (ha-nēf'), n. [Ar. hanif, orthodox: ef. hamäfi] One who, before the appearance of Mohammed, was disinclined to idolatry and expectant of a new religion: especially applied to Abraham in the Koran; hence, also, one sincere in the faith of Islam.
I [Ahrahan] have turned my face to Htm who originated the heaven and the earth, as a hanif, and I am not of the
idolatera.

Koran, quoted in Hughea'a Dict. of Islam, p. 102.
Hanifite, $n$. and a. Same as Hanafite.
hanifitism (han'i-fi-tizm), n. [< Hanifite + -ism.] The doctrine or beliefs held by the hanifs. See hanif.
Hanifitism was remarkably widely diffused among them Imen of sledtha], and at the aame time there were move. gn Arabian Jlessiab, who ghould found it.
hank ${ }^{1}$ (hangk), $n$. [MF. only in verb hanken, fetter ; < Leel. hönk (gen. hankar), a hank, coil', skein, hanki, the hasp of a chest, pulleys or blocks for brailing up a sail, $=$ Sw. hank, a string, tie-band, rowel, = Dan. hmo, handle, ear (Norw., hank, ring),$=$ G. dim. henkel, handle, ear, ring, look; closely comected with Icel. langr, a lank, coil, hang, the coil of a suake, being from the verb hang, Icel. hangu, etc. Cf. hunker.] 1. A skein or coil of yarn or thread; more particularly, a definite length of yarn, thread, silk, or the like bound up in one or more skeins. A hank of cotton yarn is 840 yards; a liank of linen yarn is 3,000 yards.2. A string; a tie ; a clasp; a hold; a collar, chain, ring, or other means of fastening.
An old natlve fisherman, however, brought up a hank of very kmall ant unlnviting fishes atter them.
W. II. Kussell, Diary in India, 11. 132

Is it known what was the fourth pendant [of a bracelet], of which the allver hank oniy now remaina?
. and Q., 7 th aer., V. 153.
Specifically-3. Naut., a ring of wood or iron (formerly of rope) fastened round a forc-andaft stay, and having the head of a jib or staysail seized to it. Iron hanks are used on wire stays, and wooden ones on rope stays.
A Jongdrawn cry and a rattling of hanke announce that the fiying-jib haa come in.
R. II. Dana, Jr., Before the Maat, p. 410 .
4. A withy or rope for fastening a gate. [Loposition: gaid of two shipa which tack and make progresa together: as, the Vulture and Mercury turned up the river hank for hank, neither beiog able to get to windward of the other. - To get or have a hank on or upon one, or to have one upon the hank, to get or have one entangled.
Othera had no certainty of their holds, which were wont to be lct by copy for lives, or otherwise for years; so that their landlords might have them upon the hank at no time, nor in any thing, to offend them.

Strype, Memorias, Edw. VI., ad. 1549.
For if you dide for love or money
With crowns that have so oft undone ye,
The dev' will get a hank upon yee.
II udibras Redivirus.
hank ${ }^{1}$ (hangk), r. t. [< ME. hanken, fetter; from the noun.] 1. To fasten by means of a rope or cord; draw or compress tightly. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]-2. [<hank $\mathrm{l}^{1}, n$.] To form into hanks, as yarn.
hank ${ }^{2}$ (hangk), v. [Var. of hang. The same change, $n g$ to $u k$, occurs in OHG. NHG. G. herken, hang, and in Icel. hönk, hanki, E. hanli' henken, hang, and
q. v.] To hang.

The same bodye that hankyd upon the crosse.
J. Hoper, Declaratlon of Cbriste, viii.

## Hanoverian

ank ${ }^{3}$ (hangk), v. i. [Prob. shortened from hanker.] Same as hanker. [Prov. Eng.]
hank ${ }^{3}$ (hangk), $n$. [Cf. hank ${ }^{3}, v$.] A habit or practice.
Hankel's function. Seo function.
hanker (hang'ker), $x$. $i$. $[=\mathrm{D}$. hunkeren (for "honkeren, "hankeren), hanker, long; ef. OD. hengelen, hanker; a freq. verb from hank ${ }^{2}$, var. of hang, lit. 'keep hanging on or about.' Cf. Icel. hanga, hang, hang on to, cleave to, Goth. hahan (weak verb), be attentive, 'hanker' (to hear, i. e., 'hang on one's words'): see hang.] 1. To long or yearn keenly and with uneasiness; have an uneasy craving: usually followed by after or for.
The wife is an old coquette, that is always hankering after the duverslons of the town. Addison. of the pleasure conslata. Andromeda, by Peraeus aaved and wed, Anankered each day to ace tho Gorgon's head.
2. To linger with expectation ; ham [Now only colloq.]
It caunot but be very dangerous for you to hanker herealouts. D. Stokes, Twelve Mlnor Propheta, p. 220. Ile . . . seemed to be kinder hankerin' around after that hankering (hang'kèr-ing), [Verbal henker, $x_{.}$] Au uneasy craving or longing to possess or enjoy something.

As thla ta the laat republic that felf under the subjection of the Duke of Florence, so da it athll supposed to retain many hankerings after its ancient liberty.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed, Bohn), I. 490
1 doubt you have a little hankering there still.
Sheridan, The Duenna, iL. 4.
hankeringly (hang'kèr-ing-li), adv. In a han-
kering manuer.
hankey-pankey, $n$. See hanky-panky.
hankle (hang'kl), v. t.; pret. and pp. honkled, ppr. hankling. [Freq. of hankl, v. t.] To twist; entangle. [Prov. Eng.]
hanksite (hangk'sit), n. [After H. G. Manks of San Francisco, at one time State mineralogist of California.] A mineral consisting of the sulphate and carbonate of sodium, found in transparent whitish hexagonal erystals at Borax lake in California.
hankus (hang'kns), n. Same as ankus. Cat. of Indian Exhibition.
hank-worsted (hangk'wus"ted), $n$. A kind of
yarn sold in skeins, especially intended for
knitting stockings and similar articles.
hanky-panky (hang'ki-pang'ki), n. [A riming imitation of the meaningless formulas of jugglery. Cf. hocus-pocus, hoky-poky, etc.] Jugglery; trickery; legerdemain. Also spelled hankey-pankey.
hannayite (han'ā-īt), n. [After Prof. J. B. Hamay of Manchester, Eng.] A hydrous phosplate of ammonium and magnesium, occurring in triclinie erystals in the guano of the Skipton caves of Victoria in Australia.
Hannibalian (han-i-bal'ian), $a$. [< Hanmibal (see def.) $+-i a n$.$] Pertaining to Hannibal$ (about 247 - $183 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{C}$.), the Carthaginian commander against the Romans in the second Pu nic war.
Aa Professor Sellar observes, it fa "freshly colored with all the recent experience of the Hannibalian war."'
Hannibalic (han-i-bal’ik), a. [< Hannibal + -ie.] Same as Hamibalian.
When, after the Hannibalic war, the Bruttiana Cell

Hanoverian (han-ō-vé'ri-an), a. and n. [< Hanover + -ian. Hanover, G. Hamover, means 'high bank,' ult. くOHG. höh, G. hoch (def. hohen) $=\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{hoog}=\mathrm{E} . h i g h,+\mathrm{MHG} . u \circ f e r, \mathrm{G} . u f e r=$ D. oever = AS. ofer, bank (ef. AS. Windles öfer, E. Windsor).] I. a. Pertaining to or connected with Hanover, formerly an electorate of northern Germany, later a kingdom, and since 1866 a province of Prussia: as, the Hanoverian sovereigns of England.
Charles was not, like William and the princea of the IIanoverian Jine, bound by

Macaulay, Hallam's Conat. Hist.
Hanoverian bit. See bit1- Hanoverian dynaaty, the present reigning family oi Great Britain, deacendanta of the electoress Sophia of Hanover, granddaughter of James I., on whom the crown waa entailed in 2701 by the act or aettement, many nearer herrs heing act aside liewas George 1 ., who came to the throne on the death of Queen Anne in 1714. He and his succeasors were also electore and kinga of Hanover until the acceasion in 1837 of Queen Vlctoria, who waa excluded by the Salic law prevail-

## Hanoverian

ing there，ao that the Hanoverian crown passed to snother II．n．1．An inhabitant of Hanover．－2．In English polities in the first part of the eigh－ eenth century，on adherent of the Hanovemian dynasty，as opposed to a Jacobite．
hanst，$n$ ．An olusoleto form of hanse ${ }^{1}$ ．
Hansard（han＇särd），$n$ ．［＜Manse $1+$－ard．］A merchant of one of the Hanse towns．
hansel（hans），n．and a．［＜OF．hanse（ML． IIansa），く MHG．hans，hanse（G．hanse，and，as in ML．，hansa），an association or corporation of merchants，the Hanse league，$<\mathrm{OHG}$. hansu $=$ AS．hōs＝Goth．hansa，a band of men．］I．$n$ ． 1．A league；a confederacy；a society or com－ bination of merchants in mercantile towns，for the protection and facility of trade and trans－ portation．In the middle ages French gilds were called hanses．
In the north of Scotiand there wsa sn association of Free Burghs，csified the Hanse or Anaus．Encyc．Brit．，IV． 64. Specifically－2．［eap．］The German Hanseatic league．

## II．a．［cap．］Pertaining to the Hanse or

 German Hanseatic league：as，Hanse towns．What fauours the citizens of Colen，of Lubek，and of al the Hanse－townes obtained of king Edward the first． Hakluyt＇s Voyages，To the Reader
Laws of the Hanse towns，the maritime ordinsoces of In 1597，and revised snd enfarged in May， 1614.

## hanse ${ }^{2} t$ ，$n$ ．See hance ${ }^{2}$ ．

hanseatic（han－sē－at＇ik），$a$ ．［＜hanse ${ }^{1}+$－at－ic．］ Pertaining to a hanse or league；specifically ［cap．］，pertaining or relating to the league of the Hanse towns．－Hanseatic league，or the German Hanse，or Hansa，a medieval confederation of cities of northern Germany sod adjacent countries，calfed the Hanae towns，st one fime numbering about ninety，with affiliated citiea in neariy all parta of Europe，for the pro－ motion of commerce by sea snd land，and for its protec－ tion sgainat pirates，robbers，sud hostile governments． At the height of fte prosperity it exercised aovereigo pow－ in Scandinsyia，Englsud，Portugal，and eisewhere．Its origin is commenly dated from a compact between Ham－ burg and Lübeck in 1241，althongh commercial unfona of German towna had existed pi＇eviously．The lesgue heid trfennfal general assembifes，usuafiy st Lübeck，ita chief seat；and after s fong period of dectine，sud sttempta at resuscitatlon，the last general assembiy，representing six citiea，was hetd io 1669．The name was retained，however， by the union of the free cities of Litbeck，Hamburg，and hanse－house（hans＇hous），$n$ ．Formerly，in Eng－ land，a house used by a corporation of mer－ chants for the display and sale of goods．
In some piaces in England there were hans－houses，whlch were probably uaed as the headquarters of these great saies or fairs，just as very many pariahea used to have a so－called＂Church House＂for public purposes

English Gilds（E．E．＇I．S．），p．357，note．
The men of York had their Hanse－house；the men of
E．A．Freeman，Norman Conqueat，V． 316.
hansel ${ }_{1} ., a_{0,}$ and $v$ ．See handsel．
hanselinest，haynselynst，n．pl．［MF．，appar． ＜OF．hamselin，hameellin，hainselin，a sort of long robe．］A sort of breeches．Also anselines． Thise kutted sloppes or haynselyns．

Chaucer，Parson＇s Tsle．
hanse－pott，$u$ ．A particular kind of pot．
Six hanse pots parcel gilt．
Inventory of Sir Thomas Ramsey，Archæologia，XI． 336.
hanshmant，n．An obsolete variant of hench－ man．
hansom（han＇sum），n．［An abbr．of hanson－cab．］ A low－hung two－wheeled hackney－carriage or cabriolet much used in the large towns of Great


Britain，and recently introduced in some cities of the United States．It holds two peraons beaides the driver，who is mounted on a dicky or eievated seat
behind the body of the carriage，the reins being brought over the top．it has folding half－doors in front snd s strong high dashboard．

171

She did indeed glance romewhat nervousiy at the han－ ＊om into which Lavender put her．

W．Black，Princess of Thute，x．
hansom－cab（han＇sum－kah），$n$ ．［An abbrevia－
tion for＂Hansom＇s patent safety cab＂：so call－ ed from the name of the inventor．The proper name Ifansam was originally a nickname：see handsome．］Same as hansam．
hant（hant），$v$ ．and $n$ ．An obsolete or dialectal form of haunt．
ha＇n＇t（hāut）．［Also written ha＇nt and hant； in the United States commonly hain＇t，haint （or even ain＇t，by confusion with ain＇t for am not，are not，is not）．］A vulgar contraction of have not or has nat：as，I ha＇n＇t，we ha＇n＇t，he $h a^{\prime} n^{\prime} t$.

Then beifke my Aunt han＇t din＇d yet．
Congreve，Wsy of the World，Hii． 14.
hantle（han＇tl），n．［With irreg．prefixed aspi－ rate，く Sw．Dan．antal，number，multitude，$=$ D．a antal，number，a great many，＝MHG．anzal， G．anzah，number，quantity，multitude，$\langle$ an－，
orig．and－，$=$ E．and－，an－，as in answer，ete．，+ orig．and－，＝E．and－，an－，as in ansuer，etc．，+
Sw．Dan．D．tal＝G．zahl，number，＝E．tale： see tale1．］A considerable number；a great many；a great deal．［Scotch．］

## I wsited for s hantle

Lammikin（Chiíd d＇s Ballads，III．311）． He makes a hantle rout snd din， But brings but little woo＇．

Poems in Buchan Dialecl，p． 55.
hanty（han＇ti），$a_{\text {．}}$ See haunty．
hanum（ha－nöm＇），n．［Turk．khanum，lady．］ A title of respect given to ladies in Turkey， equivalent to madam or Mrs．
Hanuman（han＇ö－man），n．［Skt．hanuman，lit． having a jaw（＜hanu，jaw，＝Gr．रeves，jaw， chin，＝E．elvin）．］1．In Hindu myth．，the name of a fabulous nonkey－god，the friend and ally of Rāma in the Rāmāyana，a noted Sanskrit epic poem recounting the adventures of $R \bar{a} m a$. Hence－2．［l．c．］In zoöl．，same as entellus． hap ${ }^{1}$（hap），n．［＜ME．hap，høep，happe，heppe， hap，chance，luck，fortune，く Icel．happ，hap， chance，good luck；cf．ODan．hap，fortunate． The cognate AS．word appears only in derived adjectives，gehopp，fit，gehceplie，fit，equal，and in comp．magen－hap，full of strength（see main ${ }^{1}$ ， n．），mōdhapp，full of courage（see mood1）；these AS．forms are all rare；none others found．The W．hap，luck，hap，chance，hapio，happen，are from E．Hence happer，happy，mishap，per－ haps．］That which happens；a fortuitous oc－ currence；chance；fortune；luck．

His grase and his good hap greucth me ful sore．
A right base nature which joys to see any bard hap hsp－ pen to them they deem hsppy
Had Mary had the hap to have eaded the noble ari once destined to chare her throne，she hsd experienced a buaband of diferent metal．Scott，Kenilworth，xvii．
hap ${ }^{1}$（hap），v．i．；pret．and pp．happed，ppr． happing．［＜ME．happen（pres．ind．happe， pret．happede，happed）（＝ODan．happe），＜hap， happe，chance，hap：see hapl，n．，and cf．hap－ pen．］To happen；befall；come by chance．

Ifit shali hap you to haus in a hond while
To take you with tene it tirne you to ground．
Deatruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），i． 10195.
Ofttimea it haps that aorrowes of the mynd
Find remedie unsought．Spenser，F．Q．，VI．iv． 28.
There haps an intervening Pause．
Congreve，An Impossithe Thing．
hap ${ }^{2}$（hap），v．$t$ ；pret．and pp．happed，ppr． happing．［＜ME，happen，wrap，lap，cover； origin obscure．The ME．var．whappen（＂hap－ pyn or whappyn yn clothys＂－Prompt．Parv．） appears to be due to confusion with wappen， wrap，wlappen，lap，wrappen，wrap：see wap， lap1，wrap．］To wrap；cover in order to de－ fend from cold，rain，or snow；screen．［Prov． Eng．and Scotch．］

And I aall happe the，myn owne dere childe，
This worthi Mars，thst is of knyghthode wel
armes．Fyrenesse，happeth［var．lappeth］in his
Chaucer，Complaint of Mars， 1.76 ．
The aurgeon happed her up carefulify．
hap ${ }^{2}$（hap），$n$ ．
a covering．Also called happing．［Prov plaid； a covering．Also called happing．［Prov．Eng． and Scotch．］
hap ${ }^{3}$（hap），$v_{0}$ ．A dialectal form of hop ${ }^{1}$ ．

of marmosets， the type of the family Mapali－ da．Also ealled Saguinus．
Hapalidæ（ha－ pali－dè,$n . p l$. ［NL．，＜Hapale + －ide．］A family of South Amorlcan pla－ tyrrhine mon－
keys，named from the ge－ nus Hapale，in－ cluding all the marmosets，sa－ gouins，ousti－ tis，etc．The
haplite

family is now more frequently called Midide See marmoset．
Hapaloderma（hap＂a，lọ̄－dėr＇mạ̈），n．［NL。
 soft，＋$\delta$ ह́p $\mu a$, skin．］A genus of African tro－ gons，of which H．narina is the type．Origi－ nally written Apaladerma．
Hapy written Apaladerma． Dryoscopus．
hapalote（hap＇á－lōt），n．［＜NL．Hapalotis．］An animal of the genus Mapalotis．P．L．Sclater． Hapalotis（hap－a－lō＇tis），n．［NL．，〈 Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \pi a \lambda o \dot{s}$ ， soft，+ ovs $(\omega \tau-)=\mathbf{E}$ ．earl．］1．A genus of noctuid moths．Hillner，1816．－2．A peculiar noctuid moths．Humer，1816．－2．A peculiar Murida，having large tapering ears，a long tufted tail，and enlarged hind limbs somewhat like those of the jerboa．There are several speciea， One of the beat－known is $H$ ．albipes．It is aa large as s house－rat，and dark－colored sbove with white feet snd under parts．Lichtenstein， 1 s29．
hap－harlott（hap＇här＇＂lot），$n$ ．［Also hop－harlot； ＜hap ${ }^{2}, v_{0}$ ，＋obj．harloit，fellow，knave，servant． Cf．wrap－rascal．］A coarse coverlet．
Our fathera（yea，snd we our sefues also）haue fien full of vpon straw paliets，or rough mata，couered onlie with a aheet，under couertets made of dagswafn，or hopharlots （I vee their owne termea），snd a good round fog under their heada instesd of a bolater．

Holinghed，Dekerip．of Eng．，fi． 12. haphazard（hap＇haz＇ärd），n．and a．［＜hap ${ }^{1}+$ hazard．］I．$n$ ．Chance；accident．
Of discerning goodness there sre but thess two waya． ．The former of theae ia the moat aure and infalitible wen，do in the dark by haphazard than tread no iong and mentricate mazes for knowfedge＇s sske．
Hooker，Ecclea．Polity，i． 8. Ons who knew him not so weil as I do wonid suqpect thia was done to serve a purpose．No auch mstter，＇twas At or by haphazard，by chance；as may happen；with－ At or bet haphazard，by chance；as may happ．

With thess fing fanciea at hap－hazard writ
I could make veraes without sirt or wit．
Butler，Satire：To Bad Poet
II．a．Chance；accidental；random：as，a haphazard statement．
I try Ruteheuf in the aame haphazard wsy，and chance bringa me upon Iifs＂Pharitan．

Loweil，study Windows，p． 273.
haphazardly（hap＇haz＂ärd－li），adv．In a hap－ hazard manner．［Rare．］
Beyond the art of bowlines sud the science of carronades， knowledge had to be picked up hap－hazardly，msinly by haphtarah（haf－tä＇rä），n．；pl．haphtaroth （－roth）．［Heb．］The portion from a prophet－ ical book read after a corresponding portion （parashab）of the Pentateuch in the Jewish synagogues each sabbath．Each such portion is called the haphtarah of the corresponding parashah．
hapless（hap＇les），a．［＜hap ${ }^{1}+$－less．$]$ With－ out hap or luck；luckless；unfortunate；un－ lucky ；unhappy．
Such happes which happen in such haplesse warrea
Make me to tearme them broyies snd beastiy jarres．
Make me to tearme them broyles snd beastyy larres，
Gascoigne，Fruta of War．
Ah，hapless Diedrich！born in a degenerate age，aban－ doned to the buffetinga of fortune

Irving，Knickerbocker，p． 146.
＝Syn．Iil－atarred，iif－fated，foriorn．
haplessly（hap＇les－li），adv．in a hapless man－ ner．
haplessness（hap＇les－nes），$n$ ．The state of be－ ing hapless．
haplite（hap＇lit），$n$ ．［＜Gr．$\dot{d} \pi \lambda \lambda \cdot \dot{o}$ ， ，late form of $\dot{i} \pi \lambda \dot{o} o s$, single（see haplome），$+-i t e^{2}$ ．］A crys－ talline－granular mixture of quartz and ortho－ clase．It differs from felsite in that the latter is a very compact and fint－like rock．It ia cloaely analogous to the

## haplite

Swedish hallieflinta，and also to the rock of the Cornish el－ vans．Also written，erroneously，aplite．［Rarely used by geologists writing in English．l
Haplocardia（hap－lō－kär＇di－ä），n．p7．［NL．，s Gr．$\varepsilon \pi \lambda, 00 \varsigma$ ，single

## as Brachiopoda．

haplocardiac（hap－lō－kär＇di－ak），a．［As $I a$ plocardia＋－ac．］Same as brachiopodous． haplocerine（hap－los＇e－rin），a．［＜Haplocen + －ineI．］Of，pertaining to，or having the charac ters of the genus Haplocerus：as，a haplocerine antelope．H．Swith．
Haplocerus（hap－los＇e－rus），i．［NL．，\＆Gr．
 tilopine ruminant quadrupeds，characterized by small and short curved horns like those of the chamois，and a very long and abundant fleecy pelage．It is represented only by the Rocky Mountain goat，Haplocerus inontante，which inhabits the mountains

2712
guished by their green or whitish abdomen with con－ spicnous white or reddish spots，and by their angled hind wings．The iarve besr atrong spines，upon which they fasten the debris of the planta upon which they feed．II．
rubivora（Riley）subsists in the larval atate on the ieaves and fruit of the raspleerry．
Haplodinotus（hap＂lō－di－nō＇tus），n．［NL．（Ra－ finesque，1819），＜Gr．árioos，simple，+ oıs，in sense of＇second，＋voros，back，i．e．，dorsal in．］ A genus of scimnoid fishes peculiar to the great fresh－water lakes and the Mississippi valley， typical of the subfamily Haplodinotine，repre－ sonted by $H$ ．grunniens，the fresh－water drum， sheepshead，or thnnder－pumper．Also called Amblodon．
Haplodon（hap＇lọ－don）， ，［NL．，written in various forms（seo def．I），but prop．only $H a-$ ploödon or Hapludon，Haploödus or Hapludus，＜

1．The typical and only genns of rodents of the family Haplodontida．H．rufus or Aplodontia leworina is the sewellel or Rocky Mountain beaver．Aiso


Sewellel（Haplodom rnfus）．
Haploödon，Haploudon，Hapludon，Haplodus，Haploödus， Haploudus，Hapludus，and in extended form Aplodontia， Aploudontia，Apluodontia，Apludontia，II aploudontia． The original form in mammalogy，Aplodontia（Richard 2．A renms of elasmobranchiate fishes．Mii ster， 1840 ．
of the northwestern United States and aome parts of Brit－ ish America．The animal is，in fact，a kind of chamois，but has a fleecy coat，which gives it some resemblance to the
Angora or Cashmere goat．Usually，but improperly，Aplo－ cerus．H．Smith， 1827.
Haplochiton（hap－lok＇i－ton），n．［NL．，\＆Gr．
 nus of Haplochitonide，having a scaleless body， whence the name．The species inhabit Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland islands．Also writ－ ten Aplochiton．Jenyns， 1842.
Haplochitonidæ（hap＂lok－i－ton＇i－dē），n．p7． ［NL．，＜Haplochiton＋－idee．］A family of phy sostomons fishes，resembling the Salmonide， but laving the whole margin of the upper jaw formed by the premaxillary bone．The opercular apparatus is compilete，the gill－membranes wide，the ple；the pyloric appendages are wanting，and there is no oviduct，the eggs falling into the sbdoninal cavity．There are but two genera，Haplochiton，which is peculiar to the Presh waters of temperate Sonth America，and Prototroc

 a more or less elongated gastrula：applied to the mode of development characteristic of the lancelet and of many worms．J．A．Ryder．
Haplodes（hap－lō＇dēz），$u$ ．［NL．，orig．improp． Aplodes（Guenée，1857），＜Gr．＊$\alpha \pi \lambda \omega d \eta s$ ，contr．
 عidos，form．］A genus of moths，of the family Geometride．Its species are small，and are distin－


Raspherry－Geometer（Haplodes rubivara）．
$a$ ，larva（natural size）on a berry ：$b$ ，abdomioal segment of larva，
lateral view，highly magnified ；$c$ ，moth，natural size；$d$ ，outline of ater
haplodont（hap＇lō－dont），a．and $n$ ．［＜NL．ha－ plodon（ $t$－）（see Haplodon），〈 Gr．$\dot{\alpha} \pi \lambda, 0, s$, single， ＋ódoís（odovt－）＝E．tooth．］I．a．1．In odon－ tog．，having the crowns of the molar teeth sim－ ple or single－that is，not divided into ridges， tubercles，ete．－2．In zoöl．：（a）Pertaining to the Haplodontido．（b）Pertaining to the Ha－ plodontia；edentate．
II．n．One of the Haplodontida．
Haplodontia ${ }^{I}$（hap－lō－don＇ti－ä），$n$ ．［NL．，fem． sing．：see Haplodon．］Same as Haplodon．
Haplodontia ${ }^{2}$（hap－lō－don＇ti－ä），n．pl．［NL．， neut．pl．of haplodlon（ $t$－）：see haplodont．］An order of placental Mammalia，consisting of the Edcutata of Cuvier with the omission of the Monotremata；one of two orders constituting Blyth＇s phytophagous mammals．［Not in use．］ Haplodontidæ（hap－lō－don＇ti－dē），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Haplodon（t－）＋－ide．］A family of rodents， typified by the genus Haplodon and nearly re－ lated to the Castoride or beavers；the sewellels． They have 1 incisor on each aide above and below，no ca－
nines， 2 premolars in each upper and 1 in each iower half nines， 2 premolars in each upper and 1 in each iower half－ jaw，and 3 molars on both sides soove and helow，the mo－ crowns．The clavicles are perfect；the tibla and fibula are not ankyiosed；there sre 9 carpal and 9 tarsal bones； the skull is massive，greatly depressed，hroad behind，and with flaring zygomata and no postorbital processes；the mandible is massive，with a twisted，iaminar，descending ramus and a high coronoid process；there la a large liyof bone：the salivary glands are enormous；the stomach has
a cardiac prolongation；the intestine is abont eleven times a cardiac prolongation ；the intestine is abont eleven times the genital and urinary organs are geparate；the testes are abdominal；and the large penia－bone is cieft at the end．They are peculiar to North America．See sezellel， and cut under Haplodon．
haplogonidium（hap＂ 10 －gō－nid＇i－nm），n．；pl． haplogonidia（－ï） ）．［NL．，＜Gr．ír．óos，simple， ＋NL．gonidium．］See gonidium， 3 ．
haplogonimium（hap＂lō－gō－nim＇i－um），n．；pl
 + NL．gonimium．］See gonidium，3，and goni－ mium．Crombie．
haplography（hap－log＇rą－fi），n．［＜Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \pi \lambda \delta o s$ ， single，＋－үрaфí，く $\gamma \rho a ́ \phi \varepsilon \ddot{v}$ ，write．］In paleogra－ phy and textual criticism：（a）A copyist＇s me－ phy and tcxtual criticism：（a）A copyist＇s me－ of a series of letters or words，repeated in im－ mediate succession in the passage of the ori－ ginal manuscript copied．Errors of this kind were frequently made by ancient copyists，owing to non－separa－ tion of words in manuscripts．An example in Engliah would be，if in copying ANDISSENTTOYOU（＇and is sent sent to yon．＇（ $b$ ）A reading originating in such an sent to you．＇（b）A reading originating in such an omission．See dittography．


## haplotomy

a stone．］A tribe of frondose liverworts（He－ patices），of the division Jungermanniacea，pro－ posed by Nees von Esenbeck in 1838，and char－ acterized by a one－leafed involucre without any true perianth，a spherical capsule，and di－ chotomous－ribbed fronds．It comprises somo of the finest of the frondose liverworts．
 or coverlet：see laplome．］Same as ependy－ tes（b）．
haplome（hap＇lōm），n．［Orig．，but less prop， aplome（Haüy，1801）；＜Gr．ỗ $\lambda \omega \mu \mu$ ，that which is unfolded，an expanse，also a tablo－cloth or coverlet，〈 $\alpha \pi$ hoiv，uufold，make single，$\langle\dot{\alpha}-\pi \lambda .605$ ， contr．$\dot{\alpha} \pi \gamma_{o i s}$ ，simple，singlę $<\dot{d}$－copulative + $-\pi i 0 o s$, －fold：see diploë，diploma，etc．］A rare variety of garnet，found in dodecahedrons with rhombic faces．
Haplomorpha（hap－lō－môr＇fä̀），u．p\％．［NL．， nout．pl．of haplomorphus：seo haplomorphons．］ 1．In some systems of classification，a group of true craspedote medusans，typical acalephs， or ordinary jelly－fishes，corresponding nearly or exactly with Hydrophora of some and Tra－ chymeduse of other writers．Seo Trachymcdu－ 8e．－2．A division of opisthobranchiate gas－ tropods，of small size and simple form，hav－ ing no ctenidia，cerata，or other processes of the body－wall．The families Phyllirhoide and Elysidda represent this division：same as Abranchia（b）．
haplomorphic（hap－lọ̀－môr＇fik），a．［＜Haplo－ morpha + －ic．］Same as haplomorphous．
haplomorphous（hap－lṑ－môr＇fus），a．［ $\langle\mathrm{NL}$ ． haplomorphus，＜Gr．$\dot{\sim} \pi \lambda . \quad$ os，simple，$+\mu$ орфй， form．］Being of simple form；specifically， pertaining to or having the characters of the Haplomorpha．
Haplomycetes（hap＂lō－mī－sē’tēz），u．pl．［NL．
 room．］A name given by Fries to certain of the simplest forms of fungi in which the whole thal－ lus consists of a single hypha，usually very much branched．They are now moatly regarded as represent－ ing certain immature stages in the iife－history of other higher forma，particularly the A scomycetes．
haplomycetous（hap＂lọ̄－mī－sō＇tus），a．Having the structure or appearance of the Haplomy－ cctes．
Haploōphonæ（hap＂lọ－－ō－fó＇nē），n．p7．［NL．，＜ Gr．imions，single，＋фunv，voice，sound．］ 1.
In J．Müller＇s system of classification，a group In J．Müller＇s system of classification，a group of passerine birds having a simple bronchotra－ cheal syrinx，as the tyrant－flycatchers：it cor－ responds to Clamatores or Oligomyodiand is con－ trasted with Tracheophone．－2．In Garrod and Forbes＇s arrangement，a division of Passcres， consisting of the family Tyrannidee and the ge－ nus Rupicola of South America，together with the old－world Pittide，Plilepittidae，and Xenicide （or Acanthsittide）：opposed to Trucheophones． haploōphonous（hap＂ 10 －ō－fó＇nns），$a$ ．［As Haploophonce + －ous．］Having the characters Haploophonce＋ous．Having the
Haplopappus（hap－lō－pap＇us），n．［NL．，also less prop．Aplopapuis，〈 Gr．and．os，single，＋ $\pi a \pi \pi \sigma$ ，seed－down（pappus）：see pappus．］A large genus of Composita，chiefly of westerı North America and Chili，with yellow flowers． it is allied to Solidago，but haa larger many－flowered heads， and is of very different habits．There are about 50 spe－ the Mississinted states，of which only 2 are found east of A Mexican spectey are or no kown ecos a kind of damianas，a pretended sphrodisiac．Cabsini， 1826.
haplopetalous（hap－lō－pet＇a－lus），$a$ ．［＜Gr． a $\pi \lambda .00 \varsigma$ ，single，$+\pi \varepsilon \in \tau \alpha \% v$ ，leaf（petal）．］In bot．， having only one row or circle of petals．
haplosiphoniate（hap＂lọ－sī－fóni－āt），a．［ $\langle N L$. haplosiphonia（see def．），〈Gr．í $\lambda .60$ ，single，＋ oi $\phi$ w，siphon．］Pertaining to or having the characters of that series of batrachians known as Aglossa haplosiphonia．See Aglossa．
Haplostemmæ（hap－lọ－stem＇ē），n．pl．［NL．，＜ Gr．$\dot{\alpha} \pi \lambda .6 o s$, simple，+ oт $\varepsilon \mu \mu a$ ，wreath，crown．］ A division of the natural order of plants $A s$－ clepiadex，having the crown of stamens simple and consisting of five entire or slightly bifid pieces inserted on the baso of the gynostegium． Decaisne， 1844.
haplostemonous（hap－lō－stem＇ô－nus），a．［＜ Gr．athons，single，$+\sigma r \eta \mu \omega$, a thread：see sta－ men．］In bot．，having a single series or circle of stamens．Also aplostemonous．

 surg．，a simple cutting or incision．

## haply

haply (hap' I ), adr. $\quad\left[<h\left(p^{1}, n_{0},+-l y^{2}.\right]\right.$ By hap, accident, or chauce; perhaps; perchance. Lest haply ye he found evea to fight against God.

I bofieved hitm, and turned out of that way into this, if hoply I night be soon eased of ny barden
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 95. hap orth (hä'perth), $n$. [Contr. of halfpennyworth.] A halfpenny-worth; hence, a very small quantity. [Colloq., Eng.]
Ha' porth of trescele, three farthing's worth of hread.
happet, $v$. . . A Middle English form of hap ${ }^{2}$.
happen ${ }^{1}$ (hap'n), v.i. [< ME. happenen, hapnen, an extension, with verb-formative $-n$ (see -en , 3), of the more common ME. happen (pres. ind. happe), E. hap: see hap $1, v_{0}$.] 1. To occur by chauce; occur unexpectedly or unaccountably; in general, to occur; take place.
Governinge yow so, yow maie remsins in that good es-
tate yow be, or els male easilie happent you to remember tate your be, or
what yow werc.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 74.
There shali no evil happen to the just. Prov. xil. 21. All that happens is only transference of mstter from one
pisce to anether.
W. Wallace, Epicuresnism, p. 1866 How happens it that, instead of bcing dependent ou continents1 skill snd enterprise, our skili snd enterprise are st a premium on the continent?
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 429. 2. To chanco; be by chance or unexpectedly: as, he happened to be at home.
The young Man hapning to bs gaming at Diee.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus, bote. As tor cosis, it is not likely they sheuid ever be used there in anything but forges and great towns, if ever they To happen in or into, to enter or come in casually ; especialiy, to make a chance call.
It was the Spanyards good hap to happen in these parts where were jotnite numbers of peopis.

Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 220.
To happen on, to meet with; fall or light npon.
I deny not bnt that these men. . may some time happen on something that is good sind great.
happen ${ }^{1}$ (hap'n), adv. [E.dial; some pens; abbr. of it may happen. Cf. E dimes happen, a contr, of the same, and cf. colloq mayhap, maybe, abbr. of it may hap, it may be.] Possibly; perhaps.
Happen I have not getien things ss they mout be yet. A man as hss been misforchnit is loiks to bs slow.
happen ${ }^{2}$ t, a. [ME., < Icel. happinn, fortunate, happy: see hapl, and ef. happy.] Fortunate; happy; blessed.

Thay arn happen that han in hert pouerte.
The hapnest vnder heuen kyng hyzest mon of wylle.
happening (hap'ning), $n$. [Verbal n . of hap-
pent, v.] An occurrence.
happer ${ }^{1}$ (hap'er), $n$. A Scotch form of hopperl.
These four-sud-twenty mills complete
Sall gang for thes throw ail ths yeir:
And as mekle of gude reid wheit
As all thatr happers dow to bear.
Johnic Armstrang (Child's Ballads, VI. 47). "Milier," said he to me, "gn thou wilt turn thy bsck on
the mill, snd wend with me, I wili make s msn of thee." But I choss rsther to shide by cisp sand happer, and the better 1uck wss mine.
happer ${ }^{2} \mathrm{t}, v . i$. [Appar. for *hopper, v. i., freq. Wh.] To skip about; hop.
Which sre, within these forty years, crawled out of the bottemless pit, to happer and swsrm throughout the happify (hap'i-fī), v. t.; pret. and pp. happified, ppr. happifying. [< happy + -fy.] To make happy. [Rare except as cant.]

This Prince, unpeerd for Ciemency sud Courage,
$M$ Iirour of Future, Miracle of Fore-Age
One short mishap for ever happifies
Sylvester, tr. of P. Msthien's Henry the Great, 1. 642.
Lappify is a barbarism which I have never met with but
in the diaiect of the Methodist pulpit. Even "dictionaries unabridged " do net coutsin it.
The hopeless loss of one haif of onr hrethers and sistera, sud the "happified sel ifshness "on the other halt"
N. and $Q$., 7th ser.,
happily (hap'i-li), adv. [< ME. happiliche; < happy $+-l y^{2}$.] 1. By good fortune; fortunately; luckily.
eriy, dso, in the meneth of to thay the the wind more westeriy, d so, in the meneth of May, 1592, we happily deubled
Ceps Comeri without sight of the coast of India.

Who's this? . IFahluyt's Voyages, I
The person I was bound to seek. Fsir sir,
You are happily met.
B. Jonsons, Voipone, iti.

2713
A man whe is jost, as we say, to a sense of right and wrong (happnily not a very common case) csn only be kept strsight by the prospect of rewsrd or punishment.
2. In a happy or pleasing way or state; in pleasant or fortunate circumstances ; with happiness or joy.

## He writes, III And happily he iives, how well 1 belov'd, <br> And daily graced by the emperor.

This is s day of triumph; sll cententions
 3. With address, skill, dexterity, or aptness; dexterously; felicitously; aptly; gracefully.

Formed by thy converse happily to steer
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 379.
The happily descriptive remsik of Emerson, though it plains twe other mentai trails of Hswthorne.
Fortnightly Rev., N. . S., XL. 514.
4. By chance ; peradventure; haply.

If any thyng shali happily channce vuto vs in this masUdall, Flewera for Lstine Speskinge, Iel. 138.
Besides, oid Gremio is heark'ning still ;
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.
Ons thing more I shail wish you to desire of them who happily may peruse these two trestises. Sir K. Digly. =Syn. 1. Maply, Happily. Haply, now rarely used in prose, mesns by chsnce; happily, by s hsppy chance.-2 happiness (hap'i-mes) m- [< hap
The sess (hap The state or quality of being happy. (a) Good
Might we but have that happiness, my lord, that you would ouce use our hearts, whereby we might express some psit of our zeals, we shouid this ourserves for ever
perfect.
(b) Any state of being, having considerable permanence,
in which plessure decidediy predominstes over pain.
Desd and ingiorions,
Like besst whose hreath but in his nost
Spenser, Ruins of Time, i. 358.
0 happiness, eur being's end and aim!
Good, plessurs, ease, content, wiste'er ihy name;
For which we bear to iive, or dare to die!
Happiness, . . . in Its inil extent, is the utmest pies sure we ars capable of.

Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 42 The word happy is s relstivs term ; in strictness, sny cendition 1nay bs deneminsted happy in which the smount
er aggregate of pieasure exceeds that of pain ; snd the or aggregate of pieasure exceeds that of pain; sud the
degree of happinesg depends apon the quantity of this degree of happiness depends apon the quantity of this
excess.
Paley, Meral Phitos., i. 6 .
Every man spesks of happiness as his end of ends: he wishes to live weil or to do weil, which he considers to be the same ss being happy. But men disagree exceedingly nsy, the same nisu sometimes pisces it in one thing somenay, the same nisu sometimes pisces it in one thing, somehappens to be sick or poor. (c) Fortuitons aptness or fitness; an nnstudied grace or (c) Fortuitons aptness

How pregnant sometimes his replies are! a happiness that often madness hits on. Shak., Hsmlet, ii. 2 Certain graces and happinesses pecnliar to every isn-

Yo powers who ruie the tongue, if such there are,
Yo powers who rule the tongue, is such care.
And make colloquiai happiness your
Both show 8 wide knowledge of human nsture 1.82 great happiness in sketching the details of individual manners. Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 77. =Syn Happiness, Felicity, Blessedness, Bliss; weil-being, prosperily, wellare, enjoyment, comfort, security. Hap. piness, the generic word, ts expressive of nesriy every general state of plessure. It is so far from its derivstion that it is oiten expressive of that state of mind that tri-
umphs ever circumsiances, finding material for contentumphs ever cirrcumsiances, finding material for content ment or even joy in that which might natursily produce deep unhappiness. Felicity is primsrily a matter of fafrom dissster or disagreesbls experiences, or exemption a higher type, ss domestic felicity depends not mereiy upon the comfort of the home, nor npon freeden from anxiety, but especially upon s high degree of mutuai love. Blessedness is a state of the most refined hsppiness, arising from the purest and warmest benevolent and religieus Peeling. The type of its meaning is furnished by the use of the werd bleassed in the beatitudes, Mst. v. 3-11. Bliss is consummata happiness. See animation, mirth, hilartyy, gladnes
Sapping (hap ing), $n$. [Verbal n. of hap ${ }^{2}$, $\mathrm{r}^{\text {.].] }}$
Same as hapr.
happiticiple of hap). A scotch preterit and past
part happit2 (hap'it). A Scotch preterit and past participle of $h a p^{2}$.
happy (hap'i), a.; compar. happier, superl. hap-
Tanifestiner happyi < hap,$n$, n $^{2}-y^{1}$.] 1.
lucky; fortuitously fortunate, favorable, or succossful: as, a happy contingency or omen; a happy thought or discovery.

## happy

Imagining how to purchsse
Grsce of the quene thers to btde
Till good fortuns some happy guide
Me send might.
Isle of Ladies, $1.2 s 0$.
I shali have share in this most happy wrack. $\begin{gathered}\text { Shak., T. N., v. } 1 .\end{gathered}$
A procisin'd prize! Jiost happy! Shak., Lear, iv. 6. Chemists insve been more hapmy in finding experiments thsn the causes of them

In happy time behold our pilot-star!
Tenmyson, Peileas and Ettarre.
2. Conscious that one's general condition of feeling is a highly satisfactory one ; conscious that ono feels, in gencral, decidcdly more pleasure than pain; having a general feeling of pleasure; satisfied; pleased.
He msy msks us both happy in au hour,
Win some fivs thonsand pound, and send us two on't. B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Make snch g one thy friend, in whom princes may be happy, and great comnsels successiul.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 18.
How happy conld I be with either,
Were topher dear chisrmer swsy!
Gay, Beggar's Opera, ii. 2
"O happy worid," thought Pelliess, "all, mesecms,
Ars happy; 1 the happiest of them all."
Nor siept that night fer pieasure in his bicod.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.
3. Being in a favorable condition or in advantageous circumstances; fortunate; secure of good; blessed.
And this Pamphilus saith aiso; If thon be right happy, gret nomber of feiswes and frendes.

Chaucer, Tale of Meiibeas.
His knowiedge standetin so vpon the sbstraci and genSir P. Sidney, Apol. for Pocirie. Happy is that people whess God is the Lord. Ps. cxiliv. 15.
Calling him happy who had Homer to biaze sbrosd his 4. Affording pleasure or enjoyment; bringing or attended with good fortune, luck, or pleasure; agreeable: as, happy thoughts; a happy condition; happier times.
Fer thee I iongde to ifue, for thes nows welcoms death: And welcome be thai happie pang that stops my gasping

Ali piaces that the cye of heaven visits
Are to a wise nusa ports and happy hsvens.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.
This happy pisce, our sweet
Recess, snd only consolation ieft
Fsmillar to onr eyes. Milton, P. L., xi. 303. A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things. 5. Indicative or expressive of happiness; joyful: as, the happy shouts of children; happy smiles or tears.

The delight of happy langhter,
The deilght of low repiies.
Tennyson, Msud, xxvi.
6. Apt; fitting the purpose, occasion, or circumstances ; opportune; felicitous: as, a happy expedient; a happy retort.

Saint Dennis biess this happy stratagen :
This feli out strangely happy.
Midaleton (and others), The Widow, ii. a
With twisted quirks sad happy hits,
From misty men of leiterb.
From misty men of leiters. will Waterproos
The same expression, so refined, so soitiy imaginstive, which Malbone - venturing a happy touch, with suspended bresth - had imparted to the miniature. Gawhorne, Seven Gabies, vil.
Hather
7. Dexterous; ready; able.

She is a woman of an excelient assurance, and sn extrsordinary happy wit and tongue. B. Jonson, Epiccene, iii. 2. I have known men happy enough si ridicule, who npon grave subjects were perfectiy stupid.

Swift, Thoughts on Various Snbjects. One gentlemsn is happy at s repiy, snother exceis in s. rejoinder. Swift. Happy despatch, family, hunting-ground, etc. See Hapm, Felicitous, Fortunate, Luchy. Felicitous is now. Happy, Felicitous, Fortunate, Luchy. Felicitous is now rarely nsed except in the sense of apt and pieasing, a sanss in which happy also is used: as, a felicitous or happy combinstion, snswer, speech. Furtunate sad lucky, by theiderivstions, are a higher and 8 lower term for the prosper-
ons turns of chance or the iot in life. Hapyy, thoagh esons turns of chance or the iot in life. Happy, thoagh es-
seotially the sams by derivation, hss s broader spplicathon; it is never sitogelher separated from the idea of enjeyment. See happiness.
happyt (hap'i), vo t. [< happy, a.] To make happy.

By th' ons hee haypied his own Soule with Rest;
By th' ether siso, hee his Pcople bicest.
.
That use is not forbldden usury,
Which happies those that pay the willing loan.
Shak., Sonnets, vi.

## happy-go-lucky

happy-go-lucky (hap'i-gọ-luk'i), a. Easygoing; taking things as they come, or haphazard

The first thing was to make Carter thifok sad talk, which he did ia the happy.go-lucky way of his class, uttering nine mom, or compthing that sounded like it
C. Reade, Never too Late to Mend, xv.
happy-go-lucky (hap'i-gọ-luk'i), adv. In any way one pleases; just as may happen; every man for himself.
The Red-coats cried, "Shali we fali on in order, or hap-My-go-luchy ?" The Minjor-Ge
Sir T. Morgan's Progress (Arber's Eog. Garner), IV. 641. If I get into Mrs. Martha's quartera, you have s hundred more ; if into the widow's, fifty; happy-go-luchy:
Wycherley, Love in W
hap-warm (hap'wârm), a. and n. [<hap ${ }^{2}+$ warm.] I. a. Covering so as to warm. [Scotch.] Thinking it best to be o'eriaid in
A ault $0^{\circ}$ sonsy hap-warm piatdin.
Tarras, Poems, p. 22
II. n. Any wrapping to protect from cold. [Scotch.]

Their winter hack [foik], the nipping cauld to bang,
Fergusson, Hallow-Fair.
haquet, $n$. An abbreviated form of haquebut.
haquebutt, $n$. A form of hackbut.
haquetont, $n$. A form of acton.
$h^{1}{ }^{1}$ (här), n. [Early mod. E. also harre ; $<$ ME. har, harre, herre, く AS. hcor, heorr, hior, also heorra (in pl. heorran), a hinge, a cardinal point, $=\mathrm{MD}$. herre, harre, D. har, her $=$ Icel. hjarri, a hinge.] A hinge. [Prov. Eng.]

The herres, ether heenges, of the doris... werea of goid.
Out of hart, off the hiogea; out of gear; out of order.
The ionde, the see, the firmameat,
They axen alao juggement
Therwhile himaelfe stante oute of herre. Gower Ail is out of harre.

Skelton, Magnyficeace, 1. 921
har ${ }^{2}+$, $a$. An carly Middle English form of hoar.
hars (här), n. An obsolete or dialectal form of
harageoust, harrageoust, a. [ME., appar. of OF . origin, but 110 OF. form appears. Cf. OF. harache, harace, pursuit; cf. alsoharry.] Bold; violent.
The hethene harageous kynge sppone the hethe lyggez, And of his hertly hurte helyde he never!

Worte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1834.
hara-kiri (har'ä-kir'ē), n. [Jap., < hara, belly, + kiri, cutting, cut. Erroneously written harikari, harri-karri, in riming conformation.] 1. Suicide by disembowelment, formerly practised in Japan by daimios and members of the military class when uuwilling to survive some personal or family disgrace, or in order to avoid the headsman's sword after having received sentence of death. In the latter case the act was periormed in the presence of witaesses, sind was scthe sutcide ripped opco his abdomen with hts dirk his hesd was atruck off by the aword of his secoad, who was usually s kinsman or an intimste friend.
Accordiag to one suthority, capital puaishment may be divided into two kiads-beheading and straagulation. The ceremony of hara-kiri was sdded afterwsrds io the case of persons beionging to the military ciass being condemaed to death. This was first iastituted in the daya of the Ashikags dynasty ( $1336-1568$ A. D.).
2. Hence, suicide; self-destruction.

On July \& the Criminal Law Amendment (Irelsnd) Bili was passed in a House of Commons in which there was not a single Liberal or Irishman, and the method of obatructton by abstention, or the policy of political hari-
kari, was iosu
Haralda (ha-ral'dä), n. Same as Harelda.
haram, $n$. Same äs harem.
harangue (ha-rang'), n. [< OF. harangue, F . harangue $=$ Pr. arengua $=\mathbf{S p} . \mathrm{Pg}$. arenga $=\mathrm{It}$. aringa, arringa (ML. harenga), a public address, a harangue; cf. It. aringo, arringo, arena, dists, combat, pulpit, chair, harangue (the sense 'arena,' hence a public platform, etc., being nearest the orig.); (OHG. hring, MHG. rinc, a ring, a ring of people, an arena, circus, lists, G. ring $=$ OS. hring $=\mathrm{AS}$. hring, E. ring I : see ring. The syllable $h a-, a-$, is due to the OHG. $h$-. Cf rank ${ }^{2}$, range, arrange, from the same source.] A set oration; a public address; a formal, vehe ment, or passionate address; also, any formal or pompous speech; a declamation; a tirade.

Grsy-hesded men and grave, with warriours mixd,
A saemble, and harangues are heard.
Míton, P. I. xi. 663

2714
Then hia bhatrd, or poet : then his biadier, or orator, to make harangues to the great folks whom he visita Scott, Waveriey, xil
The even tenor of the session of Parilament was ruffled oniy by so occasional harangue from Lord Egmont on the
army estimates.
Macaulay, Horace Walpole.

## $=$ Syn. Address, Oration, etc. See speech.

harangue(ha-rang'), $e$; pret.and pp. haranguch, ppr. haranguing. [<F. haranguer $=$ Pr. arengar $=$ Sp. Pg.arengar =It.aringare, arringare, make a harangue; from the noun.] I. trans. To address in a harangue; make a speech to: as, dress in a harangue; make a spe

The worm, sware of his intent,
Harangu'd him thas, right eioquent.
Couper, Ntghtingale snd Giow-worm.
General Jackson, upon being harangued in Latio, found himseif io a position of immense perplexity.
II. intrans. To make a formal address or speech; deliver a harangue; declaim.
A Spaoiard harangued in his native tonguest the pilar of reprosch, and a French sermon was place where Christ was nsiled to the cross.

For he at any time would hang
For th' opportunity t harangue.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. 11. 438.
The taient of haranguing is, of all others, most iosup. portable.

Suift, Coaversation.
haranguer (ha-rang'er), $n$. One who harangues or is fond of haranguing; a noisy declaimer.

With them join'd sill th' haranguers of the throng,
That thought to get prefemment by the toogue
Dryden, Abs. sod Achit., i. 509.
We are not to think every clamorous haranguer, or every spleaetic repiaer against s court, is therefore a pa-
triot.
Bp. Berkeley, Marims, 823
hara-nut (hä'rä-nut), $n$. The drupe of an Indian plant, Terminalid citrina. Also called citrine or Indian myrobalan.
harast, harrast, n. [<ME. haras, hares, harace, くOF. haras, haraz, F. haras (ML. haracium), a stud, < L. hara, a pen, coop, sty.] 1. A stud of horses.
A harras of horaes. Slrult, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80. 2. A place or establishment for breeding horses; a stud-farm; a stable.
zondys is a hous of haras that stand by the wey,
Among the beatys herboryd ye be.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 147
Than lopen about hem the Lombsrs,
As wicked coitea out of haras.
Gy of Warwike, p. 205. (Halliwell.)
From this haras have come some of the best French-bred horses that have beea aeen 10 receat years.
harass (har'as), v.t. [Formerly also harrass; < OF. harasser, tire out, vex. Origin uncertain; ef. OF. harier, harry: see harry.] 1. To fatigue or tire out, as with annoying labor, care, importunity, enforced watchfulness, misfortune, etc.; distress by perplexity; wear out, as with toil.
Being unwilliog to refuse sny public aervice, though my men were already very much harrassed, I marche

Nature, oppress'd snd harass'd out with care, To go oo st that rate wouid harrass a regiment, ali to
Steces. pieces. Sterne, Tristram Shandy, il. 17. Vext with lawyers and harass'd with debt.

Tennyson, Maud, xix. 3.
2. Milit.: (a) To annoy by repeated attacks; keep constantly on the defensive.
They had before been miserabiy haragsed by the iaroads They had before been miserabiy harassed by the inroads
of the Philistines.
Stillingfeet, Sermoos, II. Iv. (b) To lay waste or desolate; raid. - 3. To rub or scrape. [A trade use.]
To soften the akios after dyeing, they are harassed by a knlfe, the poiat of which is curved upwards.

Ure, Dict., III, 93.
=Syn. Dislres8, etc. (aee affict); to jade, disturb, exhaust, fag. See trouble. [<harass, v.] Harassment [Rare.]

Meanwhile the men of Judah, to prevent
The harass of their isad, beset me round.
Milton, S. A., 1. 257.
Carea aod the harass of daliy life have sharpened the round cheek. Roberl Ord' $A$,
harasser (har'as-ér), $n$. One who harasses or teases; a spoiler.

## Unaumbered harassers

Of the Fleet and Scots
Athelstan's Viciory (Eilts's Eariy Eng. Poets, I. 23),
harassment (har'as-ment), $n$. [< harass + -ment.] The act of harassing, or the state of being harassed; vexation; that which harasses or vexes.

I have known littile else fhan privation, disappointment,
unkiodoess, and harassment.
Littie harassmento . L. Landon, in Blanchard, I. 51 Littie harassments . . . do occasionaliy molest the moat

## ortunste.

 Buluer, Peiham, ixiltA soul thst has come, from excessiva harasoments, introspections, self anaiysis, into that morbid atate of hail sceptical deapondeacy. H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 465.
harateen, n. See harrateen.
harawdt, $n$. An obsolete form of herald.
harbegiert, harbeshert, $n$. See harbinger.
harbergaget, $n$. See harborage.
harberonst, $a$. See harborous. Tyndale.
harbin, harbine (här'bin), $n$. A young coalfish. [Local, Eng.]
harbinger (här'bin-jèr), n. [Early mod. E. also harbenger (the $n$ inserted as in passenger, messenger, porringer, ete.), earlier haibegier, harbesher (in which an orig. $r$ has been lost from the second syllable), < (a) ME. herbergeour, herberjour, herbarjour, etc., < OF . herbergeor, herbergeour, albergeur ( $=$ Sp. Pg. albergador $=$ It. albergatore), one who provides or secures lodging or harborage; (b) ME. also herberger, herborgere, < OF, herbegier, in same sense; <herbergier, harbor, lodge: see harborough, harbor ${ }^{1}$, v.] 1t. One who provides or secures lodging for another; specifically, a royal officer who rode a day's journey in advance of the court when traveling, to provide lodgings and other accommodations.

Thane come the herbarjours, harageous knyghtez,
Morte Arthure (F. E. T. S.), 1. 2448.
There waa a harbinger who had lodged a geatieman in a very ill room.

Bacon, Apotherms.
Blshop Ken's honse . . . was marked by the harbinger for the use of Mra, Eleacoor Gwym. Harkine, Bp. Ken. 2. One who or that which precedes and gives notice of the coming of some other person or thing; a forerunner; a precursor.

Another, past all hope, doth pre-suerr
The birth of Iohn, Chriat's holy IFarbenger.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's W eeks, i. 1.
I'li be myaelf the harbinger, snd make joyful
The hearing of my wife with your approach.
Except there be great familiarity, hee which wili aalute friend must send a letter before for hia harbenger, to slg. nifie his affection towards him.

$$
P_{P u}
$$ Luxurious eaae is the surest harbinger of pain. Hist harbinger (här'bin-jér), v.t. [< harbinger, $n$. To precede; act as a harbinger to; serve as an omen or indication of ; presage; announce. One msjority often harbingers snother.

Remarks on the State of Parties (1809), p. 24.
To that chamber came the fisir Queen soon, ell harbingered by flutes.
harbinger-of-spring (här'bin-jér-ov-spring'), n. A sman North American umbeliferous herb, Eriqenia bulbosa, which flowers in March in the latitude of Washington. It is produced from

$$
\text { Harbinger-of-spring (Erigenta bulbosa). } a \text {, flower; } \delta \text {, fruit. }
$$

a deep globuiar tuber, larger than a pea, at the end of a slender root, and has twice-ternately divided leaves and smali white flowers. It is the only spectes of the genus, sind ranges from
harbor ${ }^{1}$, harbour ${ }^{1}$ (här $r^{\prime}$ bor), $n$. [The spelling harbour conforms to the analogy of labour, ctc.; as in harbou ${ }^{2}=$ arbour, arbor ${ }^{2}$, it is without

## harbor

etymological justification．Early mod．E．har－ ber，harbar，harbore，herbore，herber，etc．，later forms，abbreviated appar．by confusion with harbor ${ }^{2}=$ arbor ${ }^{2}$ ，of herborwe，etc．，lodging， shelter，harbor，whence mod．E．harborough， etc．：see harborough．］1．A place of shelter； a lodging；an inn．
Mo camen to him in to the hoost or harbore［Latin hos－ pitium，Vnigatej．

He had never harbor ha lorde in lede，
Towneley M1ysteries，p． 247.
Specifically－2 $\dagger$ ．The covert of the hart or hind． Halliwell．－3．Accommodation；ledging；shel－ ter；refuge．

Woldez thou go myn ernde
To the hes lorde of this hour，herver to craue？ 81. For harbour at a thousand doora they knocked．

I atill the renegade carest， alsh，Loving One I never Saw． 4．A port or haven for ships；a sheltered re－ cess in the coast－line of a sea，gulf，bay，or lake， most frequently at the mouth of a river．Har－ bore are often formed artificlally，either in whole or tn part，by the building of moles，breakwaters，or plers，and gometimes by large floating masses of timher，which rise and win the tide．
Then went foorth our Pinnesse to seeke harborow，\＆ We left behind the painted buoy
That tosees at the harbour－mouth．
Tennyson，The Voyage．
5．In glass－making，a chest 6 or 7 feet long which holds the mixed ingredients before they are put into the pot for fusion．－Floating harbor， a harbor formed by floating breakwatere．－Harbor of refuge，a harbor，often artifictally conatructed or pro－ tected，to which veesela near the coast resort for bafety from a tempeat；hence，any shelter or protection for one In distrese or difficulty．－Open harbor or roadstead，a harbor or
harbor ${ }^{1}$ ，harbour ${ }^{1}$（här＇bor），$v$ ．［＜ME．herberen， later abbr．form of herbërwen，herborwen，etc．， whence mod．E．harborough；from the noun．See harbarough，v．］I．trans． 1 t．Te previde a lodg－ ing or lodging－place for；lodge．

In bedde yf thou falle herberet to be，
Thon achalt enquere be curtasye
In what par $[t]$ of the hedde he wylle lye．
2．To give shelter to ；pretect ；secure；s． crete：as，to harbor a thief．

And，coastlng homeward，came to Ephesur，
Or that，or any place that harbours men．
Shak．，C．of E．，i． 1.
Methinka these woody thlckets should harbour knaves． a rueful deed thou＇at done thla day
A rueful deed thou＇st done thla day，
Whittier，The Exilea．
Whosoever reileves the enemy with money，victuals，or ammunition，or knowlingly harbors or protects an eneny， martlal may direct．Articles of War of the U．S．Army，art． 45 ． Hence－3．To entertain；cherish；indulge： as，to harbor malice or revenge．

I cannot utter it．Why ahould 1 keep
A breaat to harbour thonghta 1 dare not apeak
44 ．To trace home，as a deer to its covert；earth．
I bave in thia ahort time made a great progreas
Towards your redrees；I come from harbouring
The villaine who have done you this affront． Tulte，Adventures of Five Hours，iii．
I．3．Foster，etc．See cherish． or archaic．］

To herber In that hostel，whyl halyday leated auinant．
the Green Knight（E．E．T．S．），1． 806.
Thia night iet＇a harbour here in York
Shak．， 3 Hen．V1．，iv． 7.
Stince flrst he harbor＂d in
That purple－lined palace of aweet $\operatorname{\text {King．}}$ Kamia， 11.
2．To receive shelter or protection；be enter－ tained；be secreted．
No great guilt of any klnd can well be thought to har－
bour in that breast where true charity dwell bour In that breast where true Charity dwella．
p．Atterbury，sermons，I．ii．
3．To find a harbor；anchor in a harbor，as a ship．
There were many commodious havens and falr baies for shlpe to harbour，and ride $\ln$ with satet Holland，tr．of Plutarch，p． 802.
The wind was so atrong as the ahallop could not keep the water，but waa forced to harbour there that night． Mourt＇s Journal，In Appendix to New England＇

2715
harbor²t，n．An obsolcte form of arbor ${ }^{2}$ ，a gar－ den，etc．
harborage，harbourage（här＇bor－āj），n．［Modi－ fied（as if directly＜harbor ${ }^{1}$ ，harbour ${ }^{1}$ ，＋－nge） from ME．harbergage，herberge，herbigage，$\langle$ OF． herbergage，herbegage，harbegage，ete．，lodgings， shelter，harber，\＆herbergier，etc．，lodge，shel－ ter：see harborough，harbor ${ }^{1}$ ，v．］Lodging； shelter；dwelling；abode．

Hyes to the harbergage thare the kyng hovy8．
Morte Arthure，MS．Lincoln，1．79．（Halliwell．） Let ua in，your kIng；whoae labour＇d spirits， Forwearied in thia action of awift speed，

Shak．，K．John，ii． 1 How could a dream ao valn find harbourage
In thy fantastlc brain？ Where can I get me harbourage for the night？ Tennyson，Geraint
harbor－dues（här＇bor－dūz），n．pl．Certain charges to which a ship or its cargo is subject ed for the use of a harbor，moorings，eto．
harbored，harboured（här＇bord），p．a．1．En－ tertained；sheltered．－2．In her．，same as lodged：said of a hart，buck，or the like．
harborer，harbourer（här＇bol－eer），n．［＜ME．her－ berzere，herborgere，harburger，etc．，＜herberen etc．，harbor：see harbor ${ }^{1, v .] ~ 1 . ~ O n e ~ w h o ~ h a r-~}$ bors，entertains，or shelters．
Oftentlmes have 1 aitten at dinner and aupper with him， In the house of that godly harbourer of many preacher Quoted in Biog．Notice of Bradford，Works（Parkersoc．
［1853），11．xxix． ious men，and harbourer of reliles and a great nurse of Strype，Abp．Grindai，an． 1582. $2+$ One whose duty it was to trace a hart or hind to its covert．
harbor－gasket（här＇bọ－gas＂ket），n．Naut．， one of a series of broad but short and well blacked gaskets placed at equal distances on the yard of a ship，for showing off a well－furled sail in port．
harborless，harbourless（här＇bor－les），$a$ ．
ME．herboreles，herberles；（＜harborles），harbour ${ }^{1}$ ME．herboreles，herberles；；harbor ${ }^{1}$ ，harbour ${ }^{1}$ ，

+ －less．］1．Destitute of shelter or lodging； shelterless．
For I was hungry，and yee gave me meate，thirsty，and yee gave me drinke，naked，and yee cloathed me；harbour lesse，and ye lodged mae．

Homities，Againat Peril of Idolatry，iii．
2．Having no harbor or haven．
On the left hand the haven leese and harbourlesse coasta of Italle．

Holland，tr．of Llvy，p． 352
Toward the south［of Asla］he［Buckle］ahowa ua the In－ dlan Peninaula，with its harborlesg coasts．

Pop．Sci．Mo．，XIII． 259.
harbor－light（här ${ }^{\prime}$ borr－lit），n．A light or light－ house to guide ships in entering a harber．
harbor－log（här＇bor－log），n．Naut．，that part of the log－book which belongs to the period during which a ship is in port．
harbor－master（här＇bor－más＂tér），n．An offi－ cer who has charge of the mooring and berth－ ing of ships，and enforces the regulations re－ specting harbors．
harborough $\dagger$（här＇bur－ō），n．［Early mod．E．also harborow，harborrow，harbrough，harbrow；＜ME． harbrough，herboroghe，herborowe，herberewe，har－ borwe，herberwe，herberga，herberge，herberze， hereberge，etc．；not in AS．（the form hereberga， often cited as AS．，being in fact OHG．），but of LG．or Scand．origin：OFries．herberge（in camp．）$=$ MD．herberge，herberghe，D．herberg $=$ MLG．herberge，LG．harbarge $=0$ HG．heriberge， hereberga，herberga，herebirga，MHG．herberge， herbürge，herbrige，$G$ ．herberge $=$ Icel．herbergi $=$ Sw．herberge $=$ Dan．herberg，herberge（after D．）（whence，from MHG．，It．alberge $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． albergue $=$ Pr．albere $=$ OF．herberge，helberge， alberge，auberge，F．auberge），a lodging，an inn， orig．，as in OHG．and OF．，a military station，a camp，く OHG．heri，hari，MHG．here，G．heer $=$ AS．here，etc．，an army（see harry，herring，her－ ald，heriot，etc．），＋OHG．bergan，MHG．G．bergen $=$ D．bergen $=$ AS．beorgan，etc．，cover，shelter， protect：see bury ${ }^{1}$ ，borough1，burrow ${ }^{1}$ ．Hence， by abbreviation，the now usual form harbor1， q．v．；also harbinger．］1．A place of lodging， originally for an army；a camp；in a more gen－ eral use，a lodging；a shelter；an inn．

I aaugh nought this yeer ao mery a companye
At oones in this herbergh as is now．
The German iord，when he went out of 1.765. the cart，tooke order to have his armes set newgate into B．Johnson，Discoverien．
2．Shelter；refuge；asylumo．

## hard

He hath nede of fode，of clothing，and of herberce． haucer，Parson＇a Tale
Leave me those hille where harbrough nis to sce，
Nor holy－buah，nor brere，nor winding witche． Spenser，Shep．Cal．，June．
3＋．In astrol．，the house or mansion of a heav－ enly body．

> Of every plaunte, herbe, tree and flour, That gevest after thy declinacioun To ech of hem hat tyme and his qesoun, As thyo herberve changeth lowe or hel

As thyn herberwe chaungeth lowe or helghe Chaucer，Franklin＇a Tale，1． 307.
harborough $\dagger$（här＇bur－ō），$v$ ．［Early mod．E．also harborow，harborrow；＜ME．herborowen，here－ urzen，herberzen，etc．$=\mathrm{D}$. herbergen $=\mathrm{MLG}$ ． herbergen $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．heribergën，herebergön，her－ birgōn，MHG．G．herbergen＝Icel．herbergja＝ ODan．herberge（cf．It．albergave $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．al－ bergar $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．alberguar $=0 \mathrm{~F}$ ．herbergier，her－ bregier，haubergier），shelter，harbor；from the noun：see harborough，$n$ ．Hence，by abbrevia－ tion，harbor ${ }^{1}$ ，$v$ ．，the now usual form．］I．trans． 1．To provide a lodging－place for；lodge．

To herbourgh va with his blissed salntes
In heuen where and is no complainteg．
Rom．of Partenay（E．．T．S．）， .652
2．To give shelter to；entertain；protect．
Al－80 charge Charyte a churche to make
In thyn hole herte to heroerghwen alle treuthe．，
Thya Symon leprosus that harborowed our lorde and muche of hya Diaciplis as war Cristeyned，was artyr warde 3．To find the harbor or refuge of；trace home， as a deer to its covert．
If they wolde vee but a fewe nombre of houndea，onely to harborowe or rouse tbe game．

Sir T．Elyot，The Governour，i． 18.
II，intrans．To have a lodging；lodge；dwell．
Sauyng al wey yt ye marchauntis of Gascoyne and other alyena may dwelle and harborough together in ye baid cite as they
Charter of London（kich．11．），in Arnold＇e Chron．，p． 26.
harboroust，harbouroust（här＇bor－us），$a$ ． ［Early mod．E．herbourous，herberous；＜har－ bor ${ }^{1}$ ，harbour ${ }^{1},+-$ ous．］Affording harbor or shelter；hospitable．
Whether she haue to her smal power ben herberous to the aainctes，todged them and washen their fete．

J．Udall，On 1 Tim．v．
An other aorte promyseth their howse to be herbour－ ouse to the household of fayth，and a great vowe do they
make．Bate，Apology，fol． 88.
harborowt，$n$ ．and $v$ ．See harborough．
harbor－reach（här＇bor－rēch），n．Naut．，the reach or stretch of a winding river which leads direct to a harber．
harborrowt，$n$ ，and $v$ ．See harboreugh．
harbor－seal（här＇bor－sēl），$n$ ．The common seal，Phoca vitulina．
harbor－watch（här＇bor－woch），n．Naut．，same as anchor－wateh．
harboryt，n．［く ME．herbery，herberie，in fuller form herbergery，herbergeri，herborgerie，harbur－ gerye，etc．，＜OF．herbergerie，lodging，く herber－ gier，lodge：see harborough，harbor ${ }^{1}$ ，v．］A lodging；an inn．

> War innes al bifor thatm nomen, Sua that there was no herberie To losep and hta spouse Marie.

Metr．Homilies（ed．Small），p． 63.
Where is the herborgerie where I achal ete pask？
Wyclif，Luke xxii． 11 （Oxf．）．
harbour ${ }^{1}, n$ ．and $v$ ．See harbor ${ }^{1}$ ．
harbour ${ }^{2}$ ，$n$ ．An obsolete form of arbor ${ }^{2}$ ．
arbrought，harbrowt，$n$ ．See harborough．
hard（härd），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［＜ME．hard，〈AS．heard， hard，firm，streng，brave，stubbern，harsh，se－ vere，ete．，＝OS．hard＝OFries．hevd＝D．LG． hard $=0 \mathrm{OHG}$ ．hart，harti，and herti，MHG．hart and herte，G．hart＝Icel．hardhr $=$ Sw．hard $=$ Dan．haard $=$ Goth．hardus，hard，severe， $=$ Gr．крати́я，strong，mighty；cf．кра́тоц，ка́р－ ros，strength，might，power，victory，крaтєрós， картеро́，strong，stout，mighty，кратєiv，have power，rule（see aristocracy，democracy，etc．， aristoerat，demoerat，etc．），$=$ Skt．kratu， strength，power；prob．$\langle\sqrt{ }$ kar，do，the earliest use in Teut．and Gr．having reference to bod－ ily strength．Hence（through F．）hardy ${ }^{1}$ and （through Seand．）harsh．］I．a．1．Solid and firm to the touch；firm in substance and texture，so as net to be readily altered in shape，penetrated， as net to be readily altered in shape，penetrated， ing，penetrating，dividing，or abrading action： opposed to soft．

The deuel dragouns hide
Wai hard so anl fint．
Sir Tristrem，ii． 30.

## hard

As steele Is hardert in hls kinde
Abeue all other that men finde
of metalles
of inetalles. Gower, Cont. Amant., Prol. The diamend, why, 'twas beantliful and hart.
Hard and soft are names that we alve relatien to the constitutiong of our own bodies; that be$\operatorname{lng} g$ generally called hard by us which will put us to pain,
sooner than change figure by the preseure of any part of sooner than change figure by the preseure of any part of our bodles; and that on the contrary seft, which changes the situation of its parts npon an easy and uupainful
A bedy is said to be harder than anether when It can be used to acratch the latter, but cannet he scratched by It. . Daniell, Physles, p. 230.
2. Not loose, or not easily loosened; firmly formed; tight; fast: as, a hard knot; hence, binding; obligatory: as, a hard and fast prom-ise.-3. Hardy; tough; enduring; resistant; sound.
They be of an hard nature, able to ablde and suatain heat, cold, and labour; abherring from all delicate dalnties, occupytug no husbandry ner tlllage of the ground.
They [the horges] are both in hard conditien, bo It [a race] can ceme off in ten days.
4. Difficult.

Is anything too hard for the Lord? Gen. xvili. I4. (a) Difflcult to overcome; strong; powerful.

I am this day weak, theugh aneinted king ; and these men the sons of Zerulah be too hard for me. 2 Sam. Hit. 39 . But what will not Gold do? It will make a Pigmy too (b) Difflcult of solutlon, comprehension, declalon, etc.; dif. ficult to master, understand, determine, etc.; perplexing: as, a hard question or problem; a hard language to atud
hard words (that le, big werds, difflcult to pronounce)

Some clerklike serving-man,
Who scarce can spell th hard names. For men to tell how human life began
Is hard ; for who hinselt beginning knew?
Milton, P. L, viii. 251.
In that Arcadian light when rool and tree, Hard prose by daylight, dream in Italy.

Lowell, Agassiz, Iv. 1.
(c) Difficult to accomplish or effect; necessitating or inYolving considerable effort or labor; arduous; laborions;
fatiguing: as, hard work; a hard task.

## When Duncan is asleep

(Whereto the rather shali his day's hard Journey
soundiy invite him). Shak., Macbeth, 1. 7.
It es an harde thyng for to saye,
of doghety dedis that hase hene done;
Of felle feghtyngs and batella gere.
Thomazs of Erseldoune (Child'a Ballads, 1. 97). The gods are hard to reconclle:
is hard to settle order once again.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Cheric Song), vi.
So hard 's the task for sinful flesh and blood
To lend the amallest step to what Is geod.
Quarles, Emblems, Iv. 8.
(d) Difficult to endurc or bear; oppressive; harah; cruel.
as, a hard fate; a hard blow; hard treatment; a hard asa, a
case.
Hard is the choice when the valiant muat eat thelr arms, or clem.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. I.

A soul suprente, in each hard Inatance tried,
Above all pain, all passlon, and all pride.
Pope, Epistle to Earl of Oxford, 1. 23.
5. Carried on, executed, or accomplished with great exertion or energy: as, a hard fight; a hard struggle; hard labor or study.

Io this world Is hard auenture.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 18. flull harde and felon was the bateile ther.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 446。 To keep some command on our directlon required hafd and diligent plying of the paddle.
6. Close, persevering, or unremitting in appli cation or effort; earnest; industrious: as, a hard student.
Hard thlnking and Aeet talking do not run together.
Tyndall, Yop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 335. 7. Strenuous; violent; vehement: as, a hard rain; a hard trot or run; hard drinking.

Hot, faint, and weary, with her hard embracing.
8. Intellectually sturdy; practical; not visionary.
The hard sense of Johnson was not calculated to enter Into the visiooary and ecatatic enthnsiasm of the Koight of Nerwtch.
Bulwer, Misc. Werks, $\mathbf{I} .189$. 9. Severe in action or effect; rigorous: as, a hard frost; a hard winter.
Being cast on land, much bruised and beaten both with the gea's hard fareweil and the shore's rude welcome. Sir P. Sidncy, Arcadla, 11.
A cold, hard winter's atorms arrive,
And threaten death or tamine to their hive.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgi
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, Iv.

## 2716

10. Harsh. (a) Preaecting a harsil, anstere, or repulsive appearance : as, hard leatures,

To a hard tace, It is not se we re usd
Middcton and Roulcy, Chaugeling, ii. 2 (b) Harsh in style, ontline, or exccution; stiff; conven-
tienal; unnatural. A picture is said to be tard ; when the lighits and shades are too strongly marked and too the
$\qquad$
Others . . . make the figures harder thas the marble
Itself.
His dictlen is hard, his figures too bold. Dryden. Ice .. bristles all the brakes and therna
To yon hard crescent, as ahe hanga
Above the wood. Tennyson, Io Memorlam, cvil. (c) Of a harsh nature or character; obdurate; depraved: as, a hard heart; hence, merciless; characterized by the absence of klodiness or affection; infeeling; pufriendly;
harsh to mauner: as, a hard loek; to cherigh hard feelloga toward one
"Come, Paul !" she rettarated, her eye grazing me with ita hard ray llke a ateel styiet.

Charlotte Bronté, villette, xli.
They will take her, they will make her hard,
And whe will pass me by in after-life
with some cold reverence werse than were the dead.
Without imaglation, social intercourse grows dry and hard, and human life ia despoiled of charm.
J. F. Clarke, Seif.cu T. F. Clarke, Seif-Culture, p. 180

Electra's votce sounded a Ilttle hard as she said these words, and her smile was mere bitter than sweet.

The Century, Xxxvir. 51.
(d) Anatere; exacting ; oppressive: as, to be hard upoo So is a hard master.
So is meny man ymorthred for hus money and goodes, And the that duden the dede ydampned ther-fore after, And he for hus harde heldynge In heile.
iers Plowman (C), xiil. 244.
Think not my judgment leads me to comply
With laws nujnst, but hard necessity:
Imperious need, which cannet be withatoo
Makes ill anthentic, for a greater good.
nryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 836.
There are nene who suffer more undcr the grievances of a hard government than the subjects of little principall tles.
(e) Strict in money matters; close in dealing ; grasping;
avariclons.

Lord, I knew thee that thou art an hard man, reaping where thou hast not sown. (f) Vexatious; galing: as, hard words or dealings ; to call one hard names.
Have yon given him any hard words of late?

## Shak., Hamlet, it. 1.

(g) Wicked; bad; reprobate ; profane: as, a hard character; a hard case. [Colloq.]
11. Coarse, unpalatable, or scanty: as, hard fare.-12. Having a refractory quality; resistant in some use or application: said of fluids affected by or treated with lime, etc.: as, hard water. See hardness, 2 (a), and hard water, under water.
Put in one quart of quicklime. .. When the llquer is hard, it Is of as orange colonr, which may be geen by
blewIng. For excessively large designs the pieces are dipped firat in lime to fix the lead and copper ; but nsually an extra dip in the entering vat aufficea, eapecially if the vata are strong in llme, or, as the dyers technically term it, very
Oard. Neill, Dyeing and Calice Printing, p. 286. 13. Strong; spirituous; intoxicating; fermented: as, hard liquors; hard drinks; hard cider. Miles Porter was before the court this morning for selling hard llquor, when he had only alicence for selling ale.
14. In silk-manuf., retaining the natural gum: distinguished from soft: said of silk.
Before the gum has been boiled off the aill it is said to terma very expresslve of the actual condltlen of the filreas. A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 395.
15. In phonetics: (a) Uttered without sonant quality; surd or breathed, as distinguished from sonant or voiced. (b) Having a guttural as distinguished from a sibilant sound: said of $c$ and $g$ as in corn and get, as distinguished from $c$ and $g$ as in cite and gee. [In both uses inexact, and little used by phoneticians. ]- At hard edge, in fencing

By all that's good, I must myseif sing amall in her company; I will never meet at hard edge with her; If I did It theuld be confoundedly gapped.

Richard8on, SIr Charlea Grandison, I. 120.
Hard and fast, strongly binding; atrictly obllgatory; not to be violated or aet aside: as, a hard and fasl bargain; -Hard cash. See cash2.- Hard clder. See cider.-Hard-cider campalgn, in U. S. polit. hist., the presidential canvass of 1840 , in which much oae was made Harrisen from a slur relating to his use of it General him by his opponents. See log-cabin - Hard clam oue of the large rounded clams with a thick heard clam, ouse for food in the UnIted States a a ronnd clam, as the qua-
hog, Venus mercenaria: so called in distlaction from the
hard.
soft or long clams of the genns Mya, etc.- Hard coal. See coal, 2.-Hard crab, a hard-ahhelled edible crab: Io the nouns - Hard toft crab. - Hard fish, knot, etc. See maple. - Hard money. See money.- Hard mufile-colors, celors which require the greater heat of tile muftleor nearly $1000^{\circ}$ contigrade. - Hard of hearing, hearing with difticnlty; partly deaf.

Child! I am rather hard of hearing-
I tes, truly; one you cant gear at an!
Cowper, Mutnal Ferhearance.
Hard paste, in ceram. See porcelain. - Hard pine, potcondition See condition, $=$ Syn 3. Unyleldine tough. 4 (b). Perplexing, puzzilng, knotty, -4 and 5 . Difteulf, etc. See arduous.-10. Severe, Harsh etc. (see austere); insenal. bla, callous, obdurate, inflexlbie.
II. n. 1. Something that is hard, in distinction from something similar or related that is soft; especially, the hard part of a thing that is partly soft, as the shell or rind.

Of squylles white alle rawe take of the hardes,
And al the rynde 18 for this nething fyne
Palladius, Husbendrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.
2. A small marble. [Prov. Eng.]-3. A firm, solid path or way; a paved street or roadway; a gravelly passage, as over a fen or marsh. [Local, Eng.]
Twe amall rooms a a a abacconist's shop on the
Commen II ard, a dirty atreet leadlng down to the deckCommen Ilard, a dirty atreet leadlng dewn to the deck-
yard [at Plymouth, Englandl].
Dickens, NIcholas Nlckleby, xxlii.
4. A kind of pier or landing-place for boats on a river. Marryat.-5. [cap.] In U. S. hist.: (a) A member of the more conservativo of the two factions into which, in 1852 and the years immediately following, the Democratic party in the State of New York was divided, corresponding in general to the earlier faction called Hunkers. The extreme members were called the Adamantine Hards. Originally called Hard-shells.
The Hards had by their own course ferfetted the right to base their complainta abont Plerce's behavior on the racy, in the dectsive questicn of slavery.
H. von Holst, Const. Hist. (trans.), IV. 272 (b) In Missouri, about 1850, one of the supporters of Senator-Benton: so called from their advocacy of "hard money," but differing from the Softs mainly in that they were opposed to secession doctrines and to the nationalization of slavery.-6. pl. A mixture of alum and salt used by bakers to whiten bread. Dunglison. hard (härd), adv. [< ME. harde, 〈AS. hcarde, hard, sevcrely, sorely, very, $=$ OS. hardo $=$ OHG . harto, strongly, extremcly, very, = Gr. кáp$\tau a$, extremely, very, much, ete.; from the adj.] 1. With force, effort, or energy; with urgency; forcibly; vchemently; vigorously; energetically: as, to work hard for a living; to run hard; to hold hard; it rains hard.

B1 that the wyza in the wod wendez his brydel,
Ilt the hors with the helez, as harde as he myzt
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.h., 2155. Lie soft, aleep hard, drink wine, and cat good cheer.

Middleton, Chaste Mald, i. 2
Bnt it ralsed so hard all the night, that I did not mueh fear belng attacked. Dampier, Voyagee, II. i. 176. The wolvea acampered away as hard as they could drive. R. Lestrange.

## And prayd so hard for mercy from the prince. Dryden

He atoop'd and gatherd one
From out a bed of thlck forget-me-nots,
Look'd hard and sweet at me, and gave it me.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 5 .
2. Securely; firmly; tightly; so as to be fast. Corn. Blod him, I say.
Reg.
3. With difficulty.

Solid bodies fereshow rain, as boxes and pega of wood when they draw and wind hard.

IIe thought his horse was 'neath him shot,
And he himseli got hard away.
Hubre Noble (Child's Ballads, VI, 102)
He apo fid full hard forbear him.
Inak., Othello, i. 2
The whole party was put nuder a proscription, se genrew
ntents (1770).
4. Disagreeably; unpleasantly; grievously; vexatiously; gallingly.
Panl Primas Theremital put vs him-selue
And there we lengie) den full longe © lyueden full harde. Piers Ploroman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), 1. 110.
When a man's aervant shall play the cur with him, look
you, it gees hard.
5. So as to be difficult.

The question is hard set.
Sir T. Browne.
6. Roughly ; heavily.

He [Timel trots hard with a young maid, between th contract of her marriage and the day it is solemnised
7. Close ; near.

My soul followeth hard after thee. Ps. ixili. 8. The chlrch of the priorie was hard joyned to the est end
Leland, Monasticon, iv. 55 .

Then the dragon, like a coward, began to fly
Unto his den, that was hard by
[He] weighed hard upon eighteen stone.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, 1. 79.
8. Fully; closely; to the full extent: especially in nautical use, in the commands for putting the helm hard alee, hard aport, hard up, ete.that is, as far as it will go in tho direction indicated.
Some of the monsters [ships] they commanded carried weather helms with wheels hard over.
sec. Amer., N. S., LVII 181
9. So as to be hard in consistence: chiefly in composition: as, hard-burned, hard-baked, hard-boiled.
If the clay be hard-burned, it will be of a red color.
C. T. Davis, Bricks snd Tiles, p. 140.

Hard alee \& See alee.-Hard all, with the gr
tions of all engaged: used chiefly of bosting.
Pulling hard all from Sandford to Iffey, and then again Hard and fast, closely; flrmly.

So than held thel here way harde \& faste
Til thel to Palerne prestili with as that pres come
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 4878.
Rab silps ont, and jinks about
Behlnt the muckle thorn:
He grippet Nelly hard an' jast. urns, Halloween.
Hard aport $f$ See aport. - Hard by, near ; close.- Hard hit. See hitl, v.-Hard run. Same as hard up (a),Hard up, ini-provided. (a) In want of money
without resources: used absolutely. [Colloq.]

He returned, snd being hard up, as we say, took It Into his head to bresk a shop-window st Liverpooi, and take out some trumpery trinket stuff.

Hook, The Sutherlands.
Often he was "hard up," snd had to work 88 s dock ls(b) Ill-provided with : followed by for: ss , hard up for amusement. [Colloq.] (c) Naut., pushicd close up or as far ss possible: said of the helm when put completely over to one slde so as to turn the ship shead sway from the wind.-Hold hardi See holdl. - It shall go hard but. Seego.- Io bear one hardt. See bearl.- To
The figures snd letters were so mingled together that one would think the colner was hard put to it on what scription. Addison, Ancient Medals, ili. To die hard. See diel. - To go hard with. See go. hardt, v. t. [ME. harden (pres. ind. harde), < AS. heardian, become hard, make hard, = ${ }^{\text {harden, make hard, }=\text { OHG. } h a r t j a n, ~ h a r t a n, ~}$ hertan, MHG. herten, G. härten = Dan. hoerde $=S w . h a ̈ r d a$, make hard; from the adj. Cf. harden ${ }^{1}$.] To make hard; harden. They speke of sondry harding of metal,
And speke of medicyues therwithal, And speke of medicyues therwthal, And how snd whan Chaucer, squire's Tsle, 1. 237.
hard-a-keepingt, $a$. Hard to keep or observe. [Rare.] Having sworn too hard-a-keeping oath, Study to break it and not break my troth

Shak., L. L. L., i. I.
hard-bake (härd'bāk), $n$. A sweetmeat made of boiled brown sugar or treacle with blanched almonds, and flavored with the juice of lemons, oranges, or the like: a kind of taffy.
The commodities chiefly exposed for sale in the puhlle streets are marine stores, hard-bake, spples, flat-fish, and oysters.
hardbeam (liärd'bēm), $n$. Same as hornbean. hardbill (härd'bil), n. A grosbeak; a bird of Swainson's subfamily Coccothraustince.
hard-bitted, hard-bitten (härd'bit"ed, -bit/n), a. [Prop., in this sense, only hard-bitted; <hard + bit $1, n,+-e d^{2}$.] Hard to control by the bit, as a horse; hard-mouthed; hence, obstinate; heady; unyielding.
They looked such hard-billen, wiry, whiskered fellows,
that their young adversaries felt rather desponding as to the result of the morrow's match.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown st Rugby, il. 8.
hard-boiled (härd'boild), a. Boiled so long as to be hard: said of eggs.
hard-bound (härd'bound), a. 1. Fast or tight; stiff and slow in action; costive.
Just writes to make his harrenness appesr,
And stralns from hard-bound brsins elght
2. Consipated: Pope, Prol. to Satires, 1. 182
hard-cured (härd'kūrd), a. Cured, as fish, very thoroughly by drying in the sun after salting, until all the moisture is evaporated. Cod especialiy are thus prepared for the market
tries, as the West Indics, Spsin, and Itsly
hard-drawn (härd'drân), $a$. Drawn when cold,
as wire through a disk.
All wire for outside work should be hard-dranen, if for long spaces.
rks should be hard-draen, if 1 or
Greer, Dict. of Electricity, p. 59.
The present company has employed hard-drawn copper
hard-dried (härd'drid), a. Hard-cured, as fish. Fish prepared for the Spanish market should be very
Perdey, Canada, p. 280. hardelyt, adv. A variant of hardly. Chaueer. harden ${ }^{1}$ (här'dn), v. [< ME. hardnen, an extension, with verb-formative - $n$ (cf. happen), of ME. harden (pres. ind. harde), make hard: see hard, v. and a.] I. trans. 1. To make hard or more hard in substance or texture; make firm or compact; indurate: as, to harden steel, clay, or tallow; to harden the hands or muscles by toil.
The Gusymares haue hard skins, and beat their children with thlstles to harden them.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 842
He spends not night on beds of down or festhers,
Nor day tn tents, but hardens to all westhers
His youthfuil limbs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon. It ls a well-known fact smong those who are in the habIt of hardening, that the hardening of steet increases its dimensions.

To labour and the msttock-harden.d hand.

Tennyson, Mand, xviii.
2. To dry (clothes) by airing. [Prov. Eng.]3. To make hard or harder in feeling; strengthen or confirm with respect to any element of character; inure; toughen; especially, to make indifferent, unfeeling, obstinate, wicked, etc. She is hardened agsinst her young ones, as though they were not hers
Some had in courts been great, snd, thrown from thence Like flends, were harden'a In impenitence.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., I. 145.
Though he becsme so far hardened in profigscy that he could "tske plessure in the vileness of his compsnions," yet the sense of right and wrong was not extinguished in
Southey, Bunyan, p. 12 Hardened glass. See glass.-To harden the neck. See neck. $=$ Syy. To accustom, discipline, train, toughen, habituate, steel, brace, nerve.
II. intrans. 1. To become hard or more hard; acquire solidity or compactness: as, mortar hardens in drying.

Thst we mlght

- watch

The sandy footprint harden in into stone.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.
Old Instincts hardening to new beliefs. Lowell, Vills Franca.
2. To become inured or toughened; especially, to become unfeeling.

## And now his heart

Distends with pride, snd, hardening In his strength,
Glories. Miltom, P. LL, i. 572
3. To rise in price; grow dear: as, the market hardens.
The precious metals had again hardened in value.
Encye. Brit., VI. 410
harden ${ }^{2}$, $a$. and n. [Also hurden; < ME. *herden, 〈hardes, herdes, hards: see hards and -en ${ }^{2}$.] I. a. Of hards or inferior flax.
II. n. Hards or inferior flax. Davies. A shirt he had mode of coarse harden, A collar-band not worth a farthing. $\quad$ T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 235.
Hardenbergia (här-dn-bèr' ji-ä̀), n. [NL., named in honor of Frances Countess Hardenberg, sister of Baron Hügel, an eminent German traveler.] A genus of Australian herbs or woody climbers, belonging to the natural order Leguminosa, tribe Phaseolea, distinguished botanically by the strophiolate seeds, small violet flowers, very short calyx-teeth, and a corolla the keel of which is shorter than its wings. The genus consists of 3 species, which, from the profuston of their flowers, make excellent greenhonse-plants. As such, $H$. monophylla, \& hardy evergreen twiner, is the best-known, and is called the Victorian lilac. It has blue flowers in rscemes. The spindle-shsped root of these
plsnts is called by the Inhabitsnts sarsaparilla, snd used plsnts is called by the Inhabitsnts sarsaparilla, snd used common name of spurious sarsaparilla.
hardener (härd'nèr), n. One who or that which makes hard or more firm and compact; specifically, one who brings cutting instruments or tools up to the required temper; ; temperer. hardening-kiln (härd'ning-kil), n. A kiln in which, in the transfer printing process, unfin-

## hardhead

ished pottery is exposed to a low heat to drive away superfluous oil.
hardening-machine (hard'ning-mạ-shēn"), $n$. A machine in which the bodies of hats are rubbed and pressed to felt the materials and render them more dense, and to diminish the size of the hat.
hardening-skin (härd' ning-skin), n. In hatmaking, a piece of partially tanned leather placed over a bat of felting-hair while the workman compresses it with his hands.
Harderian (här-dé'ri-an), $a$. Of or pertaining to the Swiss anatomistJ.J. Harder (16Е̄6-1711). - Harderian gland. See gland.
hard-faced (härd'fāst), $a$. Having a hard or stern face; hard-featured. Campbell.
hard-favored (härd'fā/vord), $a$. Having coarse features; harsll of countenance; repellent in aspect.

Is that hard-favoured gentlemsin a poet too? $\begin{gathered}\text { B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. } 1 .\end{gathered}$ He handsome outwardly, but of odd Conditions; she excellently quallfled, but hard-favoured. IIovell, Letters, ii. 1 The brother s very lovely youth, and the sister hard-hard-favoredness (härd'fā" vọrd-nes), $n$.
Coarseness of features.
hard-featured (härd'fē"tūrd), $a$. Having coarse features.
hard-fern (härd'fern), n. A fern of the genus Lomaria, particularly L. Spicant. In Australia, where the genus is abundant, the name is given to all the species of Lomaria. See Lomaria.
hard-finish (härd'fin ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ish), $n$. In plastering, the third coat in a series of three, consisting of fine stuff layered on to the depth of about one eighth of an inch and well troweled.
hard-fish (härd'fish), $n$. Salted and dried cod, ling, etc. [Scotch.]
hard-fisted (härd'fis"ted), a. 1. Having hard or strong hands, as a laborer.-2. Close-fisted; covetous.
None are so gripple snd hard-fisted ss the childless.
Bp. Hall, Balm of Gilead.
hard-fought (härd'fât), a. Vigorously con-
tested: as, a hard-fought battle.
IIard-fought tield. Fanshawe, Lord Strsfford's Trial. hard-got (härd'got), a. Obtained with difficulty.

WIth a tedlous war, snd almost endless toils,
Throughout his troubled reign here held his hard-got spoils. Drayton, Polyolbion, xvii. 114.
hard-grained (härd'grānd), a. 1. Having a close, firm grain.-2. Unattractive; not amiable or inviting.

The hard-grain'd Muses of the cube and square.
Tennyyonh, Princess, Prol.
hard-grass (härd'grás), $n$. A coarse dry grass of some one of several genera, as Ophiurus, Rottbollia, and Schlerochloa, and one of some species of Tritieum; also, oceasionally, the orchardgrass, Dactylis glomerata.
hardhack (härd'hak), n. A low shrub, Spirca tomentosa, with woolly leaves and pods, and dense terminal panicles of rose-colored or white flowers. Also called stecplebush. It is common in the northeastern United States, especialiy in New England,
and ls sald to have consideralie medicinal value as an astringent.
Our narrow New England lanes, . . . Where no better
are to be gathered than golden-rod snd hardhack.
hard-handed(härd'han'ded), a. [=Dan. haardheendet $=$ Sw. hardhänd.] 1. Having hands hardened by toil.

Wrard-handed men, that work in Alhens here,
Which never labour'd In their minds till now.
2. Practising severity; ruling with a strong hand.
The easy or hand-handed monarchies, the domestic or foreign tyrannles.

Milton, Reformatlon in Eng., 1.
hardhay (härd'hā), u. The plant Hyperieum tetrapterum, one of the St. John's-worts, with hard and tough wing-angled stems. [Eng.]
hardhead (härd'hed), n. 1 t. Clash or collision of heads in contest.
1 have been st hardhead with your butting cilizens; I have routed your herd, I have dispersed them.

Dryden, Spanish Friar.
2. A small billon or copper coin of Scotland, officially known as the lion. It was current in the sixteenth century under Mary and James Vi., and wis
worth $11 d$ or $2 d$. English. See cut on followling page.
hardhead
Ifound many guests of dyvers factions, some outfaws of st cards, some for sie, some for placks snd hardhedds.
3. The menhaden, Brevoortia tyrannus. Sce cut under BreEng. 7 -4. ${ }^{\text {[New }}$ Eng.]-4. The California gray whale, Rhaehianectes glaucus: so called by whalers because it has a habit of butting boats. - 5 . The gray gurnard, Trigla gurnar dus.- -
more fully called hard-headed dipper. Also hardtack, toughhead. [Atlantic coast, U. S.]-7. A kind of commercial sponge, Spongia dura. A. Hyatt.-8. The knapweed, Centaurea nigra: so called from its resemblance to the loggerhead, a ball of iron on $\Omega$ long handle. See knapweed. -9. An alloy of iron, tin, and arsenic remaining on the bettom, after liquation, in the process of refining tin in the reverberatory furnace. It is nearly identical in composition with the dross removed from the surface during the operation.-10. Alarge, smooth, rounded stone found especially in coarse gravel.
hard-headed (härd'hed"ed), a. [< hard + head + -ed ${ }^{2}$. Ce. D. hardhoofdig, stupid, hardhoofd, a dolt, blockhead.] Shrewd; intelligent or clearheaded and firm; not easily deceived or humbugged: as, a hard-headed politician.
Mrs. D. is. in Mra. Thrale's phrase, a senafble hard.headHardheaded phystite ments [Lippman's electrometerg] with considerahie douht when quantftative measurcments are to be made

Hard-headed dipper. Same as hardhead, 6.
hard-hearted (härd'här"ted), a. [Early mod. E. also hardharted, hardherted; < ME. herdiheorted, herdilheorted ( $=$ Dan.haardhjertet $=$ Sw. hârdhjertad), with $-\mathrm{d}^{2},\langle\mathrm{AS}$. heardheort ( $=\mathrm{G}$. hartherz-ig), (heard, hard, + heorte, heart.] Uufeeling; cruel; pitiless; inhuman; inexorable.
But exhorte one an other dayiyg, whyle it is called to
dsye, lesst any of you waxe hard-herted thorow the decelt daye, least any of you waxe hard-herted thorow the decelt-
fulnesse of aynne.
Bible of 1551, Heb. ill. 13. Sha to Intrigue
d-hearted.
=Syn. See Ifst under cruel.
hard-heartedy (hard'här ted-li), $a$
hard-heartedness (härd'här'tted-nes), $n$ The
character of being hard-hoarted; want of feeling or tenderness; cruelty; inhumanity.
hardiesset, n. [ME., ( OF. hardiesse, hardiesce,
F. hardiesse (= Pr. ardideza = It. arditezza).
< hardi, hardy: see hardy ${ }^{1}$.] Hardiness; boldness.

That of kny3thode the prowesse
Is grounded upon hardiesse
Of him that dare wel undertake.
Gower, Coni. Amant., II. 67.
hardiheady (bär'di-hed), $n$. Same as hardihood.

Enflam'd with fury and flerg hardy hed.
Spenser, F. Q., I. Iv. 38.
Who work themselves guch bitter are That they may Ifve when they are dead Her mother's stern cold hardihead
Shall make this aweet but dead-alive William Morris, Earthly Parsdise, IIL. 188 hardihood (här'di-hưd), $n$. [<hardy ${ }^{1}+-$ hood. Cf. D. hardigheid, hardness, callosity, G. hartigkeit, hardness (in a moral sense).] 1. Unyielding boldness; firmness in doing something that exposes to difficulty, danger, or contumely; intrepidity; also, and commonly, too great boldness; foelish daring; offensive assurance.
It is the society of numbers which givea hardihood to
iniquity.
Buckminster.
huckminster
It is a prool of sudacity to venture to an entertaiament uninvited, and of hardihood to endure with appsrent onconsciouspess the astonished looks of the host snd hoateas.
C. J. Smith, Synonymes, p. 115. 2. Physical power of endurance; toughness. [Rare.]
The pilgrims had the preparation of an armed mlnd, better than any hardihood of body Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord $=$ Syn. Courage, resolution, pluck, atoutness, fortitude; able meanings of hardihood seem to be prev The unfsvor good ones, so that there is a teadency to look to othe words for the expression of courage and endurance. The ssus of this teodency is not yet dseided; it is less marked

## 2718

hardily ${ }^{1}+$, $a d v$. A variaut of hardly. Chaucer. hardily ${ }^{2}$ (här'di-li), adv. [<ME. hardily, hardiliche; < hardy $\left.+-l y^{2}.\right]$. In a hardy manner; boldly; with hardiness; with coufidence
At the frrst the Gaules and Spauyards equall to their
enemies both in force sod courage, naintelined the coaenemieg both in force sod courage, mainoteined the Holland, tr. of LLvy, p. 461
My lords, 1 assert, confldently and hardily I make the assertion, and I challenge confutation.

Bp. Horsley, Speech, Juiy, 1799
2†. Surely; certainly; of course; indeed.
A wyt is Goddes gifte verraily;
Alie othere manere giftes hardily,
Or moebles, alle bsen gittes of Fortuoe
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, 1. 68.
hardim (här'dim), n. [Cf. Ar. hurdaun, the Libyan lizard.] A common agamoid lizard, Stellio vulgaris, of countries bordering the Mediterranean. Also spelled haardim.
The hardims are of an olive green color shaded with black, nod below a pals yellow. Stand. Nat. Hist., III. 414 hardiment (här'di-ment), n. [<ME.hardiment, < OF. hardiment, < hardi, hardy: see hardyl. 1. Courage; daring; hardihood. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Artow in Troys and hast noa hardimente
To take a woman which that loveth thee?
Chaucer, Troilus, Iv. 533
But, full of fire and greedy hardiment
The youthfuli Knight could not for ought be stafde. speneer, F. Q., I. 1. 14.
Vanguard of Liberty, ye men of Kent,
Worleworth, To the Men of Kent, October, 1803.
2t. A bold exploit.
Uke hardiment Poathomus hath
To Cymbefine perform'd.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.
hardiness (här'di-nes), n. [< ME. hardynesse; <hardy $\left.{ }^{1}+-n e s 8.\right]$ 1. Capability of endurance; physical vigor.
He that berethe the Diamsand apon him, it zevethe him hardynesse end manhode, and it kepethe the Lemes of his 2. Hardihood; audacity; effrontery. [Obsolete or archaic.]
By the imprudent snd foofish hardines of that French Earle the Frenchmen were discomfted.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II, 35.
It is wholly to this dreadful practice [flogging at schools] that we may attribute a certaln hardiness and ferocity which some men, thoogh liberaily ed acated, carry about
them io alf their behaviour. Steele, Spectator, No. 157 Criminal as you are you avenge youraelf againat the hardiness of one that should teil you of it. Spectator. 3 . Hardness.
Ac to be conquerour called that cometh of apecial grace And of hardynesse of herte sad of hendenesse [gentleness]
bothe.
Piers Ptoncrnan (B) 4个. Hardship; suffering.
They hold an opinion that oxen will sblde and auffer Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.
They are valiant and hardy; grest endurers of cold, hanSpenser, State of Ireland. hardingt, n. [< ME. hardyng; verbal n. of hard, 2.] Hardening.

They speeken of soodry hardyng of metal.
hardlaiket, $n$. [ME., \& Icel. hardhleikr, hardness, < hardhr = E.hard: see hard.] Hardship; harshness; wrong.

With hardlayke \& harme, that happyn shall after,
Ye dowtlea mun degh for dedea of tho two.
hardlet, $n$. An obsolete form of hurdle.
hardly (härd'li), adv. [く ME. hardely, hardliehe, hardeliche, herdeliche, < AS. heardliee (= OS. hardliko $=\mathrm{G}$. härtlich $=$ Icel. hardhliga, hardhla $=$ ODan. haardelig), hardly, hard, sorely, severely, < heard, hard: see hard, a.] 1. Not softly or tenderly; roughly; severely; unfavorably; inimically.

Saral dealt hardly with her.
The griev'd commons
Hardly conceive of me.
Shak., Hea. VIII., L. 2.
We house 1' the rock, yet ase thee not so hardly
As pronder Jivera do.
Shak., Cymbeline, iti. 3. Heaven was her canopy; bare earth her bed; So hardly Jodged.
2. By hard work; with difficulty.

There is no sin which God doth so seldom, nor so hardly forgive, as this sin of falling awsy from the truth

Befleve me, she is constant; not the asud
Cao be so hardiy number a as she won.
Fletcher, Faithfuí Shepherdess, 1v. 1.
There is a keed relish about small pleasures hardly
J. $\boldsymbol{H}$. Eving, Madam Liberality.

## hardness

3. Not quite or completely; only approximately; seareely: as, it is hardly strong enough; that is hardly true.

## You may be louder yet; a culverin B. Jonson, Volpone, 1. 1. <br> However wise, ye hardly know me yet. <br> Tennyson, Merifn and Vivfen.

4. Barely; narrowly; almost not at all: as, hardly any; hardly ever.
The Eari of Gloucester in a Sickness auddenly lost his Heir, his Teeth, his Nalls, sad his Brother hardty escaped Hardly any faculty fa more impgrtant for the fintellectual progress of man than the power of Attention.

Darwin, Descent of Man, I. 43.
The country was then impoverished, intercourse with Grest Britain was interrupted, achool-books were scarcs of peace. N. Webater, in scudder, p. 33. 5. Not probably; with little likelihood: as, he will harelly come to-day.
Hardly shall you find any one so bad but he desires the credlt of being thought good.

There was that acrose his throst
Which you had hardly cared to see. hard-metal (haird'met/al), n. An alloy of about two parts of copper with one of tin, prepared in the process of making gun-metal. To this alloy the proper addition of copper is afterward made, the obfect belng to sccure a more thorough mixture of the two metals than would be possibig if they were meited together in the proper proportions without this preliminary operahard
Acrochith (hard'mouth), n. A eyprinoid fish, Acrochilus alutaceus, distinguished by the incasement of the jaws in a well-defined broad horny plate having a straight edge. It reaches \& length of shout a foot, and represents in the United Statea the Chondrostominae of Europe. [Columbla river, U. S.] hard-mouthed (härd'montht), $a$. Having a hard mouth; not sensitive to or easily controlled by the bit: as, a hard-mouthed horse.

Tis time my hard-mouth'd couraers to controal,
Apt to run riot, and traosgress the goai. Dryden. I myacif, the suthor of these momentous truths, am a person whose imaginstions are hara-mouth ngiy disposed to run away with his reason.

Suft, Tale of a Tub, ix hardness (hard'nes), n. [<ME. hardnesse, herdnesse, < AS. heardnes ( $=$ OHG. hartnissa), heard, hard: see hard, a.] 1. The state or quality of being hard, in any of the senses of that word; solidity; density; difficulty of comprehension, accomplishment, control, or endurance; obduracy; harshness; severity; inclemency; adversity; roughness; uncomeliness; want of sensibility.
If one, by qulcknes of wltte, take his lesson readelfe, sn other, by hardnes of witte, taketh it not so speedelfe. scham, The Schoiemaster, p. 32
And eke that age despysed nicenease valne,
Spenser, F. Q., IV. Vifi. 27.
Thon therefore cadure hardness, as a good soldler of Jesua Christ.
1 do confess my hardness broke his heart
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestie, v. 3. But the Labourers are few, and their haruest nothing $s 0$ pientifull as in other pisces, which they impute to ths aranesse of learning the Chinian fanguage.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 449.
By their virtuons behaviour they compensate the hard Bes of their lsvour. Ray
With respect to hardness, we know nothing of it by sense farther than that the parts of hard bodies resist the motlon of our hands on coming loto contact with them.

Descartes, Prin. of Philoa, (tr. by Veitch), If. \& 4
Specifically -2. That quality in fountain-water which is imparted by the presence in excess of earthy salts, especially calcium sulphate.
It is possible to improve . . . hard water . . by sim ply sdding ime-water to water the harted. The hardness ahown by onboiled water fa called total Thausing, Beer (trans.), p. 135 3. In med., that quality of the pulse which is due to tension of the artery, which in this condition does not readily yield to the pressure of the finger.

Hardness of the puise is usually ssid to be an indicstion for bleeding,. . but it is necessary to discriminats artery... and that dus to arterial degeneration with more or fess hard deposit in the walla of the vessels.

Quain, Med. Dict.
4. In art and music, harshness or coldness of execution; unsympathetic treatment, as of a tone or the details of a picture; want of feeling in performance. -5. In mineral., the comparative capacity of a substance to scratch another or be scratched by another; the qual-

## hardness

ity of bodies which enables them to resist abrasion of their surfaces. Scalea have been constructed in which a set of standard bodies are arranged and num-
bered, and other bodies are referred to thia scals in respect of hardnesa, The diamond is the hardest hody known, and in the acne of ciohs its hardnesa ia iudicated ay the scalc is as followa: Talc, 1 ; rock-salt, 2; calcite, 3 ; flnor-gpar, 4; apatite, 5 ; fisidspar, 6 ; rockcrystal, 7 ; topaz, 8 ; corundum, 9 ; diamond, 10 .
hard-nosed (här'd'nōzd), a. In luunting, having little or no sense of smell : said of dogs. hardock (här'dok), $n$. [ME. or AS. form not found; appar.< early ME. har, AS. här, E. hoar, + docki, q. v.] A name applied by old English dock with whitish leaves, being a corruption of hoardock; perhaps the burdock, Arctium Luppa. It is thought by some to be the same as harlock, which is a corruption of charlock, Brassica Sinapistrum.
hard-pan (härd'pan), n. 1. The more or less firmly consolidated detrital material which sometimes underlies a superficial covering of soil. Any bed of mingled ciay and sand or pebbles, if word appears to be much more common in the United States than in Engiand.
Hence-2. (a) Hard, unbroken ground. [U. S.] The new [world] is for the moat part yet raw, uodigested
The Century, XXVII. 113. hard-pan.
(b) The lowest level; lowest foundation; a firm footing for effort or upward progress: as, prices have reached hard-pan. [U.S.]
The practical hard-pan of business.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), II. 4.
It didn't appear to reach hard-pan, or taks a firm grip
A commnnity where, to use the local dialect, "they go the coior and struck hard-pan" more Irequentiy than any ther mining camp.

Harte, Tales of the Argonsuts, p. 172
hard-pear (härd'pãr), n. A South African shrub or small tree, Olinia cymosa, belonging to the natural order Lythrarice, having square stems, opposite coriaceous leaves, cymes of mall white flowers, and red drupes. The wood is hard and compact, and is used in making musical instruments.
hard-port (härd'pōrt), a. Placed hard aport. See aport.

As we were under tull headway, and awiftly rounding her with a hard-port beim, we deivered a broadside a The Century, XXXVI. 428
hards (härdz), n. [Also hurds, formerly hirdes; く ME. hardes, herdes, hyrdes, a pl. (though appearing as a sing. in the ME. gloss "hee stupa, a hardes"), < AS. pl. heordan, hards; connections unknown.] The refuse or coarse part of flax, hemp, or wool.

Hir clathes hiliue bigan to brin
Als herdes that had heos right dry,
Holy Rood (E. E. T, S.), p. 81.
She haddo on a aukkepye
That not of hempe ne heerde8 whs, Rose, 1. 1233.
Rom. of the Ro
What seems to you so easy and certain is to me as dimult as it would be to work a ateel hair wif or hards hard-set (härd'set'), a. Rigid; inflexible; obstinate.
hard-shell (härd'shel), a. and $n$. I. a. 1. In zoöl., having a hard shell. Specifically appited-(a) to the hard clam, round ciam, or quahog, Venus mercenaria; ; (b) to the common edibis crab, Caltinectes hag-
tatus, when its shell is grown hard: distinguished from arus, wh
2. Rigidly and narrowly orthodox; conservative; uncompromising. [Colloq., U. S.]
She recognized the drawl of sn old hard-shell preacher who at long intervals came to hold forth in the neighbor-
hood.
Y'he Century, XXXVI. 897. Hard-shell Baptists. See baptist, 2 .
II, n. 1. A hard-shelled crab or clam.-2. See Hard, n., 5 (a).
hard-shelled' (härd'sheld), a. Same as hardshell.
Oh, you hard-shelled, nuplastic, insuiated Engiishmen! You introduce towels and fresh water, and tea, sind beef-
steak, whorever you go, it is true; but you teach high steak, wherever you go, it is true; but yon teach high prices, and swindling, and insoleace likewise!
B. Taylor, Northern Travei, p. 256.
hardship (härd'shìp), n. [< ME. herdschipe, also hardischipe; <hard + -ship.] 1. Severe labor or want ; suffering or excessive toil, physical or mental; adversity; affliction; also, anything that exacts physical or mental endurance. They admitted of bondage, with danger of conscience, rather then to indure thess hardehips.

Bradford, Piymouth Plantation, p. 23. Heroes are always drawn bearing sorrows, struggilng
with adveraities, undergolng sii kinds of hardships, and having in the service of mankind a kind of appetils to diffcuities and dangers.

2719
2. Hard treatment; injury ; oppression; injustice.
They are ripe for a peace, to culjoy what we have conquered for them; and as are we, to recover the effects of
Sheir hardships upou us. =Syn
=syn, 1. Trial, burden, grievance, tronbie.
biscuit baked without salt and kiln-dried, much used by sailors and soldiers; ship-biscuit.-2 Same as hardhead, 6. [Georgia, U. S.]
hardtail (härd'tāl), u. A carangoid fish, the yellow mackerel, Caranx pisquetus.

## hard-visaged (härd'viz"ājd), a. Haviug harsh

hardware (härd'wãr), n. 1. Small metal articles, such as house- or carriage-trimmings, fittings, parts of machines, domestic and kitchen utensils and appliances, and small tools. For more convenient classification, such material is called builders' hardwarc, domestic hardwoare, carriage-hard-
2. Alcoholic liquors. [Colloq., Newfoundland.]
hardwareman (härd'wãr-man), n.; pl. hardwaremen (-men). A maker or seller of hardware.
Work for silveramiths, watch-makera, and hardwares-
Hardwickia (härd-wik'i-ï), n. [NL. (Roxburgh, 1795), named after Major-General Thomas Hardwick of the British army.] A genus of plants, of the natural order Leguminosex, suborder Casalpiniex, tribe Cynometrea, characterized by slender paniculate racemes of flowers having 5 strongly imbricated sepals and 10 stamens, 1 to 3 of which are sometimes reduced to staminodia. The genus embraces 4 species, natives of tropical Adia and Arrics. They are thorniess trees with ahruptly pinnate 2-to 6-folioigto leavea. Two Asiatic species, $H$. pinnate and $H$. pinnata, are toierably weil known. The forner is a deciduona tree attaining a maximum height of 120 feet, and inhabiting southern and central India. The heart-wood is dark reddish-brown or neariy biack, flie-grained, very hard, and durahie. It is perhaps the heaviest wood in Indfa, spilits easily, and does not warp. It is very valuabie for postg, raiiroad-ties, and undercordage. The other specles named has aimilar hut jesscordage. The other ipecies named has aimilar hut lessSouth Kanara to Travancore. Both species exude a baisam similar to copaiba. That of H. pinnata hardens into a reain, or forma an oleo-reatn.
hardwood-tree (härd'wùd-trē), n. A handsome West Indian shrub or small tree, Ixora ferrea, belonging to the natural order Rubiacce, having oblong, pointed leaves and axillary corymbs of rose-colored flowers. See Ixora. hardy ${ }^{1}$ (här' di), a.; compar. hardier, superl. hardiest. [< ME. hardy, hardi, < OF. hardi (F. hardi), hardy, daring, stout, bold, usually regarded as the pp. of hardir, ardir $(=\mathrm{Pr}$, ardir $=$ It. ardire), be bold, make bold, $\langle$ OHG. *hartjan = E. hard, v.) (cf. OF. enhardi, emboldened, pp. of enhardir, embolden), but perhaps directly < OHG. harti, herti, MHG. herti, another form of OHG. MHG. hart = E. hard: cf. MLG. herdich, persevering, = ODan. hardig = Norw. herdig = Sw. härdig, vigorous, courageons (Dan. ihoerdig $=$ Sw. ihärdig, persevering). Hardy is thus a doublet of hard: see hard.] 1. Bold; intrepid; daring; confident; audacious.

But thère is no man io the Worid so hardy, Cristene man ne other, but that he woide ben adrad for to beholde it.
Thst you be never so hardy to come agaln in his affiairs.
The Indians were so hardy as they came cioss up to them, notwithstanding their pleces.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 254.
Be not so hardy, sculion, as to slay
One nobler than thyseif.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.
2. Requiring or imparting courage, vigor, and endurance; that must be done boldly or energetically: as, a hardy exploit; hardy occupations.
Hs turned with impatience from his literary tntora to Motley, Dutch Rep
3. Strong: enduring; capable of resist tigue, hardship, or exposure: as, a hardy peasant; a hardy plant.

Lone flower, hemmed in with snows and whits as they,
But hardier far.
And every hardy plant could bear
Scott, L. of the L, i. 26.
The emigrant's children have grown up, the hardy offrepliant daring Se $=$ Syn. I. Stout-hearted, conrageons, valiant, daring. See
note under hardihood.- 3 . Hale, robust, sturdy, tongh hardy ${ }^{1}$ (här${ }^{\prime}$ di), v. i.; pret. and pp. hardied, ppr. hardying. [<hardy, a.] To become hardy, daring, or audacious. [Rare.]

Stili hardying more and more in his triumpha over our hardy ${ }^{2}$ (här$\left.{ }^{\prime} d i\right), n_{0} ;$ pl. hardies (-diz). [Origin obscure.] In blacksmithing, a chisel or fuller haviug a square shank forinsertion into a square hole in an anvil.
hardyheadt, n. See hardihead.
hardy-shrew (här'di-shrö), n. [Formerly also hardishrew.] The shrew.
hare ${ }^{1}$ (hãr), n. [< ME. hare, く AS. hara = OFries. hase = MD. hacse, D. haas = MLG. hase $=\mathrm{OHG}$. haso, MHG. G. hase = Icel. hēri (for $h e r i)=$ Sw. Dan. hare (<Teut. stem "hasan-) $=\mathrm{W}$. ccinach $=$ OPruss. sasins $=$ Skt. çaça (for * casa), a hare.] 1. A rodent quadruped of the family Leporides and genus Lepus. It has four upper front teeth instead of only two as usual in Rodentia (the extra pair piaced behind the others), long mobile ears, short cocked-up tail, lengthened hind limbe, furry soies, and cleft upper lip. The apecies are nu-
merour, and are found in most countriea, especially of the merous, and are found in most countriea, especialiy of the northern hemisphere; they are much slike, all neariy resembiing the common hare of Europe, Lepus timidus. This animal in northeriy and alpine countries turns more or leas compietely white in winter, and
rying hare. The polar hare, Lepus timidus, var. arcticu rying hare. The polar hare, Lepus tini urs, var. arcicua American representative ia $L$. americanus. Ihe western


United States harbor aeveral very large, iong-eared, long limbed hares, such as $L$. campestris (which whitens in winter), L. callotis, snd others, commonly knowo as jackrabbits or jackass-rabbits. (See cut nnder jack-rabbit. Some hares are partly aquatic, as L. aquaticus of the southern United States. The hare is proverbial for its timidity and feetoesa, snd for its inatinctive ingenuity in einding enemies. The pursuit of it with hounds is calied courrabbit, belonging to the same genus, is often included un der the general term hare, and differa from it chiefly in it smaller bize, sad in its habit of burrowing instead of con tructing forms in the grass as the hare does. See rabbit
He is so gode a knyght that alie other be but as heres as in comparison to hym, saf only his brother Drayton, Polyolbion, it. 204

## The tim rous hare . . . scarce shuns me.

Cowper, Task, vi. 305.
2. [cap.] In astron., one of the forty-eight ancient constellations of Ptolemy, situated in the southern hemisphere.-First catch your hare. ses catch. - Hare and hounds. (a) An outdoor gam modeled after the hunting of hares with hounds. Two players known as hares start off on a long run or ride cattering behind the othera, known as the hounds, following the trail so marked, try to catch the hares belore they reach home again.
"Weli, my littie fellows," begao the Doctor, . . "what makes you so late?" "Please, air, wo've been out Big-side Hare-and-hounds, and lost our way,
T. IIughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, 1. 7. (bi) Everybody; people generaily.

But Antenor, he shal come hom to toune,
And she shal out- thus seyde here and houne.
chaucer, Troilus, iv. 210
Little chief hare. See Lagomys and pika.- Mad as a march hare, acting widily or aenaelessy ; strangely ireak breeding-season in apring - To hunt for hares with a tabort, to engage in a hopeiess task. Davies.
Men myztten as weli haue huntyd an hare with a tabre, As aske ony mendia ffor that thei mysdede.

Richard the Redeless, 1. 58.
The poore man that gives but his bare fee, or perbsps pieadsin forma pauperis, he hecnteth for hares uith a caber, Greene, Qulp for an Upatart Conrtier (Hari. Misc., V. 407).
To make a hare of, to hoax or belool ; ridicule; exposs
 nien, harren, drag by force, ill-treat; either the same as harjen for herien, hergien, E. harry, q. v., or $\left\langle\mathrm{OF}^{\prime}\right.$. harier, harry, hurry, trouble, disturb, importune, annoy; perhaps also confused with OF. harer (un chien), set (a dog) on, encourage; ef. haro, harrow, an exclamation; crier haro, cry harrow: see harrow ${ }^{3}$.] To harass; worry; frighten.

I' the name of men or beasts, what do you do?
Fare the poor feilow out of his five wits
And seven senses. B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 1

## hare

2720
But the poor creature wat so hared by the council of efficers that he presentiy cauaed a proclamation to be issolved.
To hare sod rate themendon, Civil Wark, III. them, but to vex sud torment them to ne purpose.

## Locke, Edncation,

## hare ${ }^{3}$, pron. See hel, I., D (b).

harebell (hãr'bel), n. [<ME. harebelle, glossing L. bursa pastoris, shepherd's-purso (not in AS.) ; < hare $1+$ their popular names from familiar animals without obvious reason; cf. harefoot, hare's-foot, hare-mint, hare'sear, etc.] 1. A species of bell-flower, Campanula rotundifolia, the well-known bluebell of Scotland. It is s lew herb with delicate, drooping, car-lisnceolate atem-lesves, those near the root being round-heartshaped or evate, but early disappearing, so ss rarely to be acen with the flewers. It is commen to both Eurepe and North Amerrneousiy written hairbell; Lindley condeavered to reatrict that apell. Harebell, or Bluebell ling to thts plant, reserving the (Carmbenu, or riuebell spolling harebell for the Scilla nuspeling har
tans (def. 2).
like thy veina.
Shak, Cymbe
The azur'd hare-bell, like thy veina., Cymbeli
Efastic, from her airy tread.

## An Aipine harebell hang with tears

 By some cold morning gisicier.Tennyson, Princess, vil.
2. The wild hyacinth, Scilla mutans, or Hyacinthus non-scriptus. [Scotch; rarely so used iu English works.]
harebrain (hãr'brān), a. and n. [< hare ${ }^{1}+$ brain. Also written, incorrectly, hairbrain, as if <hair ${ }^{1}+$ brain.] I. a. Same as harcbrained. I meane it (saith the king) by that same haire-braine wild feilow, my subject, the Larle of Suffolke, who is protected in your countrie, snd begina to piay the foole, when all others are wearie of it.

Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 223. It certainly will not put him in a pesition te carry out any of the hairbrain schemes of economic policy
The American, XI. 309.
II. $n$. A giddy or reckless person.

This is not she. Udolish harebraine, Reiater Doister, i. 4. Look into ourhistories, snd you ahali simost meet with no other dhisect, but what a compsiny of hare-brains have
done in their rage. Burton, Anst. of Mel, p. 169. harebrained (hãr'brānd), a. [<hare ${ }^{1}+$ brain $+-\varepsilon d^{2}$. Also written, incorrectly, hairbrained.] Having or indicating, as it were, no more brain than a hare; giddy; heedless; reckless; wild.
O painted fooles, whose hairbrainde hesdes must haue Mere clothes sttonea thso might become s ktng.

Gascoigne, Steele Gias (ed. Arber), p. 70. Grave snd wiae persons. are extremely less affected Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 18
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. Til8. The hare-brained chatter of a few political babblers.
harebrainedly (hãr'brānd-li), adv. In a giddy, wild, or heedless manner.
Fansie (quoth he) farewell, wheae badge I iong did beare, And in my hst full harebrayndly thy flowers did I weare. Gascoigne, Fruit of Fetters.
harebur (hãr'bêr), n. The burdock, Arctium Lappa. See burdock.
harecopt, n. See horecap.
hareem, $n$. Same as harem
hare-eyed (hãr'īd), a. Watchful ; fearful.
Reientleas Rigor, and Confusien faint,
Frantic Distemper, and hare-yed Unrest
And short-breathed Thirst, with ever-burning breast.
Chapman, Death of Prince Henry.
harefoot (hãr'füt), n. [< ME. harefot (defs. 1 and $5(a))(=$ Sw. harefot $=$ Dan. harefod, harefoot); (hareI + foot. Cf. hare's-foot.] 1. The foot of a hare; a foot resembling a hare's foot.
And hence a third proverb, Betty, aince yeu are an addmirer of proverbs: Better a hare-foot than nene at alf; thst is to say, than not to be able to walk. 2t. A swift-footed person.
He was cleped Harefot, for he was urnare Godwye sove

## ner].

3. The ptarmigan, or any species of the genus Lagopus: so called because the densely feathered feet resemble those of the hare. See first cut under grouse. - $4 \uparrow$. A long, narrow foot, carried forward, such as is found in some dogs. V. Shav, Book of the Dog.-5. In bot.: (a) Same as avens. (b) Same as hare's-foot, 1. hare-footed (hãr'fut"ed), $a$. Having densely furry or feathery feet, like those of a hare: an epithet of the ptarmigan.
hare-hearted (hãr'härr'ted), a. Timorous, liko a hare ; easily frightencd.
harehound (hãr'hound), $n$. A hound for hunting hares; a greyhound. Chalmers. [Rare.]
hare-kangaroo (hãr'kang-ga! -rö"), n. A small kangaroo of the genus Lagorchestes, so called from its resemblance to a hare in size and color,


Hare-kang aroo (Lagorchestes hirswtus).
and to some extent in habits. These animals live on open plains and construct forms in the herbage. There are several species.
hareld (har'eld), $n$. [< Harclda.] A duck of the genus Harelda, more fully called vorthern the gen
Harelda (ha-rel'dä), n. [NL_ (Leach, 1816); also Haralda; a miswriting or misprint for Hacelda, < Icel. hävella (so given by Haldorsen, but rather Norw. $)=$ Norw. havella, dial, also haval, havold (Aasen) = ODan. havelde (other Seand. forms are cited: haëlla, haöld, etc., a sea-duck (see def.)); appar. 〈 Icel. Sw. haf, Dan. Norw. hav, the sea (see hauf, haff, haven); the second element is perhaps a corruption of Icel. önd (and-) = Dan. and, etc., duck: see drakel.] A genus of sea-ducks, of the family Anatide and


Left-hand figure shows summer plumage, and right-hand figure
winter plumage.
subfamily Fuligulince, having in the male a cuneate tail with the central rectrices long-exscrted. The only speciea is II. glacialis, the iong-talled duck, a very cemmon bird of the northern hemisphere, geons has also been named Pagonetta, Crymonessa, and Melonetta.
harelip (hãr lip'), n. 1. A congenital fissure or vertical division of the upper lip: so called from its supposed resemblance to the lip of a hare. The cleft is eccabionally donble, there being a little lobe or partion of the lip aitnated between the two fikaures, It edges of the fissure, snd maintaining them in scearste apposition by a twiated suture until they have united.
This ia the fenI flend Flibbertigibbet. He beging st curfow, and walks till the first cock. He. squints
2. The hare-lipped sucker, Quassilabia lacera, a catostomid fish remarkable for the conformation of the mouth, which suggests a harelip. The upper iip is net protractiie, hot is greatiy enlsrged, and
the fower ifp ia divided into twe separate iobea. It io the fower if is divided into twe separate iobea. It ia
sbundant in the Scleto and \& few other rivers in the Ohio sbundant in the Scleto
valley and southward.
harelipped (hãr'lipt), a. Having a harelip.
harem (hā'rem or hä'rem), $n$. [Also haram; Turk. harem, 〈 Ar. harum, anything forbidden, a sacred place or thing, in particular women's apartments, women, allied to Ar. harma, a

## harestane

lady (pl. harim; el harim, the female sex, whence the occasional E. form harim, hareem), < harama, prohibit, forbid.] 1. In Turkey, Egypt, Syria, etc., the part of a dwelling-house, including an inclosed courtyard, appropriated to the female members of a Mohammedan family, and so constructed as to secure the utmost seclusion and privacy. In India the corresponding chambers, offices, and inclosure are called the zenana.
This Duke here, and in other aeralios (er Harams, as the Persiana term them) has above 300 concubines. Sir T. Herlert, 'Travels in Africa, p. is9. 2. Collectively, the occupants of a harem, consisting in a Mohammedan family of the wife or wives (usually to the number of four), female relatives of the husband, female slaves or concubines, and sometimes eunuchs as guardians and attendants.

Seraglion aing, and harems dance for joy. Cowver, Anti-Thelypthera, 1. 108. 3. A sacred place; either of the holy cities Mecea and Medina, called the two harems, as places prohibited to infidels. [Rare.]
hare-mad $\dagger$ (hãr'mad), a. Nad as a Marchhare. See hare ${ }^{1}$.

O here'a a dsy of toil well pasa'd ever,
Middleton, Chaste Msid, 1 iil 2
harengiform (ha-ren'ji-fôrm), a. [< NL. harengus, herring, + L. forma, shape.] Shaped rengus, herring, + L. forma, shape.] Shaped meaning than clupeiform.
harengus (ha-reng'gus), $n$. [ML. and NL., < OF. hareng, $\langle\mathrm{OHG}$. harinc, herinc $=$ AS. hex ring, E. herring, q. v.] 1. A herring.-2. [cap.] An Aldrovandine genus of herrings. See Clupea.
hare-pipet (hãr'pīp), $\%$. [ME. harepype, $>$ AF. harepipe.] A suare for catching hares. Halliwell.

The next tyme then ahal be take;
I have a hare pype in my purse,
Thst shall be aet, Wstte, for thi sake
MS. Cantab. M. Y. 48, 1. 110
hare's-bane (hãrz'bān), $n$. Same as volf's-bane.
hare's-beard (hãrz'bērd), n. 'The great mullen, Verbascum Thapsus. See mullen.
hare's-colewort (hârz'kōl"wért), $n$. Same as hare's-lettuce.
hare's-ear (hãrz'ēr), n. 1. A European umbelliferous plant, Bupleurum rotundifolium, having alternate perfoliate leaves, the auricled base closing round the stem. Also called thoroughwax.-2. A plant of the cruciferous genus Conringia, of either of the species C. Austriacum and C. orientalc, having similar auriculate leaves.- Bastard hare's-ear, Phyllis nobla, a
native of the Cansry Islands, belenging to the Rubiacee. hare's-foot (hãrz'füt), n. 1. The hare's-foot trefoil, or rabbit-foot clover, Trifolium arvense. Also called harefoot.-2. A tree, Ochroma Lagopus, belonging to the natural order Malvacea, a native of tropical America, the wood of which is very light, and therefore well adapted for rafts, boats, etc. It derivea its name from the silk-cotton of the seeds, which protrudea from the open-
 piliews--Hare's-foot fern, a fern (Davallia Canariensis) Inhabiting the Canary and Madeira isisnds, sind siso fenind en thesdjacent mainland of hoth Africa snd Europe. The nsme is said to refer to ita acaly, creeping rhizomes. The fronda are hroadiy trisngular, from 8 te 15 inches in length, twice- orthrice-pinnate, the pinnnlescut into narrow iobes.
The indusium fo whitish, and deeply half cup-ahaped. In The indusium is whitish, snd deepiy half cup-ghaped. In - Hare's-foot trefoil or clover. See clover, 1.
hare's-lettuce (hãrz'let"is), n. A composite plant, Sanchus oleraceus, better known as sovthislle, a favorite food of hares. Also called hare's-colevart, hare's-palace, and hare-thistle. See Sonchus and sov-thistle.
hare's-palace (hãrz'pal"ạs), $n$. Same as hare's lettuce.
hare's-parsley (hãrz'pärs"li), n. An umbelliferous plant, Anthriscus sylvestris, common in Europe.
hare's-tail (hãrz'tāl), n. 1. A species of cot-ton-grass, Eriophorum vaghatum, common in Europe and North America. It belenga to the natnrai order Cyperacere, snd ts related to the club-ruahes snd bulruahes; but the bristies of the perianth are numerons, and become elengated in the msture fruit inte fibers tike
those of cotton, which in this apectea are white, snd form a ball or denne tnft which haa been compared to the tafl of a hare. See cotlon-grass snd Eriophorum. Also called hare's-tail rush.
2. The hare's-tail grass (which see, under grass). - Hare's-tall rush. See def. 1, sbove.
harestane (hãr'stān), n. A memorial stone, or a stone marking a boundary; a hoarstone:

## harestane

as，the harestane on the Borough Muir of Edin－ burgh．［Scotch．］
hare－thistle（hãr＇this ${ }^{\prime \prime} 1$ ），$n$ ．Same as hare＇s－ lettuec．
harfang（här＇fang），n．［＜Sw．harfäng，lit． ＇hare－catcher＇（also called haruggla，＇hare－owl＇） （cf．ODan．harefang，hare－catching），$\langle$ hare，$=$ L．hare ${ }^{1}$ ，finga，catch，seize，＝E．fang．The AS．herefong（L．ossifragus），an osprey，appar． involves here，army．］The snowy owl，Nyetea nivea or N．seandiaca：so called from its habit of preying upon hares．
hargulatiert，$n$ ．Same as argolet．
haricot（har＇i－kō），$n_{\text {．}}$［ 〈F．haricot，a ragout of mutton，etc．，also（in mod．use）the kidney－ bean（appar．bccause used in such ragouts）， Cf，Or gote，a piece， morsel．Origin unknown．］ 1 ． A kind of ra－ gout of meat and vegeta－ bles．－2．The kidney－bean or French bean．－ 3．In ceram．，a red used for the

whole surface of a piece，or forming a back－ ground to other decoration．It is produced from an oxid of copper．
haricot－bean（har＇i－kō－bēn），$n$ ．Same as hari－ cot， 2.
hariet，$v$ ．A Middle English form of harry．
harier，$n$ ．See harrier ${ }^{1}$ ．
harift，$n$ ．See hairif．
hari－kari，$n$ ．See hara－kiri．
hariolation $\dagger$（har＂i－ō－lā＇shon），n．［＜L．hariola－ tio（ $n$－），＜hariolari，foretell，divine，＜hariolus， a soothsayer，prophet；cf．haruspex．］A sooth－ saying；a foretelling．Also ariolation．

Ariolation，sootheaying，and such oblique idolatriea．
hariott，$n$ ．An obsolete spelling of heriot． harish（hãr＇ish），a．［＜hare ${ }^{1}+$－ish1．］Re－ sembling a hare in some respect；somewhat like a hare．
hark（härk），v．［Formerly also heark；＜MLE． herken，く AS．＂hereian，＊hyreian（not found，the only recorded form being that extended with verb－formative $-n$ ，namely，herenian，hyrenian， heorcnian（ME．herknen，E．harken，q．v．），$=$ MD．horken，horeken，hareken $=$ OFries．herkia， harkia，North Fries．harke $=$ MLG，horken $=$ OHG．hörechen，MHG．hōrehen，horehen，G．hor－ chen），hark，listen；a derivative，with formative $-c,-k$（cf．smir－k，stal－k，tal－k，dal－k，etc．），of AS． hy̆ran，hiéran，hēran＝D．hooren＝OHG．hōr－ jan，MHG．G．hören，etc．，hear：see hear．Cf． harken，the same word with additional suffix．］ I．$\dagger$ trans．To hear；listen to．

This king ait thus in his nobieye，
Herking his mingitrattes hir thingea pleye
Biforn him st the bord deifcloualy
Chaucer，Squire＇s Tsie，1． 70.
To hark back，to call back to the origtnal point．See ri back，under II．

## There is but one that harks me back．

Sir H．Taylor，Ph．van Artevelde，I．，i．o．
II．intrans．To listen；harken：now chiefly used in the imperative，as an incitement to at－ tention or action，as in hunting．See phrases below．

## These fearned wonders witty Phaiee marks，

And heedfully to euery Rule he harks．
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，ii．，The Coilumnes．
Hark，hark，my iord，what belis are theae？
Heywood，II you Know not Me，i．
We finde a certain singular pleasure in hearking to auch as be returned from some long voyage，and do report things which they have aeen in strange countries． Nurth，tr．of Piutarch，Amiot to the Readere． Pricking up his ears to hark

Hudibras．
Hark＇ee，Premium，you＇11 preparelodelings for these gen－
Shemen． Hark awayl hark forward I hunting cries intended in hunting，a cry to the hounds，when they have loat the scent，directing them to return upon their courae and recover it．Hence－To hark back，to retarn to some
previous point，as of a subject，ad start from that afresh．
To hark bock to our 2nd question，．．．＂Who was Sir Whitan Curnmyn of Jnverellochy？＂
［Forewords，p．$x \times 1$. ．
He ．．．harks back to matters he has already discussed．

See herfk，v，i．
Then horse and hound fierce joy display，
Exulting at the hark－a way．M．Greer，The Spleen．
harken，hearken（här＇kn），v．［＜ME．harkenen， herknen，＜AS．herenian，hyrewian，heorenian， harken，with verb－formative on（as in listen， fasten ${ }^{1}$ ，etc．），＜AS．＂hercian（ME．herken，E． hark），く hÿran，hiéran，hēran，hear：sce hark and hear．］I．intrans．To listen；lend the ear attend or give heed to what is uttered；hear with attention，obedience，or compliance．

The kyng of kynggez harkenyd of that case，
He taryd not nor lenger woid ablde．
Generydes（E．E．T．S．），I． 2949.
Hearken， 0 Ierael，nnto the statutes and onto the judg． mente which I teach you．

Deut．iv． 1.
orpheus assembled the wild beasts to come in heards tame
We at iength hearkened to the terms of peace
Swift，Conduct of the Alifes．
Dear mother Ida，harken ere I die．
II．trans．1．To hear by listening．［Potical］
Whe the 1． 10 hear by listening．［Poetical．］ Whao thei that serued herde the noyse of the pepie， Merlin（E．E．T．S．），iil． 422.
But here ahe comes：I tairiy atep aside，
And hearken，if I may，her businees here．
Müton，Comus，1．169．
Where sat the blackbird－hen in spring，
Hearkening her bright－billed husband sing
William Morris，Earthly Paradise，III．I88．

## 2．To hear with attention；regard．

You，proud judgee，hearken what God saith in his holy
Latimer，2d Sermon bef．Edw．VI．，1549．
This king of Naples，being an enemy
To me inveterste，hearkens my brother＇s auit．
Shak．，Tempest，j． 2.
He ast，with eager face hearkening each word，
He ast，with eager face hearkening each word，
Nor apeakkng kught．
Wuluam Morris，Earthly Paradise，II． 275.
To harken outt，to hnnt out；run down；find by aearch． He hes employed a feliow this hali－year all over Eng． land to hearken him out a dumb woman．

B．Jonson，Epiccene，i． 1.
Come，reverend doctor，let us harken out Where the young prince remains．

Chapman，Gentieman Uaher，v．1．
harkener，hearkener（härk＇nèr），no［ $\langle$ ME．
herknere；＜harken + －cr¹．］One who harkens；
a listener．
Hearkeners of rumours and tales．
Baret，Alvearie．
harl（härl），v．［Also haurl；〈 ME．harlen，drag， pull．］I．trans．1．To drag upon the ground； drag along with force or violence；trail．［Ob－ solete or Scotch．］

## The hasel \＆the ha3－thorne were harled al samen，

With roze raged mose rayied sy－where．．T．S．），1． 744.
And harleden heom out of the londe，
And with tormens manie huy biowe．
MS．Laud．108，1．I66．（Halliwell．）
2．To entangle；confuse．［Prov．Eng．］－3．
To cut a slit in one of the hind legs of（a dead animal），in order to suspend it．［Prov．Eng．］－ 4．To rough－cast（a wall）with lime．［Scotch．］ Built of stone and rough－cast，harled they calied it there．
We have in Scotland far fewer ancient buildinge，alove all in country piacee；and those that we have are ail of hewn or harled masonry．

R．L．Stevenson，The Foreigner at Home．
II．intrans．1．To be dragged or pulled． ［Scotch．］

Thil akin in blypes a cam haurrlin Aff＇s nievea that night．

Burns，Halioween．
2．To trail；drag one＇s self．［Scotch．］
A pretty enjoyment for me to go away harling here and harling there out o er the country when I cau acarcely put my foot to the ground to cross the room． harl（härl），n．［＜harl，v．］1．Tho act of drag－ ging．［Scotch．］－2．Flax，hemp，wool，hair，or other filaments as drawn out or hackled．－3． A barb of a feather from a peacock＇s tail，used as a hackle in dressing fly－hooks．Also herl， hurl．
Iferl，or harl，as some persons call it－the little plume－ lets or finrea growing on euch side of the tail feathera of
the peacock． 4．Property obtained by means not accounted honorable．－5．A considerable but indefinite quantity．［Scotch．］
Ony harl of health he haa ís aye about meal－time．
6．A leash（three）of hounds．［Prov．Eng．］

## harlequin

harlan（här＇lann），n．I．Same as harle．－2． The pintail－duck，Dafila ceuta．Rev．C．Swain－ son， 1885. ．［Wexford，Ireland．］
harle（härl），$n$ ．A merganser；specifically，the red－breasted mergansci，Mergus serrator．Also harlan，herald．［Orkney Islands．］
Harleian（har＇lẹ－an），u．［＜Harley（see def．） + －an．$]$ Pertaining or relating to Robert Har－ ley，Earl of Oxford，an English politician（1661－ 1724），aud his son Edward：as，the Harleian col－ lection（of several thousand manuseripts，now in the British Museum）；the Harleian Miscel－ lany（reprints from their collection of rare pamphlets，tracts，etc．）．
Among the Harleian MSS．in the British Museum is a Chartulary of Reading Abbey．Eilish Gilds（E．E．T．S．），p． 297.
harlequin（här＇le－kin or－kwin），$n$ ．and $a$ ．［For－ merly also harlekin，harlaken $;=$ D．harlekijn $=$ G．Dan．Sw．harlekin，＜OF．harlequin（15th cen－ tury），F．arlequin（＞prob．Sp．arlequin，arnequin $=$ Pg．arlequin＝It．arleechino），a harlequin； prob．a laterform（associated witha popularety－ mology which connected the word with Charles Quint，Charles V．）of OF．herlequin，herlekin，hele－ quin，halequin，hellekin，hierlekin，hellequin（13th century），a demon，Satan，earlier and usually occurring in the phrase la mesnie hellekin（la maisnie hierlekin，өtc．，ML．harlequini familia， ME．Hurlewaynes kynne，or Hurlewaynes meyne）， in popular superstition a troop of yelling de－ mons that haunted lonely places or appeared in tempests，the OF．mesnic（maisnie，maisnee， meisnee，ME．mainee，meince，meyne，etc．，E．obs． many ${ }^{2}$ ），a family，company，troop，in this phrase being appar．orig．an explanatory addition，giv－ ing hellekin the appearance of a quasi－genitive of a personal name，as reflected in the ML．and ME．expressions；hellekin，hellequin，etc．，itself meaning orig．＇troop of hell＇（lit．＇hell＇s kin，＇＜ OLG．＊helle kin $=$ AS．helle cynn（cinn）：see hell 1 and kinl）．Hell and its devils were very promi－ nent features of the medieval stage．The de－ mou Alichino in Dante（Inf．，xxi．II8）prob． owes his name to the same OLG．source．］I．$n$ ． 1．In early Italian and later in French comedy， the buffoon or clown，one of the regular charac－ ter－types．He was noted for hia ginttonous buffoonery， afterward modified by something of intriguing inalice．On the fover of Columbine，masked，dresaed in tight party－ coiored ciothea covered with apangles，armed with a magic wand or wooden sword，and playa smusing tricks on the other periormers．
I，like a harlakene in an Italian comcedy，stand making
He who play＇d the IIarlequin，
Unwilling to retire
Prior，Written in Mezeray＇a IItat．France．
Hence－2．A buffoon in general；a fantastic fellow；a droll．－3．In entom．，the magpie－ moth，Abraxas grossulariuta．－4．，The Oriental or noble opal．＝Syn．See jester．
II．a．1．Party－colored；extremely or fantas－ tically variegated in color：specifically applied in zoölogy to sundry animals．－2．Differing in color or decoration；fancifully varied，as a set of dishes．See harlequin serviee，below．

She had six lovely little harlequin cupa on a side－aheif in her china－closet，．．．rose，and brown，and gray，and vermilion，and green，and biue．

Mr8．A．D．T．Whitney，Real Folks，xiii． Harlequin bat，an Indian chiropter，Scotophilus ornatus， of variegated coloration．$\rightarrow$ Harlequin beetie，a iongicorn red， red，gray，snd black elytra．－Harlequin brant，the Amer－
ican white－fronted
goose，
Anser alfifrons gannueti．Aloo called pied brant，prairie－brant，speckled brant，snd spechle－ belly．－Harlequin cabbage－bug．See cabbage－bug．－ Hariequin duck，a bea－duck of the subfamily Fuliguli－ noe，Iormerly known as Anas or Fuligula histronica，now Histrionicus minutus or H．torquatus（Couea）；the maile is of a blackish color，fantastically spotted with white


## harlequin

and reddish，It tnbabits the arctic regtons of boith hemi．
spheres，migrating sonth in winter．－Harlequin moth spheres，migrating south in winter．－Harlequin moth． set，in ceram．，$\AA$ number of pieces or utensils sufficiently aliks to form a service or set，but net ldentical in decora－
tion：ss，for instance，a number of cups sud sancers of the same or neariy the same form and size，but differing in coler．Such a set may sometines be made up of pleces beught separately；but mere commenly barlequin sets sre mannfactured expressly，ss at the great factories of Sèvres snd Meissen．－Harlequin snake，the coral－snske， Elaps fulvius，snd ather species of this genus：so called from the variegstion of bisck with red or orange harlequin（här＇le－kin or－kwin），v．［＜harle－ quin，n．］I．intrans．To play the droll；make sport by playing ludicrous tricks．
II．trans．To remove as if by a harlequin＇s trick；conjure away．

The kitten，if the humour hit，
the fit．
$M$ ．Green，The Spleen．
harlequinade（här＂le－ki－näd＇），n．［く F．hurle－ quinade；as harlequin + －ade ${ }^{2}$ ．］A kind of pan－ tomime；that part of a pantomime which fol－ lows the transformation of characters，and in which the barlequin and clown play the prin－ cipal parts；hence，buffoonery；a fantastic pro－ cedure．

Ne unity of plan，no decent propriety of character and lequina，could be
lequinade［the reign of Charles II．］．Hallam＇s Const．Hist．
harlequineryt（här＇le－kin－er－i），$n$ ．［＜harlequin + ery．］Pantomime；buffoonery．
The French taste is comedy snd harlequinery．
Richardson，Pameia，IV． 89.
harlequin－flower（här＇le－kin－flou＂èr），$n$ ．A namegiven to species of Sparaxis，an iridaceous plant from South Africa，handsome in cultiva－ tion，with many varieties of different colors． ［Rare．］
harlequinize（här＇le－kin－jz），v．t．；pret．and pp．harlequinized，ppr．harlequinizing．［＜herle－ quin + －ize．］To dress up in fantastio style．
They lunch in the small dining－room．．．It is traves－ ．Broughton，Josn，ii．s．
harlockt，$n$ ．The name of some plant referred to by Shakspere and Drayton；perhaps an error for supposed to be the burdock（Arctium Lappa）． Crown＇d with rank funiter，and furrow weeds，
With harlocks［in some editions hordocks］，hemlock，net－
ties，cuckoo－fiowers．
Shak．，Lear，Iv．4．
The heney－suckle，the harlocke，
The litly，sind the lsdy－smecke．
Drayton，Eclogues，iv．
harlot（här＇lot），n．and a．［＜ME．harlot，a fel－ low，varlet，knave，buffoon，vagabond，$\angle O F$ ． ＊harlot，arlot，7erlot，a vagabond，thief，＝Pr． arlot，a vagabond，$=$ It．arlotto，a glutton，slov－ en（formerly applied also to a hedge－priest）， fem．arlotta，harlot，in mod．E．sense；ML．ar－ lotus，a glutton．Cf．W．herlod，a stripling，lad， Corn．harlot，a rogue（from the E．）．The ap－ par．orig．sense，＇a fellow，gives some color＇ to Skeat＇s proposed derivation，$\leq$ OHG．Rarl （＝AS．ceorl，E．churl＝Icel．karl，E．carl，q．v．） （＝AS．ceorl，E．churl＝Icel．+ F．dim．ot ；but this is very uulikely；OHG． initial $k$ does not change to $h$ or fall off in OF． words．］I．n．1t．A fellow；a varlet；a male servant：often used opprobriously．Compare rarlet．
flore harlotez and hansemene salle helpe bott littille．
Morte Arthure（E．E．．T．S．），I． 2744. He was a gentil harlot and s kynde；
A bettre feiswe shnlde men noght fynde．
Chaucer，Gen．Prel．to C．T．，1． 647.
Ne man，but he and then and such ether false havlols，
praiseth any such preaching．Foxe，Martyrs，W．Thorpe． 2．A woman who prostitutes her body for hire； a prostitute；a common woman．
Jesus saith unto them［the chief priests and elders］，
Verily I say nnto Verily I say unto you，That the publicans snd the harlots go into the kingdom of God before yeu．Mist．xxi．31．

This filthy marriage－hindering Manmen made
The harlot of the cittes．T＇ennysom，Aylmer＇s Field．
II．a．Pertaining to or like a harlot；wanton； lewd；low；base．

Is quite beyond mine arm．Sharlot king．W．
harlot（här＇lot），v，$i_{\text {［ harlot，n．］To pre }}$ tise lewdness with harlots or as a harlot．

They ．．spend their youtb in loitering，bezaling，and harlotting，their studies in naprefitable questions and bar－ harlotize（här＇lot－iz），v．i．；pret．and pp．har－ lotized，ppr．harlötizing．［＜harlot + －ize．］To play the harlot．Warner，Albion＇s England， vi． 30.

2722
harlotry（här＇lot－ri），n．［＜ME．harlotric，く har＇－ lot＋rie，－1＇y．］ 1 t．Clownishness；buffoonery． I visited neuere fiehie men，no fettered folke in puttes； haue icuere［rather］here sn harlotrie，or a somer－game
Or iesynges to laughe st．Piers Plowinan（B），v． 413.
2．Ribaldry；profligacy；profligate practice． To telle his harlotrye I wol not spars．

Chaucer，Friar＇s Tale，1． 30.
3．The trade or practice of prostitation；ha－ bitual or customary lewuness．－ 1 ．

A peevish self－willed harlotry，
One that no perauasion can do good npon． $\operatorname{Shak.,1\text {Hen．IV．，iil．}1.}$
5t．False show ；meretriciousness．
The harlotry of the ormaments．
T．Matthias，Pursuits of Literature．
harm（härm），n．［く ME．harm，herm，く AS． hearm＝OS．harm $=$ OFries．herm（in comp．） $=$ MLG．harm，herm $=$ OHG．haram，insult， mortification，MHG．luarn（not used），G．harm， grief，sorrow，＝Icel．harmr，grief，＝Sw．harm， anger，grief，pity，$=$ Dan．harme，resentment， wrath；prob．$=$ OBulg．sramu $=$ Russ．srame, shame $;$ perhaps $=$ Skt．crama，weariness，toil ［ $\sqrt{ }$ cram，be weary．］1．Physical or material injury；hurt；damage；detriment．
Feire sone Gswein，be stille and wepe no more，for 1 haue not the harme that I sholde dye fore，but hurte I am right sore．

Merlin（E．E．T．S．），1l． 300.
Do thyseif no harm．
Acts xvi． 28
never observed a creater）so litio harm was done，sma no person hurt．Winthrop，Hist．New England，II． 430.
2．Moral injury；evil；mischief；wrong；wrong－ fulness．

For who that loketh all totere，
And woll not see what is behynde，
Ife msie full ofte his harmes Gover，Cont．Amsnt．，$v$
The fault uaknewn is as a thonght unscted； A little harm dene to a great good end
or iswiul policy remains enscted．
Shak．，Lucrece，1． 628. What good sheuld follew this if this were dene？ Whst harm，undone？Deep harm to disobey，
Scctag ohedience is the bond of rule．
Tennyson，Passing of Arthur．
Grievous bodily harm，in law．See grivous．$=$ Syn． 1．Damage，Hurt，etc．（see injury）；prejudice，disadvan
harm（hairm），v．t．［＜ME．harmen，hermen，har－ mien，〈AS．hearmian，hurt，injure，$=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．har－ mān，MIIG．hermen，insult，calumniate，G．hör－ men，affict，grieve，＝Icel．Jarma，bewail， men，affict，grieve，$=$ Icel．harma，bewail，
refl．harmask $=\mathrm{Sw} . h a r m a s=$ Dan．harmes，be vexed；from the noun．］To injure；damage ； inflict injury upon in any way；be detrimen－ tal to．

## Addera thst harmen alle hende bestis．

Richard the Redeless，iil． 17.
We may yet prove successless in our endes vours to live peaceabiy，and may be hated，harmed，
our course of life．Works，I．xxa

Such extremes，I told her，well might harm
The woman＇s csuse． harmala（här＇ma－lä），n．［NL．：see harnel．］ Same as harmel．
harmala－red（här＇mă－lă－red），n．A dye made from harmaline．
harmaline（hảrima－lin），n．［＜harmala＋－ine ${ }^{2}$ ．］ A vegetable alkaloid derived from the husks of the sceds of the harmel，Peganum Harmala． Its chemical formula is $\mathrm{C}_{13} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ．It makes a valuable dye，the harmala－red of commerce． harman（här＇man），n．［See harman－beak，beck－ harman．］1．pll．The stocks．Halliwoell．

To put our stamps［legs］in the Harmans．
Dekker，quoted in N．and Q．，7th ser．，VII． 230.
2．A constable．［Cant．］
The worst have an awe of the harman＇s claw，
And the best will svoid the trap．
Rulwer，The Disowned， 11.
harman－beakt，harman－beck $\dagger$（ $\mathrm{här}^{\prime}$ man－bēk，
－bek），n．Same asbeck－harman．Scott．［Thicves cant．］
harmattan（här－mat＇an），n．［Ax．name．］An intensely dry land－wind felt on the coast of Africa between Cape Verd and Cape Lopez． It prevslis at intervals during December，Jenuary，snd Fehruary，and is charged with s thick dust which obscures
the sun；it withers vegetation snd dries up the skin of the humsn body．During the prevalence of the harmattan the middlie of the dsy is chsracterized by great heat，while
Tbe het Ifarmattan wind had raged ttself out；its how went sileut within me；and the long deafened sonl could now hear．
The harmattan ts known to raise cieuds of dust high
ato tile stmosphere．
Damoin，Voysge of Beagie 1 ．

## harmonic

harmel（här＇mel），n．［＜NL．harmala，＜Ar．har－ mal．］The Syrian or African ruc，Peganum Harmala，from the husks of the sceds of which harmaline is extracted．It is a strong－scented brsnch－ ing herh，with scasiie entire or divided les eses provided The species is widely distributed throughout the Medter－ ranean region sind southern Asia．The seeds are also used medicinsity sa a vernifuge．
harmful（hïrm＇fül），a．［＜ME．harmful，＜AS． ＊hearmful（in comp．hearmfullic）（ $=\mathrm{G}$ ，harm－ voll，full of grief，＝Dan．harmfuld＝Sw．harm－ full，indignant），く hcarm，harm，＋ful，full：see －ful．］Full of harm；hurtful；injurious ；nox－ ious；detrimental；mischievous．

What monstera muster here， face，and harmefull hel（i）ish harts！
Gavcuigne，Steele Glas（ed．Arber），p． 82
With Angeis Gace， Gaigne，Stecie Glas（ed．Arber），p． 82. These，while they sre afrsid of every thing，bring them． seives and the churches in the greatest and most harmful
hazards．
Strype，Abp．Parker，an． 1572 Let ．．．me and my harmful leve ge by． $=$ Syn．Pernicious，bsneful，deleterious，prejudicial． harmfully（härm＇fül－í），adv．In a harmful manner．
A scheler
A scheler ．is better occupied in pisying or sleping
than in spending tyme，not onile vainlie，but also harm－ fullie，in soch s kinds of exercise．

Ascham，The Scholemaster， 1 harmfulness（härm＇fúl－nes），$n$ ．The quality or state of being harmful．
harmin，harmine（här＇miu），$n . \quad[<$ harm（ala）

+ －in ${ }^{2}$ ，－ine ${ }^{2}$ ．Cf．harmaline．］A substance（ $\mathrm{C}_{13}$ $\mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ）derived from harmaline by oxidation， or directly from the seeds of Peganun Harmala． harmless（härm’les），a．［＜ME．harmles（ $=\mathrm{G}$ ． harmlos＝Dan．Sw．harmlös）；〈 harm + －less．］ 1．Free from physical harm；unhurt；undam－ aged；uninjured：as，he escaped harmless．
And was savyd harmlesse by myracie，for the fyer ehpunged in to rosis． $\begin{gathered}\text { Torkingtom，Disrie of Eng．Travell，p．} 47 .\end{gathered}$ 2．Free from loss；free from liability to pay for loss or damage：as，to hold or save one harmiess．
The shipwright will be carefui to gain by his labour，or 3．Free from power or disposition to harm； not hurtful or injurious；innocent：as，a harm－ less snake；harniless play．
By our suffering its［sia＇s］continual spproaches，it be－ gins to sppear to us in a more harmless shape． Bp．Atterbury，Sermens，IL．xxili Amidst his harmless easy jeys
No snxious care invades his hesith．
Dryden，tr．of Horace＇s Epistles， 11. The rabhit fondies bis own harmless face．

Tennyson，Ayimer＇s Field．
To bear one harmlesst，to warrant ene＇s safety．$=8 y$ ． 1．Unbarmed．－3．Ineffensive，unefiending，innocuons，tu－ harmlessly（lärm＇les－li），$a d v$ ．In a harmless manner；without inflicting or receiving injury． Religion does not censure or exclude
Unnumbered pleasures harmlessly puraned．
Cowper，Retirement，1． 784.
harmlessness（härm＇les－nes），u．The charac－ ter or state of being harmless．
But I dare，sir，svow that the harmlessness of our prin－ ctples is net more iegible in our profession than th our Tocut off all occaion susptcion as tonchinc the harm To cut off all occasion of suspicion as tonching the harm－ lessness of his doctrines，he would willingly give any one
the netes of all his sermons．Southey，Bunyan，p． 49.
 harmony．The genera so called are named af－ ter Harmonia in Gr．myth．，daughter of Ares （Mars）and Aphrodite（Venus），and wife of Cad－ mus：see harmony．］1．In anat．，a kind of suture between two immovable bones which are ap－ posed and fitted to each other by a border or narrow surface plane and smooth or nearly so， as that between opposite maxillary or palatal as that between opposite maxillary or palatal
bones．The name is applicable both to the mode of suturing and to the suture thus made． Also called harmony．
The outer snd lower edge of which［the basisphenoid］ jolns，by as sort of harmonia，with the inner and lower
edge of the tympanic．
Uuxley，Anst．Vert．，p． 376 ． 2．［cap．］In entom．，a genus of ladybirds，of the family Caccinellide，containing such as $\boldsymbol{H}$ ．picta． Mulsant，1846．－3．［cap．］A genus of crusta－ Mulsant，1846．－3．［cap
ceans．Haswell， 1879 ．
ceans．Haswell，1879．$\quad$ ．and $n$ ．$\quad[=$ F．har－ monique $=$ Pr．armonic $=\mathrm{Pg}$. harmonico $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． armónico $=\mathrm{It}$ ．armonico（cf．D．G．harmonisch ＝Dan．Sw．harmonisk），＜L．harmonicus，\＆Gr． ápиоvкó，harmonic，musical，snitable（rá dp $\mu o-$ $\nu \iota \alpha \dot{\alpha}$ or $\dot{\eta} \dot{\alpha} \rho \mu о \nu \varkappa \hbar$ ，the theory of sounds，music），

## harmonic

taining or relating to harmony of sounds; of or pertaining to musio; in general, coucordaut; consonant; in music, specifically, pertaining to harmony, as distinguished from melody and rhythn.

## With heavenly touch of instrumental sounds,

 In full harmonic number join'd, their songs Milton, P. L., iv. 687. Forever seeking out and rescuing from dim dispersionthe raritles of melodic and harmonic form. Nineteenth Century, XIII. 441. 2. In acoustics, noting tho secondary tones which accompany the primary tone in a complex musical tone. See II., 1.

The sounds of the Eolian harp are produced by the dlvision of suitsbly stretched strings into a grester or less them.

Tyndall, Sound, lil.
3. In math., involving or of the nature of the harmonic mean; similar to or constructed upon the principle of the harmonio curve. The frst appllcation of the adjective harmonic (in Greek) to mathehave heen used by Archytas, a contemporary of Plato. when the first divided by the third is equal to the quotient of the excess of the first over the second divided by the excess of the second over the third; or, otherwise metical mean of the reciprocals of the first and third, the second number is said to be the harmonic mean of vibratlog string stopped at half its length gsve the octis of the original note, and stopped at two thirds of monic proportion, and as this phrase arose among the Pythagoreans, the word harmonic has al ways leeenheld to hsve reference here to thisfsct (although Nicomachus explains It otherwlse, from the propertlea of the cube, as aphovia, or norm). The harmonic proportion or ratio, as
thus deflned, playa a conslderable part in modern geometry as an importsnt case of the anharmonic ratio, and hss given rise to the phrasee hormonic axis, center, pencil,
etc. (See below.) A harmonic curve is the figure of a vibrathg atring. It can assume many forms, but all msy be regarded as derived, by summatlon of displacements, from aimple harmonic curves, or curves of sines. The harmonics, which is oue of the grest engines of mathemstical snalysis. This givea the phrases harmonic analy-
4. In anat., forming or formed by a harmonia: as, a harmonic articulation or suture.

Also harmonical.
Center of the harmonic mean of a number of points A, $B, C$, etc., In a line with reference to another point, $O$,

$$
\frac{M A}{O A}+\frac{M B}{O B}+\frac{M C}{O C}+\text { etc., }=0
$$

Harmonic analysis. (a) In math., the calcuins of harmonic functions; especially, the calculation of the constants involved in the expreeaion of a phenomenon as a the harmonic structure of a plece.- Harmonic arithmetic, the arithmetic of musical intervals, - Harmonic articulation. See def. 4, above. - Harmonic axis, a ray the intersection of which with any curve is the harmonic rays of \& plane pencil. This term was introduced by rays of s plane pencil. This term was introduced by
Mscisurin. - Harmonic center of the nth order, of a nscisurin- Harmonic center of the nth order, of a ed from the distances of the points of which it is the harmonlc center, and if all products of $n$ of these differences be added, the sum is zero.- Harmonic conics, two conics, $(s, b, c, f, g, h)(u, v, w) 2$ and $(A, B, C, F, G, H)(x, y$,
$z)^{2}$, auch thst $a A+b B+c C+f F+g G+h H=0 .-$ Harmonic conjugates. See conjugate. - Harmonic curve. See curve- - Harmonic division of a line, the division of a line by four pointa forming two pairs of harmonic monic figuration, in music: (a) A melodic figuration produced by using in auccession the ton

(b) The amplification of a harmonic passage by the introdnction of passing-notes, etc.-Harmonic flute. See of terms each the product of a function into the aine of a varisble angle, these angles being in arithmetical progression; the general formula being $\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n} \cos (n b t-c)$. Also, an analogous function of two or three Independent varisbles,- Harmonic marik, in musical notation circle ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ) placed over a note that is to be played so as to prodnce a harmontc tone.- Harmonic mean, the recipquantities concerned. - Harmonic modulation. See modulotion.- Harmonic note. See hormonic tone.in a point po as to divide harmonically every fourth line lylng in the same plsne,- Harmonic progression, in arithmetical progression: so called becsuse they are pro-
portional to the lengtha of a string vilorating to the harportional to the lengths of a string vilbrating to the har-sion.-Harmonic proportion, the proportion existing harmontc progresalon.-Harmonic recd. See harmonic

2723
stop.- Harmonic row, four points forming two pairs of
 they are themselves complex. - Harmonic triad, in music, a major triad. See triad. - Harmonic triads, 1 n math. two triads of points, aba, $A B C$, taken on the same line, $\mathrm{CA}+\mathrm{aB}$. $\mathrm{bA} . \mathrm{cC}+\mathrm{aA}, \mathrm{bC}, \mathrm{cB}=0$. Simple harmonic
function, aharmonic function consistingof asingle term. function, a harmontic function consisting of a singlite term. -Simple harmonic motion, a motion expressible as a monic motion or harmonic vibration.
II. n. 1. In acoustics: (a) A secondary or collateral tone involved in a primary or fundamental tone, and produced by the partial vibration of the body of which the complete vibration gives the primary tone. Nearly every tone contains several distinct harmonics, whtch are alwsys taken rom a typical seriex of tooneath the wibration-numbers of which, beginning with that of the fundamental tone, are
proportional to the serics $1,2,3,4,5,6,7$, etc. The Interproportional to the serics $1,2,3,4,5,6,7$, etc. The inter-
val from the fundsmental tone to the first harmonte ss, therefore, an octsve; to tho aecond, an octave and a fifth to the thrd, two octaves; to the fourth, two octaves and a sixth, two octaves and somewhat less than a minor seventh; to the seventh, three oc.
taves; etc. (See illnstration)
taves; etc. (See illustration.)
Harmonics
result fron the clasticity of the tone-producling body, which lesdo it to vibrate, not only entire, but in Its
allquet parta; thus, a vlolnnstring tends to vibrate through. at the aame time in each of its halves, thirds, quarters, etc.
 The vibration of the whole, de-
ing mach the greater, glves the Fundamental. primary or fundamental tone; whlle the several partisl vibitch, give the harminikh raptdy in force se they rise In pitch, give the harmonics. In a given tone the harmonhut for precise and minute analysia specislly construct ed resonators are necessary. Tuning.forks and large topped organ-pipes give only insigniflcant harmonics; certsin reed-instruments, 1 lke the clarinet, glve only belected sets of harmonics, as the second, fourth, sixth, etc.; of harmonles. What is technically known as quality or iombre in a tone is due to the number and the relstive strength of the harmonica contained in it. Different instrumenta and voices are thus distingulshed from esch In the voice, in partlcular, the essential difference between different vowel-sounds is a matter of harmonics. In any tone the lower harmonica are strictly consonant both with the primary tone and with each other: hence the use in the organ of mutstion-and mixture-atops, whereby the consoMany of the higher harnonics, on the other hand, are strongly dlssonant both with the primary tone and with each other: hence the discordant quality of auch instrumenta as cymbals, and the pecullar construction of the pianoforte, whereby dissonant harmonica are auppreased. In instruments of the vtol and harp clssses very beautiIul effects are produced ly suppressing the primary tone,
leaving one set of Its harmonics to sound alone. Such lesving one set of Its harmonics to sound alone. Such
tones are called harmonic tones, or simply harmenics tones ara called harmonic tones, or simply harmonics
(though they are themsel ves compounded of a primary tone and its harmonics). In instruments of the trumpet class, like the horn, all the tones ordinarily used are really harmonice of the natural tone of the tube, and are produced by varying the pressure of the breath and the instruments of the wood-wind group. Harmonics are also called overtones. All the tones, primary and secondary, ened partiol the constitution of an actual tone are often callthe first partiol, and the harmonics the umper partials. (b) A harmonic tone.-2. In math. a function expressing the Nowtonian potential of a point iu terms of its coördinates.-Artificial harmonic, natural harmonic. See harmonic ene, under I.Grave harmonic,

## harmonics

tional tone, under tone.-Sectorial harmonic, a spherical parace-harmonic the axes or which me equidistant the functlon of $x, y$, and $z$ whlch satitffles Laplactagentor A solld harmonic usually expresses the potentlal due to palrs of equsily and infinitely attracting and repelling pointa placed infnitely nesr to one another. - Spherical Spherical surface-harmonit, or Laplace's coeficient, an expression of the variatlon of the potential over the surfactence of \& certaln sphere. It is obtalned by taking the product of the cosines of the angular datances of the vailsble polnt from some of these axes, together with the cosines of the angular distances of pairs of the other axes, until each axia has been ased once, and once only, in forming the product, and then monic, a spherical sortace-harmonic which has all tis monic, a spher
harmonica (här-mon'i-kä), $n$. [NL., fem. of L. harmonicus, musical: see harmonic.] 1. Same as musical glasses (which see, under glass).-2. A musical toy consisting of a set of small metallic reeds so mounted in a case that theymay be played by the breath, certain tones being produced by expiration, others by inhalation. Also called harmonicon-- Somzee's harmonica, a device for preventing accidenta from ire-damp in a mine. so regulated that while the air remaina pure the fiame is silent, hut when ita denalty la altered by the mixtare of a certain proportion of fire-damp It gives a muslcal tone, as in the chemlcal harmonicon.
harmonical (här-mon'i-kal), a. [< harmonic + -al.] Same as harmonic.
It were but a phsntasticall deulse and to no purpose at of those barbarous agee.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 11. After every three whole notes, nature requireth, for all
harmonical use, one half note to be interposed. harmonically (här-mon'i-kal-i), adv. 1. In a harmonic manner; harmoniously; specifically, in music, in a manner suitable to the rules of harmony, as distinguished from melodically or rhythmically.
Plato therefore intending to declare harmonically the harmony of the four elements of the soul, in each that according to muslcall proportion.
2. In acoustics, by or in harmonics. S. 1022 monic, n., 1.
They may heat absorbent gases, such as ammonla, and if the incident beam be iotermittent or harmonicalty variA. Daniell, Physics, 3. In math., iu a harmonic relation. Thns, two gegments, $A B, N N$, of the same straight line are sald to
be harmonically sitnated when $A M I . B N+A N . B M I=0$.
The three diagonals of a four-side cut esch other har4. In anat., so as to make a harmonia.
harmonichord (här-mon'i-kôrd), n. [< Gr. ai $\rho$ $\mu o v i a$, harmony, $+\chi o \rho \delta \dot{\text {, }}$, a chord.] A musical instrument having a keyboard and strings like a pianoforte, in which the tone is produced by the pressure against the strings of small revolving wooden wheels covered with resined leather. The tone resembles that of a violin. The principle of the Also called piano-viotin, viotin-piano, tetrachordon, zan. Also called $p$
orphica, etc.
harmonici (här-mon'i-sī), n.pl. In anc. music, theorists who reached harmonic rules by induction from subjective aural effects, as opposed to canonici, or those who deduced rules from a mathematical theory of intervals. Also called harmonists, and, from their leader (Aristoxenus, a Gresk peripatetic philosopher, a disciple of Aristotle), Aristoxenians.
harmonicism (här-mon'i-sizm), $n$. The state of being in harmonic proportion.
harmonicon (här-mon'i-kon), n.; pl. harnonica
 musical: ses harmonic.] 1. See harmonica, 2. -2. An orchestrion.-3. An acoustical apparatus consisting of a flame of hydrogen burning in a glass tube so as to produce a musical tone. See singing-flame. The principle has been used in a musical Instrument, *ometimea criled chemharmonics (här-mon'ils),
harmonics (här-mon iks), n. [Pl. of harmonic, after Gr. ap $\mu$ ovtкa, the theory of sounds, music,
neut. pl. of dpuoviкós: see harmonic.] 1. The science of musical sounds: a department of acoustics. [Rare.]
During the era in which mathematics and astronomy were and advancing, rational mechanics msde its becond atep; and something wse done towards giving a quant
tative form to hydrostatics, optics, and hamnonics.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress,
2. The mathematical theory of harmonics (see harmonic, $n ., 2$ ), or the development of expressions for the Newtonian potentials.

## harmonious

harmonious（här－mō＇ni－us），a．［ $=\mathrm{F}$ ．harme－ nicux $=$ Pg．harmonioso $=$ Sp．It．armoniose，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． harmonia，harmony：see harmony．］1．Exhibit－ ing harmolly or being in harmony；having parts， cordant each with the others，so that all taken together constitute a consistent or an estheti－ cally pleasing whole；alse，being iu harmony or concord with something else；congruous．
What is harmonious and proportionabie is true．
Shaftesbury，Misc．Reflectiona，fii． 2
God hath made tha intellectual worid harmoniour snd
besutiful without ns．
2．Specifically，in music，concordant ；conso－ nant；symphouious；agreeable to the ear．See harmony．

Thoughts，that voluntary mova
Marmonious numbers．
Mitton P．L．，tii． 38.
The Samian＇s great Eojian lyre，
Ita wondrous and harmonious atring
In aweet vibration，sphere by sphere．
nation occultation of
3．Marked by harmony in action or feeling； acting or living in concord；peaceable；friend－ ly：as，harmonious goverument；a harmonions family．

And in the long hammonious years May some dim touch of earthly thing Surprise thee ranging with thy peers． Cennyson，In \temoriam，xjiv．
Harmonions motion，the motion of a vibrating body． For harmonious motion the eara were made． Dee，Pref．to Enciid（1570） $=$ Syn．2．Melodioua，duicet，tuncfui．－3．Amicabie，bro－
harmoniously（här－mō＇ni－us－li），adv．In a
harmonious manner；with harmony；with ac－ harmonious manner；with harmony；with ac－ cord or concord．
harmoniousness（här－mōni－ns－nes），n．The character or condition of being harmonious． harmoniphon（liar－mon＇i－fon），n．［くGr．ap $\mu o-$ via，harmony，＋$\phi s v \eta$ ，sound．］A musical in－
strument consisting of a series of free metallic reods inserted in a tube like that of a clarinet， the wind being supplied by the breath through a mouthpiece，and its admission to the reeds be－ ing controlled by a keyboard like that of the pianoforte．
harmonisation，harmonise，ctc．See harmo－ nization，etc．
harmonist（har＇mō－nist），n．［＜harmon－y＋ －ist．］1．One skilled in the principles of mu－ sical harmony；also，a musical composer．

The towering headiands，crowned with mist，
Their feet among the biljows，know
That Ocean is a mighty harmionitit．
ordsicorth，Power of Sound，xii． A musician may be a very skiful harmonist and yet be
deficient in the talenta of melody air，and expression． Adam Smith，The Imitative Arts，$j$ in． 2．pl．Same as harmonici．－3．One who shows the agreement or harmony between correspond－ ing passages of different authors；specifically， a writer of a haimony of the four gospels．
Ont of a dread to admit the slighteat inaccuracies in the Gospels，the II armonist convert tha evangejical history Into a grotesque piece of moaaic．

G．P．Jisher，Begin．of Christianity，p． 406. 4．［cap．］A member of a communistic reli－ gious body organized by George Rapp in Wuir－ temberg on the model of the primitive church， and conducted by him to Pennsylvania in 1803 their settlement there was called Harmony （whence their name）．They removed to New Har mony in Indiana in 1815，but returned to Pennsylvanja in 1825 ，and formed the township of Economy on the Ohio
near Pittsburgh，andlater anew village of Harmony．They oear Pittsburgh，and later a new village of Harmony．They are communistic，holding all property in common；they that the aecond coming of Christ and the millepolum ara near at hand，and that nitimatejy the whole human
will be saved．Aiso called Rappist and Economite．
harmonistic（här－mō－nis＇tik），a．［＜harmonist $+-i e$.$] 1．Pertaining to or of the nature of$ harmony．Specifically－2．Pertaining to a harmony or reconciliation of apparently con－ flicting passages，as in different literary works， systems of law，etc．
The effect of the harmonistic assumption ．．．is to lead to s mechanical conbination of two or more rejations． G．P．Fisher，Begin．of Christianity，p． 405. The systematization of the law，by meana of a harmo－ nistic exegesis，which songht to gather up every prophetic the worid＇a history．

Enyc．Brit．，XVI． 54. harmonium（här－mō＇ni－um），n．［NL．，＜Gr． ápuóviov，neut．of ápuóvtos，harmonious，くdjouovia， harmony：see harmony．］One of the forms of the reed－organ（which see）．The essential differ－ ence between the harmonium and the so－called American pressed by the betlows and thence driven out through the
reeds，whife in the latter the beflows produce a vacaum Into which the outside air is drawn through the reeda，
Harmonium is the naual term in Eogiand aud France for
harmonization（här＂mọ̄－ni－zā＇shọn），n．［＜har－ monize＋－ation．］The act of harmonizing，or the state of being harmonized．Also spelled harmonisation．
The ifife of the social organism muat，as an end，rank above the livea of its units．These two ends are not har
monjons at the outset；and though the tendency monjons at the outset；and though the tendency la towards H．Spencer，Data of Ethics，p．134．
harmonize（här＇mọ̄－niz），v．；pret．and pp．har－ monized，ppr．harmonizing．［＝F．harmoniser $=$ Sp．armonizar $=$ Pg．harmonisar $=\mathrm{It}$ ．armoniz－ zare；as harmony + －ize．］I．intrans．To be in harmony．（a）In music，to form a concord；agree in sounda or musical effect．（b）To agree in action，adap． tation，or effect．
Magnificent versification and ingenious combinations rely harmonise with tha expression of deep feefing Macaulay，Dryden．
At Sebenico we sea side by side s bit in one styje and a bit in the other［Gothic and Renaissance］，and yet the two （c）To agres in sense or parport．（d）To sgres in sentj－ ment or feeling ；be at pesce one with snother．＝Syn．To agree，sccord，correspond，taily，square，chime，comport．
II．trans．1．To make harmonious；adjust in fit preportions；canse to agree；show the harmony or agreement of ；reconcile centradic－ tions between．

Various attempts to harmonize the views of the partjea proved abortive

Foolsey，Introd．to Inter．Law，App．Ii．，p． 429. 2．To make musically harmonions；combine according to the laws of counterpoint；also，to set accompanying parts to，as an air or melody： as，a harmenized song．

A music harmonizing our wild cries
Tennyson，ses Dreams
Also spelled harmonise．
armonizer（här＇mō－nī－zér），$n$ ．One who har－ monizes；a harmonist．Also spelled harmo－ niser．
harmonometer（här－mṑ－nom＇e－tèr），n．［Irreg． ＜Gr．©́puovia，harmony，＋uétpov，a measure．］ An instrument or monochord for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds．It often con－ sists of a single string stretched over movable bridges．
harmony（här＇mō－ni），$u$ ；pl．harmonies（－niz）． ［＜ME．harmonie，armony，〈OF．harmonie，F． harmonic $=\operatorname{Pr}$ ．armonia $=\mathrm{Sp} . \operatorname{armonia}=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． harmoma $=$ It．armona $=$ D．harmomy $=$ G．har monie＝Sw．Dan．harmoni，〈 L．harmonin，〈 Gr． ápuovia，a concord of sounds，music，a system of music，esp．the octave－system；personified， Harmonia，Music，companion of Hebe（Youth）， the Graces and the Hours，daughter of Ares and Aphrodite，and wife of Cadmus（see harmenia）； a particular use of apرovia，a joining，joint，pro－ portion，order，rule，pattern，cf．גj $\rho \mu$ es，a fitting， joining，a a $\mu \dot{\langle } \zeta \varepsilon \nu$, fit together，join，set in order，
 etc．］1．A combination of tones that is pleas－ ing to the ear；concord of sounds or tones．
He［the angler］hereth the melodyous armony of fows es．
Grit pitie was，to helr and se
Battle of Harlaw（Child＇s Ballads，VII．182． O mighty－mouth＇d inventor of harmonies，

Tennyson，Milton．
2．Especially，in music：（a）Music in general， regarded as an agreeable combination of tones． or related tones；a concord．（e）Specifically， a common chord or triad．See triad．It is tonic When based directly on tha tonic or key－note，dominant
when based on the dominsnt or fifth tone of the key． （d）The entire chordal structure of a picce，as distinguished from its melody or its rhythm． Harmony ia too－part，hree－part，four－part，etc．，according false，according to its observance of eatabisished rules of chord－formation and voice－progresston．It is aimple when not more than one of the essential tones of tha chords ts donbled，compound when two or more of those tones ars doubled；compound harmony requires mors than four voice－parts．It is elose when the voice－parts lie sa close to－ gether as the structure of the chords will allow；diopersed， extended，open，or spread，when they are so separated that
by transposition of an octave any one would fall between two others．It is plain when only essential tonea are used and when derived chords are but aparingiy fntroduced； figured，when augpensions，anticipations，passing－notes， etc．，are used for melodic and rhythmic variety，or when foreign tones are frequently introduced．It is diatonic when only the tones of a given key are used，chromatic When other tonea also appear．It is pure when performed in pare intonation，tempered when periormed in tempered
intonation．（e）The science of the structure，
relations，and practical combination of chords ： the fundamental branch of the science of musi－ cal composition．It regards conıposition rather ver tically than horizontally，noting especially the chorda in nsture or relationa affect the valus and interreiation of the successiva chords．It treats of the fofiowing topica intervels，consonant or dissonant，typical or derived，per－ fect，major，minor，diminiahed，or augmented；chords，
both triads and zeventh－chords，$t$ typical and derived（with their inversionz），major，minor，diminished，and ang mented，with their esthetic value both independently sna comparatively；voice－progression，from chora to chord， direct，obsique or opposic，pure or false，inciuding the ticipations，passing－notes，and all other meiodic interfer－ ences with regujar chords，inciuding flguration；tomality or keyship，with special regard to the relations of the tonic and dominant chords，to the use of derived chords， and to the formation of cadences；modulation，or the asteration of tonality by the ase of tonea foreign to the original key，with the classification of key－refationshipa； horough－bass，the science of indicating harmonic facts by figures snd signs appended to tha notes of a given counterpoint，and regarded as the more ejementary branch of composition；but historically connterpoint preceded it by some centuriea．Itarmony in the modern senae did not become possible untii between 1550 and 1000 ，when the esthettc valne of chorda as auch was recognzed for the first time in scientific music．Its development since that time has been ateady and radically important to musical history．Its rujes have been modifled more or less so aa to admit to usage，under certain conditions， regarded as entirely impermissible．The growt th in strumental music，cspecialiy of that for the organ and pisnoforte，has conaiderabiy influenced the conception of harnonic canons，Jeading them away from the simplicity originally derived from a purejy vocal atandard．Acous－ tical researchea have also，from time to ifme，led to rear－ rangements of farmonic msterial．The great body of harmonic principies is now aubatsntially sccepted by all for a thorough scfence of composition or a just method of criticfam．Numerous efforta have been made by the pro－ founder musical theorists to discover more comprehen－ sive principies of composition from which the ordinary rules of harmony may be deduced，but with as yet but ancertain practical result．
3．Any arrangement or combination of related palts or elements that is consistent or is es－ thetically pleasing；agrecment of particulars according to some standard of consistency or of the esthetic judgment ；an accordant，agree－ able，or suitable conjunction or assemblage of details；concord；congruity．Harmony is to be distinguished from symmetry：thus，in a symmetrical builiding，two opposite wings are exactly fdentical，though usualy with the architecturaj memhers in inverse order， identical in $s$ singie detail，if they balance esch other so as to form，taken together，a plessing and consistent whole．

All men in ahape I did so tar excel
（The parta in me auch harmony did bear），
That her perfection she had pisced he
Drayton，Pierce Oaveston．
The qualities of the active and the contemplative the writer into a rare and exquisite harmony．

Macaulay，Machiavelii．
What we call the progress of knowledge ia the bringing of Thoughts into hamnnyy with Things；and it implies with Thinge，or in very incomplete harmony with them． II．Spencer，Irjn．of Bioj．，\＆ 110 4．Accord，as in action or feeling；agreement， as in sentiment or interests；concurrence；good understanding；peace and friendship．

Harmony to behold in wedded pair
More grateful than harmonjous sound to the ear．
Milion，P．L．，vifi． 605.
Thus harmony and family accord
Thus harmony and family
Cowper，Task，vi． 379.
No States cherished greater harmony，both of principle and feeling，than Massachusetts and South Caroina．
D．Webster，Repiy to Hayne
5．A collation of parallel passages from differ ent works treating of the same subject，for the purpose of showing their agreement and of ex－ plaining their apparent discrepancies．Speciff－ ifo and ministry of Jesus Christ，presented in the fan gusge of the gospel narratives，so brought together as to present sa nearly ss possible the true chronological order with the different accounts of the same transactions placed sida by side to supplemeot one another．（b）A table in which refereoces to the different gospel narratives are 6．In anated in parailel columns．
6．In anat．，same as harmania，1．－Constablished harmony．See constablish．－Essential harmony，in music：（a）The harmony of a composition when reduced
to jts aimplest form by the omission of all decorative mat－ er．（ $b$ The tonic dominant，and subdominant triads of a major key．－Harmony or music of the spheres，ac cording to tha fancy of Pythagoras and his school，a mu aic，mperceptibie to human ears，prorinced uy the move motions to conform to certain fixed laws which conid be expresaed in numbers，corresponding to the number which give the harmony of sounds．The aeven

## harmony

And after shewede he hym the nyme speris（spheres）；
And after that the melodye herde he that cometh of thilke spcris thryes thre， That welle is of musik and melodye
In this world here，and cause of armonye． Look how the floor of heaven Is thick fulaid with patines of bright gold． There＇s not the amallest orb which thon behold＇st But in his motlon like an angel sings， Still quiring to tho young－eyed cherut But，whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth groasly close it iu，we cannot hear it Shak．，M1．of V．，v．I．
Harmony Society．See Harmonist，4．－Preëstab－ explained theny，the doctrine of Leibnitz by wher，as dis． tinct substances，and the facta of our knowledge of the material world．IIe supposed the universe to consist of monads，or self－contained beings，which cannot act oue upon another，each state of every monad being determined solely by its preceding statea，but al the same time he as－ explain the fact that the succession of statea of any one moned，as a human mind，actually corresponds to the snc－ ceasion of atates in other monads，and that thus the men－ tal pleture of the eventa of the external world is a true one，he assumed that a certain harmony（the preestab． lished harmony）was established in the beginning by God among the monads．＝Syn．2．Melody，Rhythm，etc．See euphony．－4．Correapondence，consistency，congruity； amity．
harmost（här＇most），n．［＜Gr．ápuootク́h，gover－ nor，く apuóکecv，set in order，regulate：see har－ mony．］In Gr．antiq．，the title of the governors appointed by the Laccdæmonians，during their supremacy after the Peloponnesian war，over subject or conquered towns；hence，in general， a military governor of a colony or province．
When sparta conquered another Greek clty，she sent a harmost to govern it like a tyrsnt in other words she vir． tually enslaved the aubject city．

J．Fiske，Amer．Pol．Ideas，p． 75.
 joint，$+\tau \hat{\varepsilon} \mu \nu \varepsilon v, \tau \alpha \mu \varepsilon i v$, cut．］A mineral belong－ ing to the zeolite group，commonly occurring in cruciforin twin crystals which vary in color from white to yellow，red，or brown．It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and barium．Sometimes called cross－stone and andreolite．
harn（härn），a and $n$ ．［A dial．contr．of hard－
$e n^{2}$ ．］I．$a$ ．Made of coarse linen．
II．$n$ ．A very coarse kind of linen．
Her cutty aark $0^{\circ}$ Palaley harn，
That while a lassie she had worm
Burns，Tam o＇Shanter．
harness（här＇nes），n．［＜ME．harneis，harneys， herneys，etc．，〈 OF．harnas，harnois，hernois， F ． harnais $(>$ Pr．arnes $=\mathrm{Sp}$. arnés $=\mathrm{Pg}$. arnez $=\mathrm{It}$ ． arnese $=$ D．harnas $=$ G．harnisch $=$ Sw． harnesk $=$ Dan．harnisk），armor，〈 Bret．harnez，armor，old iron，〈 Bret．houarn，pl．hern，iron，＝W．haiarn $=$ Ir．iaran $=$ Gael． iarunn，iron，$=$ AS．isen，E． iron：see iron．The W．harnais，harness，trap－ pings，is from E．］1．The defensive armor and weapons of a soldier，especially of a knight；in general，and especially in modern poetical use， a suit of armor．The trappings of the war－horse are early name for hody－armor ol all kinds．Modern writers have tried to discriminate between harnesa as the armor of the eleventh，twelfth，and thirteenth centuries and fifteenth centuries；but armor is the modern Enslish word for defenaive gramenta of all sorts，and harness in this aense is a poetical archaism．
Whan thel were alle come to the loude thei were right gladde，and trussed thelre harneys，and lepe on theire $I$ can remember that I buckled his harnea when he went Blackheath fielde，Lalimer， 1 st Sermon bef．Edw．VI

Ring the alarum－bell：－Blow wind ：conse wrack
t least we＇ll die with harnesa on our back
Shak．，Macbeth，v． 5
They quitted not their harnesa bright，
Nelther by dsy，nor yet by nigh
Scott，L．of L．M．．，1． 4.
2．Clothing；dress；garments．［Rare．］－3．The working－gear or tackle of a horse，mule，ass， for draft；the straps，collar，bridle，lines，traces， etc．，put upon a draft－animal to enable it to work and to guide its actions．See cut in next column．
Another of these disgnised peasants cuta the hairness of
Coryat，Crudlties，I． 21
Hence－4．Figuratively，working－tackle of any kind；an equipment for any kind of labor；also， that which fits or makes ready for labor：as，his duties keep him constantly in the harness．
It the soul］arouses itzelf at last from these endear－ ments，as toys，and puts on the harness，and aspires to vast and nimersal aims．

Emerson，Love
5．The apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp－threads are shifted alternately to form


## lorse＇s Harness．


 23．cupper ； 2 ，
the shed．It consists of the heddles and their means of support and motion．Also called mounting．－6．The mechanism by which a large bell is suspended and tolled．－ 7 ．Temper；hu－ mor：alluding to the behavior of a horse in harness．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］－Harness of armst，a complete sult of armor．－To die in harness． See diel．
harness（här＇ncs），v．t．［＜ME．herneyscn，her－ neschen，＜OF．harnascher，harness；from the noun．］1．To dress in armor；equip with ar－ mor for war，as a man or horse．［Archaic．］
Few of them were harneased，and for the most part all nexpert and vnskllfull in the feates of warre．

Hakluyt＇s Voyages，II． 24
Full fifty years，harness＇d in rugged steel，
has endur＇d the biting winter＇s blaat． Harness the horses；an
forth with your helmets．

Jer．xlvi． 4.
$2 \dagger$ ．To fit out；equip；dress．
Harneysed wel，and schargay daggere
Harneysed wel，and scharp az poynt of spere． 11. Ryse on morwe up erly
Out of thy bedde，and harneyse the
Er evere dawnyng thou maist se.

Rom．of the Rose，1． 2047.
His clothinge was ．Girde with a girdell harnesshed， and he was longe and broun and a blakke berde，and his
heed bare with－oute coyfe．Merlin（E．E．T．S．），ii． 279 ． 3f．To equip or furnish for defense．
They saw the camp of the heathen，that it was atrong， and well harnessed，and compassed round about with horse
4．To put harness or working－tackle on，as a horse．－5．To fit up or put together with metal morsentings．［Rare．］
They［wooden drinking－cups］were hooped and mounted or harnessed in ailver．Archceol．Inst．Jour．，XXXIV． 300 6．To fasten to a boat by the toggle－iron and tow－line，as a whale
harness－board（här＇nes－börd），n．The com－ pass－board of a loom．
harness－cask（här＇nes－kåsk），n．A cask，usu－ ally in the form of the frustum of a cone，fas－ tened on the deck of a vessel to receive the salt beef and pork for daily consumption．Also called harness－tub．
Some thieves went aboard the smack，．．and hreak ing open a harness cask on deck，stole sbout one cwt．of harness－clamp（här＇nes－klamp），n．A saddlers＇ vise for holding leather while it is stitched．
harnessed（här＇nest），p，$a$ ．Narked with streaks of color，as if wearing a harness：as，the har nessca antelope，Tragelaphus scriptus．P．L． Selater．
harnesser（här＇nes－ér），$n$ ．One who harnesses．
harness－maker（här＇nes－mā＂kér），$n$ ．One whose trade is the making of harness．
harnessmentt（här＇nes－ment），n．［＜harness＋ －ment．］Equipment．Davies．
To every knlght he allowed or gave 100 shillings for hts harnesaements．IIolland，tr．of Camden＇s Britaln，p． 174 harness－plate（här＇nes－plät），n．The electro－ plated metal－work used in fine harness，as bits rings，buckles，etc．
harness－tub（här＇nes－tub），n．Same as harness－ elusk．
harness－weaver（här＇nes－wē＂vèr），n．A wea－ ver omployed in the manufacture of the more complicated patterns of shawls，etc．［Scotch．］ harn－pan（härn＇pan），n．［＜ME．herupanne， hernepanne（＝MILG．herncpanne；ef．MLG． panne $=$ Dan．pande $=\mathrm{SW}$ ．panna，the fore liead）；＜harn－s＋pan．］The brainpan；the skull．［Old Eng．and Seotch．］

## harp

He］hlttes hym on the hede，that the helme bristis； Hurttes his herne－pane an haunde－brede large！
Morte Arthure（E．E．T．S．），1． 2229.

Be he dead，be he livhig，wi＇my brand
Itl clagh his harus frae his harn－pat
I11 clash his harus irae his harn－pan！ Chitd Reveand（Child＇s Ballade，1．250）．
harns（härnz），n．pl．［＜ME．hernes，＜late AS． harnes（Chron．A．D．1137），pl．，$=$ D．hersens $=$ harnes（Chirn．A．D．hime，G．hl．，$=$ D．hersens $=$ OHGarni $=$ Sw．hjerna $=$ Dau．hjerne，the brain； cf．Icel．Ijarsi，pron．hjassi，$=$ Sw．hjesse＝Dan． isse，the crown of the head；＝Skt．girsan，the head；allied to L．cerebrum，the brain，Gr．кd́pa， кápqvov，the head，крaviov，the skull，cranium， Skt．ciras，head．］Brains．［Old Eng．and Scotch．］

And of hys hedo he brake the bone，
The harnes lay uppon the stone．（Hallivell．）
M．Hurl．，1701，f．34．（Hall
harnser，harnsey（härn＇sèr，－si），n．Dialectal corruptions of heronsew．
harowt，interj．See harrove3．
harp（härp），n．［＜ME．harpe，＜AS．hearpe $=$ D．harp $=$ MLG．harpe，herpe $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．harpha， MHG．harpfe，G．harfe $=$ Tcel．harpa $=$ Sw， harpa $=$ Dan．harpe $=$ Goth．＊harpo（not re－ corded，but inferred from the derived LL．har－ pa，＞It．arpa，arpe，Sp．Pg．Pr．arpa，F．harpe）， a harp；root unknown．Not connected with Gr．âp $\rho \eta$ ，a sickle．］1．A musical instru－ ment with strings which are played by being plucked with the fin－ gers．The modern orchestral harp consists of a wooden irame somewhat triangular in
shape，on which are strunt shape，on which are strung
nearly fifty strings of varying jength．The frame comprises the pedestal，supporting the whole and containing the ped－ ala；the large hollow oack，with
the soundooard，in which are inserted the lower enda of the gtrings；the neck，with the wrest pins to which the upper ed，and bearing the mechs－ nism operated by the pedals： and the pillar，supporting the outer end of the neck，and con－ taining the pedal－rods．The stringa are of catgut，colored go as to be readily diatin－ guished from each other ；the loweat eight are wound with
light wire．They gre tuned light wire．They are tuned diatonicaliy in the acale of co，
beginning two octavea below beginning two octavea below
middle C ，and extending up－ ward about six and a haif octaves．The pedal－action Ward so about six and a hivht movement raises the pitch of all the strings of the same letter－name a semitone ：while a greater movement ahort－ cna then two semitones．Seven pedals are nsed，one for in elther position so that the entire instrument may be taned in $\mathrm{Cb}, \mathrm{C} \mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{s}}$ or $\mathrm{C} \#$ ，or In any de aired combination of sharps and flata． Thus nussic in any key ia possible，with gomewhat extrene modulations．The modern harp has been evound amom the Egyptians，As． syrians，Hebrewa， and varlous Celtic nations．All antique varieties are defl－ clent in compass，in preclsion of pitch， Most in sonority．
 Morms the Oriental
forms lack that important part of the frame the pllar． The medieval harps could be played only in one key，with stopping a string with the finger cour comatic tuning has been unsucceasfully attempted．Pedals for making chro－ matic changea were introduced early in the elghteenth century．Single－action harpe are
those in which each pedal pro those in which each pedal pro－
duces only one snch change duces only one snch change；
double－action，those in which erch pedal may be used to pro－ each pedal may be nsed to pro－ modern double－action harp was perfected In 1810 by Sebsstian Erard．A double harp is one with two sets or rows of strings，
differently tuned ；a triple harp differently tuned；a triple harp， one with three snch aeta or rows． The technique of the harp ia
notable，because the fingerng notable，because the all keya； while its mechanism is exactly modeled on the principlea of
 the staff－notation．The harp is
capshle of very heatiful français．＂）
fract．du Mobiller varied music within certain
limits of power and quality Although solid chords are feasible，more characteristic effects are produced by playing the tones of the harmony

## harp

In rapld successlou（see arreggio）．Such effects are much employed in modern orchestration．Harmonic tones （which see，under harmonic）are also much used．

As harporez harpen in her harpe
Hat new zonge thay sougen（ul cler．
Allitorative Poems（ed．Morria），1． 880
The chernbic host，In thousand quires，
rouch thelr immortal harps of golden wires
2．［cap．］A constellation，otherwise called Lyra or the Lyre－3．Same as harper， 2.
A plaln harp shiliing．
Greene，James IV．，lii．
It was ordered［in 1637］that the titis or name of Irish money or harps should be sbolished．

Sinon，Essay on Irish Colns，p． 47.
4．An eblong implement，consisting of a frame filled up with parallel wires resembling the strings of a harp，used as a screen；a grain－ sieve．［Scotch．］－5．A sparred shovel for fill］ ing ceal．［Eng．］－6．In a scutching－machine， a grating through which the refuse falls as the revolving beater drives the fibers forward．－ 7. A figure，likened to a harp or saddle，on the back of the adult harp－seal．
The harp or saddle－ahsped mark does not become fully deveioped until the flfth yesr．Stand．Nat．Hist．，II． 476.
Hence－8．The harp－seal，or harper．－Eelian harp．See Aolianl．－Couched harp，the sploet．－Dital harp．See dital．－Doublo－action pedal harp．See ss manga．－Welsh harp，a triple herp originally used in Walea．
harp（härp），v．［＜ME．harpen，＜AS．hearpian， play on the harp，＜hearpe，harp：see harp，n．］ 1．intrans．1．T＇e play on the harp；play as on a harp．

## Tech him to harpe

With his nsyies acharpe
hcard the volce of harpers harping
The heimed Cherubim，
Harping in loud sud solemn quire，
eaven＇s new－born Heir．
Milton，Natlvity，1． 115
2．Te speak often of semething，especially so often as to be tiresome or vexing；speak with reiteration；especially，to speak or write with monetonous repetition：usually with on or upon．
The sweete amacke that Yarmonth findes in it ．．sb－ reviatiy and meetely sccording to my oid sarum piaine song I have harpt upon．
Naske，Lenten Stuffe（Hari．Misc．，VI．162）． He seems
Proud and disdainfui ；harping on what I am，
Not what he knew I was．Shak．，A．and C．，lil． 11. Nelther do I care to wrincie the Smoothness of Hlatory in Camden，and other Chorographera．

Militon，Hist．Eng．，1v．
To harp on one string，to dwell too exclusively upon one subject，so as to weary or annoy．

You harp a little too much upon one string．Collier．
II．trans． 1 t．To give forth as a harp gives forth sound；give expression to，or utter．
Thou hast harp＇d my fear sright．Shak．，Macbeth，iv． 1. 2．Te produce some specified effect upon by playing on the harp．［Rare．］

He＇s tsen s harp into his hsnd，
He＇s harped them ali ssieep．
The Water o＇Wearie＇s Well（Child＇s Ballads，1．198）． He＇d harpit a fish out o＇sant water，

Or water ont $o^{\prime}$ s stsne．
Glenkindie（Child＇s Ballsds，II．8）． 3．To sift or separate by means of a harp or screen：as，to harp grain；to harp sand．See harp，n．， 4 and 5 ．［Scoteh．］
Harpal（här＇pä），n．［NL．，くLL，harpa，a harp： see harp．］A genus of mollusks，representa tive of the family Harpidx，having a compara－ tively wide aperture and ventricose cress－ribbed wherls；the harp－shells．There are several spe－ cies，of most tropical seas．Lamarch，Jour．Soc Hist．Nat．，1799．See cut under har＇p－shell． harpa ${ }^{2}$ ，$n$ ．See harpe． Harpactor（hair－pak＇tor），$n$ ．
［NL．，く Gr．á $\rho \pi a ́-$ $\kappa т \omega \rho$ ，var．of a $\rho \pi \alpha$－
 к่ $\rho \pi a \zeta$ ，a robber， seize，steal genus of genus of preda tory heteropter－ ous insects，of
the family Redu－ viidae．The head is convex behlnd the eyea，the ocelli are distant snd knob－
bed，snd the first an－ bed，snd the flrst an－
tennal joint is as tennal joint is as than the two follow．

2726
log．Harpactor cinctus，sbout 10 millimeters long，and legs，is abundant in the castern parta of North America． Harpactorides（här－pak－tor＇i－dēz），n．pl．［NL．， －Harpactor＋－ides．］A group of heteropterous insects，named from the genus Harpactor
Harpagidæ（här－paj＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Har－ pax（Harpag－），2，＋－idae．］A family of orthop－ tereus insects regarded by Burmeister as a sub－ family of Mantida，having two projections on the vertex and spurs on the four hinder tibiæ． It includes several genera besides Harpax，the typical genus．
Harpagifer（här－paj＇i－fèr），n．［NL．，＜Gr．áp $\quad$ á－ $\gamma \eta$, a heok，+ L．ferre $=$ E．bear ${ }^{1}$ ．］The typical genus of Harpagiferida：so called from the hook－like spine which arises from the opercu－ lum．J．Richardson， 1848.
Harpagiferidæ（här－paj－i－fer＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Harpagifer + －ida．．］A family of acanthep－ terygian fishes，typified by the genus Harpagi－ fer．The body is naked，the snout ronnded，the dorsal oblong），sud the snsl fin is shorter than the second dorsal Only two species，lnhabitsnta of the antarctlc seas，are known．
Harpago（här＇pa－gō），n．［NL．，＜L．harpago（n－）， a hook，grapple：see harpagon．］1．A genus of mollusks．Klein，1753．－2．［7．c．；pl．harpa gones（här－pa－gó＇nēz）．］In entom．，one of the clasps of the genital armature of a lepidopter－ ous insect．

## 

 a hoek，a rake，＜á $\rho \pi a ́ \zeta \varepsilon \tau v$, snatch，seize：see harpoon，harpy．］A grappling－iren．At last the enemles from ont the Carthagluisn ships began to cast out certaln loggeta，with yrom hookes st the end（which the soulders call harpagones）？© for to take harpagones，n．Plural of harpago， 2.
Harpagophytum（här－pa－gof＇i－tum），n．［＜Gr． áprarn，a hook（see harpägon），＋фúrov，a plant．］ A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants founded by Meisner in 1836 ，belonging to the natural order Pedalinea，distinguished betanically from Pedalium and other related genera by having numereus ovules instead of only two in each cell．It embraces five species，nativea of South Africs and Madagascar．It derives its name from its peculiar frult，which is armed with long and strong hooked spinea，adhering firmly to the mouth or nose of snimals which touch them whie grazing，a circumstance
from which the princlpal species，$I$ ．procumbens，has ac． quired the nsme of grapple－plant．The pianta are pro－ cumbent perennisi herbs of whitlsh aspect，wlth incised lesves，snd solitary ghort－pedicelled flowerg in their sxils，
Harpagornis（här－på－gôr＇nis），n．［NL．，＜Gr． a $ж \pi \xi$（ajтaү－），rebbing，rapacious（see Harpax）， torial birds of Now 7 as size and strengt sufficiently great to enable them to prey upon the meas．Julius Haast，1872．－2．［l．c．］Abird of this genus．
Harpagus（här＇pa－gus），n．［NL．，＜Gr．d́p $\quad$ d́ך， a hook：see harpagan．］1．A notable genus of South American falcons with bidentate or deubly toothed beak，such as $H$ ．bidentatus or 1I．diadon．Also called Bidens（Spix，1824）， Diodon（Lesson，1831），and Dipladon（Nitzsch， 1840）．N．A．Figors，1824．－2．A genus of tineid moths．Stephens， 1834.
Harpalidæ（här－pal＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Mar－ palus＋－ide．］The Harpalina rated as a sepa－ rate family．The aame or a aimilar group la also called Harpalida，Harpalidea，Harpalides，snd Harpalini．
Harpalinæ（här－pă－1īnē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Har－ palus $+-i n \not e$.$] A subfamily of beetles，of the$ family Carabida，typified by the genus Har－ palus．It includes sdephagous beetles with the middle

a，Murky Ground－beetle（Hartalus caliginosus），natural size．$b_{\text {，}}$
Pensylvania Ground－bette（Harpalzs pennsyivanicus）．（Line
shows natural size．） shows natural size．）
ing the coxe，no sntennsl grooves on the head，the suprs． orbital rete distinct，snd the ambulatorial abdominal
setre usually weil developed．They sre generally found under atones．

## harping

harpaline（här＇pas－lin），$a$ ．Pertaining to or hav－ ing the characters of the Harpaline or Har－ ing the
Harpalus（här＇pa－lus），n．［NL．，＜Gr．$\dot{a} \rho \pi a \lambda \varepsilon{ }^{\prime} \varsigma^{\prime}$ greedy，＜a $\rho \pi a ́ \zeta \varepsilon \iota v$, snatch，seizc．］The typical genus of Harpaline，containing many large fattened black beetles，as H．caliginosus（Say） a species about an inch long，found in the United States．Latreille， 1802.
 cious，＜aptá̧ev，snatch，seize：see harpagon harpaon，harpy．］1．A genus of fossil shells，of the group Ostracea，oblong and somewhat tri angular in shape，the hinge being formed by two projecting teeth．It is row included in the genus Plicatula．Parkinson，1811．－2．The typical genus of Harpagide．Serville， 1831.
harpe，harpa ${ }^{2}$（här＇pō，－pä），n．［NL．，〈Gr．á $\rho \pi \eta$ ， a sickle，simitar，hook．］1．In classical myth． the peculiarly shaped sword of Hermes，lent by him to Perseus，whe with it cut eff the head of Medusa．Itls represented sometimes ss curved liks a alckie，snd sometimes wlth a straight blade from which projecta a curved point or tooth．
2．In entom．，the inwardly projecting armature of the interior of the valves of the genital or－ gans of lepidoptereusinsects．Gasse．－3．［cap．］ In ichth．，a genus of fishes．T．N．Gill， 1863. Harpephyllum（här－pē－fil＇um），n．［NL．（Bern－ hardi，1844），（Gr．a $\rho \pi \eta$ ，a simitar，＋фì之 leaf．］A genus of Seuth African evergreen trees，belonging to the natural order Anacar－ diacere and tribe Spandiece，distinguished from related genera by its diocious flowers（the male flowers having 8 or 9 stamens），and by its obovate，two－celled drupe．It has alternate odd－ plnnste lesves crowded at the ends of the branches；the leaflets are falcate or sword－shsped．Oniy one specles，$H$ ． tha English and Eschenhout by the Dutch colonlats．The frult，which is edible，is cailed zururebesges．
harper（här＇pèr），$n$ ．［く ME．harpere，herper， harpour，＜AS．hearpere $(=\mathrm{MHG}$. harpfare， G ． harfner），a harper，（ hearpian，harp：see harp， v．］1．One who plays on the harp．

Jiury is the twynkelyng of the harpour．
King Alisaunder，
King Alisaunder，1． 2572 （Weber＇a Metr．Rom．） ＂I sm s bold harper，＂quoth Robin Hood，
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale（Chlld＇s Ballads，V．281）
2．One of varieus Irish coins（for example，the shilling＇and the＇groat＇）current in the six－ teenth and seven－ teenth centuries： pepularly se called from the harp which formed their reverse type．Also harp．
A mill aixpence of my mother＇s．snd a tw pence I hsd to spend， besldes the harper that Was gathered amongst us
to pay the piper． to pay the piper． morphosed．


3．The harp－seal．
harperess（här＇pèr－ harperess（här＇pèr－ press：＜harper＋ －ess．］A female player on the harp． The rustling leavea of the sest of the fair har press．

Scott，Waverley，xxii．
harpers－cord，$n$ ．See harpsichord．
Harpia（här＇pi－ä），$n$ ．
Same as Harpyia

 rhachiglossate gas
tropods，typified by the genus Harpa．They hsve the head exposed，consplcuons eyes，a wide foot，and no longitudinal ribs cross the whorls．Nine specles are known， inhsbitants of the tropicsl seas．
harping（här＇ping），n．［＜ME．harping；verbal $n$ ．of harp，$v_{0}$ ］1．The act of playing on the harp；notes or strains performed on the harp． Come into my hail，thou ailiy blind Harper， And of thy harping let me hear！＇s Ballsds，VI．8） 2．Naut．：（a）The fore parts of the wales，which encompass the bow and are fastened to the stem．Their ure is to strengthen the shlp In the pisce where she sustsins the grestest ahock in plungling into the the ribands at both extremities of a ship，fixed

to keep the cant－frames，etc．，in position till the outside planking is worked．
harping－iront（här＇ping－ī＂èrn），n．［A pervert－ ed form of＂harpoon－iron．］A harpoon．
Harping－irons，speares，cordes，axes，hatchets，kniues，
IIakiuyt＇s Voyages，I． 413.
A grest heast come out of the Riner（a Crocodile or seme other monster），hauing on the hack great scales，ygly
clawes，and 8 long taile，which thrust out a tongue iike harping－iron．

Purchas，Piligrimage，p． 839.
The bost whlch on the first asssult did go
Taller，Battle of the Summer Islisnds．
harpist（här＇pist），$n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. harpiste $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．har－ pista，arpista $=$ Sp．It．arpista；as harp + －ist． The proper E．word is harper．］One who plays on the harp；a harper．

That Kagrisn harpist，ter whese lay
Tigers with humger pinde and left thelr pray，
harp－lute（härp＇lūt），n．A variety of guitar in－ vented early in the nineteenth century，in which， by pressing a dital or thumb－key，the pitch of the strings may be chromatically raised．See dital harp，under dital．
harpoon（här－pön＇），$n . \quad[=$ G．harpune $=$ Dan． Sw．harpun，＜D．harpoen（pron．as E．harpoon）， ＜F．harpon，orig．a cramp－iron，hence a grap－ pling－iron，a harpoon，$=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．arpon $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．ar－ par，a harpoon；connected with of．harpe，a dog＇s claw or paw，harper，grapple，grasp，Sp． Pg．arpar，tear to pieces，rend，claw；these per－ haps being shortened forms from the root of $L$ ． harpago（ $n-$ ），a grappling－iron，hook，drag（＞It． arpagone，a harpoon：see harpagon），〈Gr，ap ád $^{-}$ $\gamma \eta$ ，a hook，a rake，＜$\alpha \rho \pi a \zeta \varepsilon \iota v$ ，snatch，seize，the shorter base appearing in á $\rho \pi \eta$ ，a bird of prey： see harpy．］A missile weapon used in cap－ turing whales and large fish，and either thrown by hand or fired from a gun．See harpoon－gun． In the older form of this wespon the head Is a heavy，flat， triangular plece of iron with strong barhs，sharpened on the outer edges to enahle it to penetrste deepiy，snd fas－ attached a long cord or rope．In a Iater form the hesd attached a long cord or rope．In a ister form the hesd is not employed by whalemen to klli the whaie，but merely to fasten it to the bost，lu order that the latter may be hauied up alongside the anlmsl，which is then killed by a lance．（See exploding harpoon，below．）The harpoons thatare to be first used are carried st the head of the whale－ bost，six belng Included in the outfit of a boat．The first two are known as the first and second irons；the rest as first harpoon is darted into the whale by hand，and the second foliows if there is time；if not，it is thrown over－ second foliows if there is time；if not，it is thrown over－ toggle－iron．
The line is foined to the harpoon hy the＂foregoer，＂${ }^{8}$ piece of rope somewhst lighter and more pliabie than whaie－line．The foregoer being the only part of the line drswn ont hy the harpoons while in filight，its length，nsu－ ally from 10 to 12 fsthems，regulates the dlatance the har－
poon may be fired．
Encyc．Brit．，XXIV． 526 ． poon may be fired．Encyc．Brit．，XXIV． 526. Bomb－harpoon，an explosive harpoon that may be thrust
by hand or discharged from a swivel－gun；also，a bomb by hand or dlacharged from a swivel．gun；also，a bomb－ lance．－Conch harpoon，a barbed spear with fixed hesd
snd singie poltut，used In the capture of large fish．［Ba－ snd singie point， lance in which the clarge is fired by meang of an electric fuse，the connection heing madeby means of a wire In the harpoon－line．See bomb lance．－Exploding or explosive harpoon，a harpoon the hesd of whlch Is filied with an explosive；also，improperiy，a bomb－lance．－Toggle－har－ poon，the ordinary toggle－Iron．
harpoon（här－pön＇），v．t．［＜harpoon，n．］To strike，eatch，or kill with a harpoon．
The beluga is nsually csught in nets，but is sometimes
harpoon－arrow（här－pön＇ar＂ō），n．An arrow propelled by a spring consisting of a bent rod or bow，used in fishing by the Eskimos of Alaska．
harpooneert，$u$ ．［Also harpoonier，harponier； harpoon + －ccr．］Same as harpooner． 172

2727
When they espy himithe whatel on the top of the wsier， they row toward him lin s shatlop，In which the Harponier stands ready with both lifs hands to dart his
Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 742
harpooner（här－pö＇nèr），$n$ ．［＜harpoon $+-c r^{1}$ ．］ One who throws a harpoon．

Each sail is set to catch the favouring gile，
While on the yardarma the harponer sits．
Grainger＇，The Sugar Cane，if．
harpoon－fork（här－pön＇fôrk），n．A hay－fork consisting of two barbed points like harpoons， consisting of two barbed points inve harpo．
harpoon－gun（här－pön＇gun），$⿲$ ．A gun from which a harpoon or toggle－iron may be dis charged．It may be elther a gon fred from the shoul－ der or a swlvel－gun．The projectile may be an expio sive harpoon or lance（see bomb－lance），or simply a toggle ron，witheut the pole，havlug sn cye in the after end o the shank Into which is bent one end of the tow－llne，the atter helng either on the outside of the barrel of the gun denbled up in the bore
harpoon－shuttle（här－pön＇shut ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ）， 1 ．A long shuttle or ncedle used in weaving large brush mats which are employed in building dikes and levees，and in other hydraulic construc－ tions．
Harporhynchus（bärr－pō－ring＇kus），n．［NL」，
 genus of mocking－thrushes，of the subfamily Mimince；the bow－billed mockers，or thrash ers：so called from the arcuation of the bill． The commen thrasher or brown thrush of the United Ststes is I．rufus；there are numerous other specles in the sonthwestern United Ststes sind Mexico，as the Call leconter etc．This nsme was glvell hy Csbanis ln 1848 ；the genms hisd before heen csiled llarpes and Torostoma nsmes both preoccupled in other connecitions；；the name Methriopterus was given to the genus by Reichenbach in 1850.
harp－pedal（härp＇ped ${ }^{/}$al ），$n$ ．One of the foot－ levers by which the strings of a harp are tem－ porarily shortened and their pitch raised．See harp，1．Also called harp－trcadlc．
harp－seal（härp＇sēl），n．The Greenland seal， Phoca gronlandica or Pagophilus gronlandicus， a large hair－seal of a whitisli color with a cres－ centic black band on each side meeting its


## Harp－seal Phoca grandandicat．

fellow over the back，forming a figure likened to a harp．It is cemmen from Newfoundland nerth－ ward，and 1 s of gregarions and roving habits，congre gsthg in vast numbers on Ice－floes，where many thou－ ssinds sre smaualiy killed．The Newfonndland zesiers
call them harvers or harps；the female is known as Jen－ call them harpers or harps；the female is known as Jen nie harp；the young in the second year，hopper－harp o ters，turner－harp．
harpsecolt，$n$ ．
harpsecolt，$n$ ．See harpsicol．
harp－shell（härp＇shel），$n$ ．A shell of the genus
Harpa．Species snch as the East Indian II．ventricosa are Very commen In collec tions．The sheli lalarge and inflated，yet net ca－ pactens enough to harp－shilling
（härp＇shil＂ing），$n$ ． See harper， 2. harpsichont，$n$ ．See harpsichord．
harpsichord
（härp＇sí－kôrd），$n$
［Formerly also arpsichord；a cor－ arpsichora；
rupt form，other－ rupt form，other harpsichon，harp－ sicon，harpsicol， harpsecol，and even harpers－cord（the
 letter $s$ being in
mule）＜OF harpe arpole ＜harpe，harp，+ chorde corde（ $=\mathrm{It}$ ．arpicordo） stringed musical instrument in use in the six－ teenth，seventeenth，and eighteenth centuries， which in its form and in the arrangement of the keyboard and strings resembled a piano，but in
which the tone was produced by the plucking or suapping of the strings by leather or quill points， which were set in jacks connected by levers with the keys．In form it usualiy resembied a modern grand planoforte，though both square and upright varietles were also made．The length of the keyboard was from four to a key varied from one to fonr，sometimes including one a key varied from one to fonr，sometimesticluaing one called s double harpsichord．The tone was weak and tink－ ling，and gradalion of force was impossible．Two key．


Harpsichord in the Washington Mansion，Mount Vernon，Virginia．
bosrds were sometimes comblined，one for soft effects， the other for loud．Numerous devices，nsusily connected with the jacks，were introdnced at different times to se－ mechsnlams，which often simed to simuiate the tone－ qualities of various orchestral Instruments，were ususilly controlled by stop－knobs near the keyboard．The harp－ sichord，thongh essentially different from the pisnoferte， was its immediste predecessor．Before 1800 it was regn－ larly used in all dramatic music，especially in accompsiy－ ing recitatives，and in orchestral unusic．The conductor nsually directed from his seat at a harpsichord placed amid the other instruments．

If he the tinkling harpsichord regards
As inoffensive，what offence in cards？
Cowper，Progress of Error，1． 148.
Vis－d－vis harpsichord，a harpaicherd with keyboards for twe periormers，
harpsichord－graces（härp＇si－kôrd－grā＂sez），n． pl．Various melodic embellishments，such as turns，trills，ete．，introduced freely into music for the harpsichord，mainly to compensate for its unsustainable tone．See embellishmont，3， and gracc， 6.
harpsichordist（härp＇si－kôr－dist），n．［＜harp－ sichord＋－ist．］A performer upon the harpsi－ chord．
harpsicolt，harpsecolt（härp＇si－kol），n．A harpsichord．
harpstert（härp＇stėr），n．［ME．not found；$\langle\mathrm{AS}$ ． hearpestre，a female harper，＜hearpian，harp： see harp and－ster．］A female performer on the harp．
harpstring（härp＇string），n．［＜ME．harpstryng， harpestring，＜AS．hearpestreng（＝Icel．horpu－ strengr），（＇hearpe，happ，+ streng，a string．］ One of the strings or cords of a harp．
Of the schepe is cast sway no thynge，．．．Ior harpe－ strymgis hls ropys seruy the ichoone．

Political Poeme，etc．（ed．Furnivall），p． 17.

## By muste they throb

Longfellow，Sandalphon．
harp－style（härp＇stīl），n．In music，a style or method of composition or of performance like that best suited to the harp；especially，a style abounding iu arpeggio effects．
harp－treadle（härp＇tred ${ }^{\prime \prime} 1$ ），$n$ ．Same as harp－ pedal．
harpula（här＇puil－lä），n．A valuable tree，Har－ millia cupanioides：so called at Chittagong in Bengal．See Harmullia．
Harpulia（här－pū＇li－äd），n．［＜harpula．］Same as Harpullia．
Harpullia（här－pul＇i－ä），n．［NL．（Roxburgh， 1820），〈harpula．］A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous trees，belonging to the natural or－ der Sapindaces and type of the tribe Harpulliece of Radlkofer，distinguished from velated genera by its two－valved capsule with loculicidal dehis－ cence．It embraces 6 species，ustives of tropicsi Asia， Austrsila，snd M sdagascar．They are erect trees with alter－ nate，odd－pinnate leaves，green flowers in racemes or psni－ cles，sind large red or orsnge－colored frul．The Australls green shade－trees or for the quality of their wood．$H$ ． IIlliii attains a height of 80 feet，and furnlshes the tulip－ wood of Queensland，which ta valuable for fine cabinet－ work．The Moreton bsy tnlip－wood，II．pendula，is equaily vsiushe．II．cupaniovdes，the harpula of India，has iong been in cultivation．
Harpullieæ（här－pu－lī｀ē－ē），n．pl．［NL．，く Har－ pullia + －ex．］A tribe of plants，of the natural order Sapindacere，suborder Sapindea，recently established by Radlkofer，embracing the gen－

## Harpullieæ

era Harpullia，Conehopetalum，Magonia，Xan－ thoceras，and Ungnadiu．See Harpullia． harpy（har＇ fi ），，，；；pl．harpies（－piz）．［Farly mod．E．harpie，〈 OF．harpie，harpye，＜L．har－ pyia，usually in pl．harpyice，$\langle$ Gr．ip apvar，pl．，the harpies，lit．＇the snatchers，＇in Homer a personi－ fication of whirlwinds or hurricanes，in later myth．hideous winged creatures（seedef．1）；ef． $a \rho \pi \eta$ ，a certain bird of prey；＜$\dot{a} \rho \pi-a \zeta-\varepsilon \iota v$, snatch， soize，$=$ L．rapere，snatch，seize：see rap ${ }^{2}$ ，rap－ ture．］1．In Gr．myth．，a winged monster，laven－ ous and filthy，having the face and body of a wo－ man and the wings of a bird of prey，with the feet and fingers armed with slarpelaws and the face pale with hunger，serving as a minister of divine vengeance，and defiling everything it touched．The harpies were commonly regarded either as two（Aëllo snd Ocypete）or three in namber，but occasion－ ally several others sre mentioned．They were originally
conceived of simplyas storin－windssent by the godsto cariy off offenders，snd werelater personificd as fair－haired wing－ ed maidens，their festures and characteristics being more or less repulsive at different times and pisces．The harpies


Harpies，from a Greek black－figured Vase．（From＂Monumenti
have been to some extent confounded by modern schoisrs with the sirens，which，though of kindred origin，were god． desses of melody，even if of a sweetness that was harmin to mankind，sud were represented as wor
psrts of their bodies and as birds below．

For having caught her Joseph all sione，
She Harpie－like clap＇d one bold talion fast
．Beaumont，l＇syche，i． 227.
These prodigies［visions］．．unspeakabic，
Abomingbie，strangers at niy hearth
Not welcome，harpies miring every dis
Not welcome，harpies miring every dish．
Hence－2．A rapacious，grasping person；one who is repulsively greedy and unfeeling． I will．．do yon any embassage．．．．rather than hold
three words＇conference with this harpy． Shak．，Much Ado，ii．1．
A compsny of irreligionsharpies，scraping，griping cstch－
Burton，Anst．of Mel．，To the Resder，p． 54. 3．In ornith．：（a）The harpy－eagle．（b）An Eng－ lish book－11ame of the marsh－ harricr ol
moor－buzzard， moor－buzzard， sus．Also called white－headed harpy．－4．In nammal．， fruit－bat of the genus Harpyia． －Harpy monu－ ment，s sculp． tured funeral mon－ mont from Xan－
thus
in thus in the lycis． uponitars four fis－ women＇s hesds and arms，esch Winged Genius，from the Harpy Tomb． clasping tenderiy a smali human form evidentiy representing a soui．These bird－fignres were st first held to bs harpies，whence the Harpya（här＇pi－iz），n．Same as Harpyia．
harpy－eagle（här＇pi－ $\mathrm{e}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{gl}$ ），n．A very large South American crested eagle，somewhat longer than the golden eagle，and one of the most pow－ erful birds of prey，with enormons beak and talons，crested head，leng fan－shaped tail，and rounded wings．See Harpyia and Thrasyaë－
harpy－footed（här＇pi－futt＂ed），$a$ ．Having feet like those of a harpy．

Thither by harpy－footed furies haled，
At certain revolutions all the damn＇d Ars bronght．

Ifilton， $\mathbf{P}$. L．$_{4}$ ，il． 596.
Harpyia（här－pīi i－ï̀），u．［NL．，く L．larpyia，く Gr．aртvu，a harpÿ：see harpy．］1．In mam－ mal．，a genus of fruit－bats，of the family Ptera－ podidoe．The body and limbs are as in Cynopterus，the nostrils tubular，the premaxiliary bones united in front， 1 incisor and 1 csnine in esch upper snd lower half－jsw， esch upper snd lower half－fsw．There are two species，of the Austromalaysn subregion．Illiger， 1811.

2728
2．In ornith．，either a generic or a specific name of the great harpy－cagle of South Amer－

ica，Harpyia destructor or Thrasyaëtus harpyia． G．Cuvier，1817．－3．In entom．，a genus of puss－ moths，containing such as the European H．vi－ nuli：synonymous in part with Cerura，in part with Stauropus．Ochsenheimer， 1810.

Also Harpia，Harpya．
harquebust，arquebust（här＇－，är＇ke－bus），$n$ ． ［Also harquebuss，harquebuse，arquebus，harque－ buze，harcubuse，arehibuze（after It．），harque－ bush，hargubush，etc．，in many unstable forms；〈F．harquebuse，arquebuse，dial．harkibuse，after It．arcobugio，arcobuso，now archibugio，arehibuso $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．arcabuz，corrupt forms of a form near－ er the orig．，namely，OF．hacquebuche，haeque－ bute，etc．，represented by E．haekbut：see hack－ but．The word，in all forms，became obsolete with the thing；but the form harquebus，with many minor variations of spelling，is the one now commonly used by archæologists and his－ torians．］1．An old form of hand－firearm． The earliest hand－guns having been mere tubes fired by a bus was given to s gun fitted with s match－holder which came down upon the priming－pan when a trigger was puiied．Later，when the wheel－lock was introdaced，a piece fitted with it was still called s harquebus．After the musket had been introdnced into the French army（about 1575），the harquebus remsined the favorite weapon of private persous，becanse it waa fighter and was supposed
to have greater precision．It was not a heavy arm and was rerely fired from \＆rest，except hy horsemen who and a light rest secured to the saddle－bow．But during the sixteenth century many experiments．were mads with frearms throwing balls of six or even four to the pound， mounted on swivels，for rampart－defenae，and these，when Atted with a match－iock，were cslied great harquebuses； in like manner arquebuse d croc，or＇with a rest，＇was ansm－ given to a hesry but still portabie weapon，which was
supcrseded hy the musket
They［the Janizaries］serve with harquebushes，armed
besides with cymiters snd hatchets． besides with cymiters and hatchets

Sandys，Travsiles，p． 38.
A chsnce－medley combst ensued，with lances，arque－
buses，cross－bows，and scimetars．Irving，Granads，p． 452
Such fine resuits had been obtained by the English long bow men that，although in the time of Henry VIII．the arquebus had been brought to a lar more perfect state than when first introdnced，it was forbidden by Act of Par－ lisment to be used，or even to be possessed，by any of the
king＇s subjects．$\quad W . W$ ．Greener，The Oun，p． 11. 2．A harquebusier．

He marcheth in the middle，gusrded about
With full five hundred harquebuze on foot．
Peele，Battie of Alcazar，ip． 1.
Double harquebus，a hsrquebus with two locks，either against the inferior workmanship of the day，or one s match－lock and the other a flint－or wheel－lock．
harquebusade $\dagger$ ，arquebusade $\dagger$（här＂ －，är＂ke－ bus－ād＇），$n$ ．［F．arquebusade，shot of a harque－ bus（eau darquebusade，a remedy for gunshot wounds），＜arquebuse，a harquebus：see har－ quebus．］1．The firing of a harquebus；a dis－ charge of harquebuses．
The soldiers discharged a salve of harqubusoides on the poor people．

Roger Willians，Briel Discourse of War（1590）． 2．A distilled aromatic spirituous liquor ap－ plied to sprains or bruises．
You will find a letter from my sister to thank you for the arquebusade water which you sent her．Chesterfield harquebusiert，arquebusier（här＂- ，är＂ke－bus－ ēr＇），n．［Also harquebussier，arqucbuseer，harcu－

## harringtonite

 busicr，cte．；＜F．arquebusier（ML．ureubusari－us），＜urquebuse，harquebuse，harquebus：sce uss）， harquebus．Cf．hackbutter．］A soldier armed with a harquebus．
He giueth to his Harcuburiers cerisine allowsnce for powder and shot．Hakluyt＇s Voyages，I． 239.

Well fare an old harquebuzier yet，
Could prime his powder，and give fire，and hit，
Ali in \＆twinkiing！B．Jonson，Alchemist，v． 3. The Spanish argueburiers，screened by their defences，
poured a galing tire into the dense masses of the enemy． Prescolt，Ferd．and 18s．，il．12．
harr ${ }^{1} \dagger$（här），n．Same as har ${ }^{1}$ ．
harr ${ }^{2}$（här），$v . i$ ．［A var．of hurr，or an aspi－ rated form of arr3．］To snarl like a dog．Grose． ［North．Eng．］
harr ${ }^{3}$（här），n．Same as har ${ }^{2}$ ．
harra（har＇ii），u．See hara－nut．
harraget（har＇ạj），v．t．A corrupt form of harass，perhaps confused with harry．
Of late the Danes ．．．had Farraged ail this countrey，
harrageoust，a．See harageous．
harraldt，$n$ ．An old form of herald．
harrast，$n$ ．See haras．
harrasst，v．$t$ ．An obsolete spelling of harass． harrateent，harateent（har－a－tēn＇），$n$ ．［Origin not ascertained．］A coarse woolen cloth，men－ tioned as late as 1739．Draper＇s Diet．

Mean time，thas silver＇d with mesnders gay，
In mimic pride the snsil－wrought tissue shines，
Not ili expressive．Shenstone，Economy，iii． You never ssw such a wretched hovel，iean，unpainted， snd hair its nakedness bsrely shaded with harateen
stretched till it eracks． harridan（har＇i－dan），u．［Origin uncertain； supposed by Skeat to be a variant of $\mathrm{OF}_{\mathrm{i}}$ ari－ delle，haridelle，a worn－out horse，a lean，ill－fa－ vored jade，F．a jade，a thin scraggy woman（cf． jade1，similarly used）；appar．din．＜aride，dry， withered：see arid．］Anodious old woman；a hag；a vixenish woman．
I have s scheme to see you shortiy with the oid harri－ dan＇s consent，snd even to mske her s go．between in our
interview． Such a weak，wstery，wicked old harridan substitnted for the pretty creature I had been nsed to see． harrier ${ }^{1}$（har＇i－er），n．［＜harel＋－ier ${ }^{1}$ ．］A small kind of hound employed in hunting the hare．There are particular breeds of the harrier，as the large slow－hnnting harrier and the iittle fox－beagle，and s cross－breed between these．In all the scent is extremely keen，which ensbies them to foliow all the doublings of harrier ${ }^{2}$（ har $^{\prime}$ i－èr），$n$ ．
hurvouer ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．One who harrics．Sec harry，
She［Grsndeur］hides her mountsins snd her sea
From the harricrs of scenery，
Who hunt down sunsets，and huddie snd bsy，
Mouthing and mumbling the dying day．
owell，Appiedore．
2．A bird of prey of the family Falconida，sub－ family Circince，and genus Circus．There are shout 12 species，of most parts of the world，of light build， smali－bodied in proportion to the iength of wing aud tail． with a rather foup and slender scaly shank，untoothed biil，iarge external ear－parts，and s ruff or disk somewhat like an owi＇s．The best－known species is the European common marsh－h wF of Americs，$C$ hudsonius scarceiy differs．（See cut under Circince．）The Europesn mersh harrier is C．ceruginosus．（See harpy， 3 （b）．）Montagu＇s hsr－ rier is another species，c．cinerascens．The males of the harriers differ much from the females，being biuish above instead of dark－brown，and are often called blue－hawks．
It［a pheasant］was immediately pursued by the biue hawk，known by the name of the hen－harries．

Gilbert White，Nat．Hist．of Seiborne，Obs on Birds． harriment（har＇i－ment），$n$ ．［Sc．also herri－ ment；＜harry＋－ment．］Harrying；vexation； trouble．

Staumrel，corky－headed，graceless gentry
he herryment and ruin of the country．
Harrington（har＇ing－ton） cause the patent for issuing it was first granted（in 1613）to Lord Har－ rington．］A copper farthing－token cur－ rent in England under James I．and Charles I．
I have fost four or
five friends，sid not got


Harrington of James 1．，Revitishe．Muse－
um．（Size of the original．）
the valus of one Iarrington．
Sir H．Wottom，Letteri， 658 ． Sir H．Wotton，Letters，p． 558. B．Jonson，Devil is sn Ass，fi． 1. harringtonite（har＇ing－ton－īt），$n$ ．［＜Harring－ tan（a proper name）$+-i t e^{2}$ ．］In mineral．，same as mesolite．

## Harrington knot

Harrington knot．Sec knot1
harrisht，a．An obsolete form of harsh．
harrisite（lar＇is－it），$n$ ．［［ Murvis（a proper
name）+ －ite 2.$]$ A mineral having the com－ position of chaleocite and the cleavare of
lena，probally a pseudomorph，found at the
Canton minc in the State of Georgia．
Harris＇s finch．See finch ${ }^{1}$ ．
harrott，$n$ ．［〈 ME．harrot：see herald．］An habsolete variant of herald．

Ryght sone were thay reddy on cerery syde，
For the harretes beewyxie theme tast dyde
M．S．Lantidoune，208，1．20．（Halliwel．）
The first red herring that was broiled in Adan and Eve＇s kitchen de $B$ Tetch my pedigree from，by the harrot＇s harrow ${ }^{1}$（har＇ō），M．［く ME．harow，haroze， harru，harwe，＜AS．（gloss）hearge，a harrow，$=$ D．hark＝MLG．harke，herke，LG．hark，a rake （ $>$ G．harke，a rake），$=$ Ieel．herfi，a harrow，$=$ Sw．harf，a harrow（Sw．harka，a rake，from LG．$)=$ Dan．harr，a harrow．Root unknown； the forms are somewhat discordant．The F ．
herse，a harrow，is different：see hearse ${ }^{1}$ ．］An implement，nsu－ ally formed of pieces of timber or bars of metal crossing one an－ other and set with iron teeth
 （also called tines），drawn（usually by one coruer）over plow－ ed land to level it and break the clods，and to cover seed when sown．A similsi implement is drawn by a bost or vessel over oyster－bedstances．
rine plsuts and objectlonshle snbstancel
He ．．cut them with ssws，and with harrows of Iron，
1 Chren．xx． 3 ．
O that a pet of siluer once would cracke
Beneaih my harrew，by Alcides sent．
Beaumont，tr．of Persius＇s Satires，1i．
Chain harrow，sn 1 mplement censisting of a cengeries of lron rings，used fer cevering grass－seeds，slld especial they are enveloped．－Revolving harrow，s harrew the teeth of whlch sre siranged on radiating arms in a frame piveted to the drait－gear so that It can retate in a horizon－ pal plane in order to assisit the tearing or raking action of the teeth．－Under the harrow，in s．stsite of uneasiness or mlsery．
Felks work hsrder to enjoy themselves thsn st anything else I know．lialf of them spend more money thsn they can afford to，snd keep under money．
becsuse they see others spend money．
harrow ${ }^{1}$（har＇ō），v，t．［く ME．harowen harewen， harwen $=$ Sw．harfva $=$ Dan．harve，harmen D．G．harken，rake；from the nonn．］1．To draw a harrow over；break or tear with a har－ row：as，to harrow land or ground．

Let the Volsces
Plough Rome，snd harrew Italy．Shak．，Cor．，v． 3. And ye maun harrow＇t wl＇a thern，
And hse yenr wark dene ere the mern．

The Elfin Knight（Chlld＇s Ballsds，I．129），
2．To tear or lacerate as if by a harrow；tor－ ment；harass．
Bern．Looks it not like the kIng？msrk it，Heratie．
Hor．Most like：it harrous me with fear and wender．
Shah．，Hsmlet，1．1．
lmagine yeu beheld me bound snd sceurg＇d，
row $2+\left(\mathrm{har}^{\prime} \overline{\text { o }}\right)$ ，v．$t$ ．［＜ME．harwen，herwen harrow ${ }^{2}+\left(\right.$ har $^{\circ}$ ），v．t．LSME．harwen，herwen （as mod．E．harry，ME．herien），AN．hergian， vex：same as harry．

Thus Ihesus Crist harewide helle，
And ledde blse leuers to paradij
Hymns to Virgin，etc．（E．E．T．S．），p． 53.
The king，mesnlng thereby to harrow his people，
id accumulate inem the rsther．Bacon，Hlst．Henry YII． harrow ${ }^{3} \dagger$（har＇ō），interj．［Also written harow， carl moa．$\angle O F$ haro harou harau harol an rowe，haro，＜OF，haro，harou，harau，harol，an exclamation，perhaps a call for help，＜OS．her－ od，OHG．herot，here，hither，$\langle$ OS．her，OHG． her，hera $=$ E．here．Cf．OHG．harēn，MHG． haren，harn，call out，shout．］Help！hallo！ hello！an exclamation of sudden distress，of lamentation，or of indignation or surprise： used by heralds to attract attention．

Owte ！owte！harroue ：hclples，slyke hote si es here， Thls es a dongen of dole thst I sm todyghte． $\begin{aligned} & \text { York } \\ & \text { Plays，p．} \\ & 5 .\end{aligned}$

They crlden，＂Out ！harreve snd weylswsy．＂
＂Harrow！the flsmes which me consume，＂sald hee，
＂Ne can be quencht，wlthin my secret bowelles bee．＂
harrow ${ }^{3}$ ，n．［ME．，also harrove ；＜herrow ${ }^{3}$ ，
harrow ${ }^{\text {interj．］}}$ Disturbance；cry；uproar．

2729
IIelpe！Belsabuls！to bynde ther heyes，
harrower ${ }^{1}$（har＇ọ－èr），$n$ ．［＜harrow ${ }^{1}, v .,+$ er $r^{1 .}$ ．$]$ One who harrows．
harrower ${ }^{2}$（har＇ 0 －èr），${ }^{2}$ ．［＜ME．＊harowere， harvere ；（harrou ${ }^{2}+-$ er $^{1}$ ；$=$ harrier ${ }^{2}$ ，q．v．］ 1．One who harrows or despoils．

We xulle telle Be dale snd hylle How harnoere of helle

Cht．
Covent
rier．
2．A species of hawk；a harrier． harrowing ${ }^{1}$（har＇o－ing），p．a．［Ppr．of harrow ${ }^{1}$ $v$. t．］Heart－rending；excruciating；distress－
ful． ful；tragic：as，the harrowing details of a murder．

My soul with harrowing angulsh torn，－
Thls for my Chleftaln have Iberne！
Thls for my Chleftaln have I borne
Seott，IL oi the L．，Iv． 6.
harrowing ${ }^{2}+$（har＇ộ－ing），$n$ ．［＜ME．harrowinge，
harowinge，earlier herzung，etc．：see harrying．］ Same as harrying．
harrowingly（har＇ọ－ing－li），adv．In a harrow－ ing manner；excruciatingly．
harry（har＇i），v．；pret．and pp．harried，ppr．har－ rying．［（1）＜ME．haryen，harien，herien（as mod． harrow ${ }^{2}$ ，＜ME．harwen，herwen），earlier herzien， $<\mathrm{AS}$ ．hergiun $(=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．harjōn，herjōn，fir－herjōn， MHG，hern，ver－hergen，ver－hern，G．ver－heeren $=$ MHG．hern，ver－hergen，ver－heln，luerje，herge）， Icel．heryj $=$ Sw．hairja $=$ Dan．hererye，herge ，
lay waste，ravage，harry，lit．overrun with an army，＜here，an army，in particular the enemy， $=$ OS．heri $=$ OFries．hiri，here $=$ D．heer，heir $=$ $\overline{\mathrm{MLG}}$. （in comp．）here－，her－（here－strate，her－ge－ toeli $)=$ OHG．heri，hari，MHG．here，G．heer $=$ Icel．hêre $($ for heri）$=$ Sw．här $=$ Dan．heer $=$ Goth．harjis，a host，army，＝OBulg．kara， strife，$=$ Lith．karas，war，$=$ Lett．－kursch，war， tumult，＝OPruss．karjis，army；cf．Zend kära， army．The AS．here，an army，host，is lost in E．，but is represented by various derivatives and compounds，namely，harry and its donblet harrow ${ }^{2}$ ，heriot，herring，and，indirectly，har－ bor ${ }^{1}$ ，herald，the proper name Harold，ete．（2） With this verb of AS．origin is mixed another of $F$ ．origin，of similar form and related mean－ ing，namely，ME．haryen，harien（mod．E．also hare $^{2}$ ），〈 OF．harier，harer，draw，drag．］I． trans．＇1．To make a hostile incursion upon； ravage by war or invasion；make forced exac－ tions upon；harass by rapacity or violent de－ tions upon；harass by rapact
mands；despoil；strip ；rob．
They［the Clans］will admit of ne Sberiff luto their Coun－ try，ner appesr before the English conrts firsuice ；and thereupon harried all the Country with Fire and Sword．
Our souldiors in manner of a tempestuous whirlewind， carrying and harrying the riches of the barbarisis，wasted whatsoever stood in their way．

Holland，tr．of Ammianns（1609）．
Mony s kittywske＇s and Jungie＇s nest hae I harried up amsng thse very blsck rocks．
During the past twenty years every shire In Weasex had been harried by pirates］agsin and agsin． His agent，while he harried the tensnts to supply his master＇s demands，plundered Illustrisslmo frlghtiully． 2†．To trouble；vex；harass；agitate；tease； harrow．

That so I harried him．Shak．，A．snd C．，iii．3．
$3 \dagger$ ．To draw or drag violently．
Haried forth by srme，foot，and toe，

## What made your rogneshlps，

Harrying fer vletuals here？
Fletcher，Bonduca，ii． 3.
Harry Dutchman．See Dutehnzan．
harry－gad，harry－gaud（har＇i－gad，－gâd），$n$. ［Appar．＜Harry，nsed，as also in harry－rufian somewhat like Jach（implying a wild or reckless person）,$+g a d^{2}$ ，gaud．］A wild or reckless per－ son．Grose．［Prov．Eng．］
Harry－groatt，$\%$ ．A groat coined in the reign of Henry VIII．There were several kinds． Spurroyals，Harry－groats，or such odde coine．

A piece antiquity，sir ；＇tis English coin ；and A 111 needs know，tis an old Harry groat．
harrying（har＇i－ing），n．［＜ME．heriunge，her－ zung（also harrowinge，haroving，mod．harrow－ ing）＜AS．hergung（＝OHG．heruinga，herunga， MHG．herunge，G．ver－heerung），ravaging，＜her－ gian，ravage，despoil，harry：see harry．］Rav－ aging；spoliation．－Harrylng or harrowing of hellt，
the spolistion of hell－thist is，the dellvery loy Christ，upon his descent into hell after his crucifixion，of the souls of the righteous wise had been there held csptive hy Sstsn： a favorite subject of hemily and all sges．
Harry－long－legs（liar＇i－lông＇legz），n．Same as daddy－long－legs，1．［Eng．］
That the males of some Diptera fight together is certain； for Prof．Westwood has several times seen thls with some specles of Tlpula or II arry－long－legs．
harry－ruffiant，n．［Cf．harry－gad．］Same as harry－gad．

Ould IIarry－rufians，bankerupts，southsayers，
And your Ep．Corbet，Elegy on Bp．Rsvis．
harrysoph（har－i－sof＇）， $\boldsymbol{n}^{\text {．［A familiar reduc－}}$ tion of Henry－sophister（NL．pl．Sophiste Hen－ riciani－Ray，Proverbs， $2 d$ ed．，1678，p．299）；＜ Harry（King Henry VIII．）＋sophister，in ref． to some foundation by that king．Usually re－ garded as a hnmorous perversion of an alleged Gr．＊＇ยiooфos，very wise，＜$\dot{\rho} \ell-$ ，an intensive pre－ Gr．＂غрiбoфоя，very wise，（ $\varepsilon \rho-$－，an intensive pre－ fix，＋$\sigma 0 \phi o s$, wise．］ tained sufficient standing to take the degree of B．A．，declares himself a candidate for a degree in law or medicine．
harsh（härsh），a．［Formerly sometimes harrish， E．diol also hash，＜ME．harsk，also hask，rough （＂harske or haske，as sundry frutys＂－Prompt． （＂harske or haske，as sund．，OSw．harsk，Sw．harsk，härsken，rank， rancid，rusty，＝Dan．harsh，rancid，$=$ G．harseh， harsh，rough；not found in AS．，OHG．，or Icel．； prob．connected with hard，q．v．，the $d$ being early lost，and the term．being ult．the same as －ishi．Cf．rash ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．Rough to the touch or to any of the senses；sharp or sonr to the taste， discordant to the ear，inharmonious to the eye， etc．；grating；rasping；acrid；irritating：as， a harsh surface；harsh fruit；a harsh voice；a harsh combination of colors．
Serbum，an harrysshe pear．
Sir T．Elyot．
They［plums］that ar litle ones，and harde，and harrish aste sir sterk noughts．Turner，Herbsl（1562） Black feels as if yon were feeling needles＇polnts，or some harsh ssnd；sud red feels very smeoth．

I met my lady ence；
A woman like s．butt，and harsh as cras．
Tennyson，Wslking to the Msil． The haze of the October atternoon ．．．blended ln all the calers，harsh sud harmonlous，int ne plessant blt of gleaming tone．

G．H．Beughten，Artist Strolls in Hoiland，vl 2．Hard or severe in effect；of such a nature as to be repellent from any physical point of view．
The valleyes and sldes of the hlls very fertile，but the mountsines harsh，and of s sulphurons composltlon． 272

Quoted in Capt．John Smith＇s Works， 11.2 He who writes henestly is no more anlent，when he pre ender thsn the physiclan to the pate disease

Dryden，Abs．snd Achit．，To the Resder． 3．Repugnant to the mind or the sensibilities mentally or morally forbidding；hard to bear， endure，resolve upon，etc．
The very shinlng force of excellent virtue，thengh $\ln s$ very harrish subject，had wrought s Kind ol reverence in then

How charming is divine philosophy ！
Not harsh and crabbed，as dull fools suppose．
 Bear patlently the harsh words of thy enemies．

Jer．Tayler．
But，like sll compnlsory legislation，that of Nsture is harsh and wssteful in its operstien．
uxley，Lay Sermons，p． 34.
4．Austere in character or severe in action； stern；hard；unkind．

He was \＆wise msn and an eloquent，but in his chsrac－ ter harsh snd hsughty．

Absent thee from felicity awhile，
And $\ln$ this harsh werld draw thy breath in psin．
A harsh Mother may bring forth sometimes a mild Danghter．

Howell，Letters，il．इ3．
$=$ Syn． S and 4．Severe，Rigorout，etc．（see austere）；ac－ rimenieus， arsht，v．i．
arsht，v．i．［＜harsh，a．］To sound harshly； srack．Davies
At length with rounsefal from stock vniruncked $y^{t}$ harssh．
harshen（här＇shn），v．$t$ ．［＜harsh＋－enl（3）．］
1．To render harsh；make hard and rough．
IIls brow was wrinkled now，his festnres harthened．
2．To render peevish，morose，or austere． Three years of prlsen might be some excuse for s soured
nd harshened spirit．Kingsley，Alton Locke，xxxii． ［Rare in both uses．］

## harshly

harshly（härsh’li），$a d v$ ．In a harsh manner； roughly；austerely；unkindly．

He plled his ear with truths
Not harshly thundcr＇d forth，or rudely press＇$d$ ，
But like his purpose，gracious，kind，snd sweet
harshness（härsh＇nes），n．［Early mod．E els harrishness；＜harsh + －ness．］The quality or harristiness ；harsh + －nes
Dates，if they be esten，they are good for the harrishe－
wes or roughnes of the throte．
If they differ from the verses of others，they differ for sive harshness．

Johnson，Milton．
＇Tis not enough oo harshnest give offeoce，
The sound must seem an echo to the seose．
Syn．Asperity，etc．（see acrimony）；susterity，charlish ness，rigor，roughness，biuntDess，hardness，sternness，cru－ city，rudeness ；discordsnce，dissonance．
harskt，$a$ ．See harsh．
harslet，$n$ ．See haslet．
harst（härst），n．A dialectal（Scotch）form of harvest．
harstigite（härs＇ti－git），$n$ ．［＜Harstig（see
def．）+ －ite ${ }^{2}$ ．］A silicate of aluminium，man－ def．）+ －$i t e^{2}$ ．］A silicate of aluminium，man－
ganese，calcium，and magnesium，occurring in yellow to brown orthorhonnbic crystals at the Harstig mine，Paysberg，Sweden．
harstrongt（här＇strông），$n$ ．［Also horestrang， horestrong（with same initial element as hore－ hound，hoarhound）；＜D．harstrang，＜G．harn－ strenge，strangury，＜harn，urine，+ strang，a string（strangieren，strangle）：see strangle．］ Peucedanum officinale，a common umbelliferous plant of Europe，formerly used in medicine．See Peucedamum．An extract called peucedanin was ob－ taioed from the root，which has hieen found to be lden－
ticosi with imperatorin，extracted from the nassterwort． Peucedanum Osirruthium，with the chemical formula $\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ ，
 heort，heorot $=\mathrm{D}$. hert $=0 \mathrm{HG}$ ．hiruz，hirz，MHG． hirz，G．hirss，now hirsch $=$ Icel． hjörtr $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ． Dan．hjort，a hart；with formative $-t$ ，$=$ L．cer $v u s=$ W．carv，a hart，stag；lit．＇ horned，${ }^{\prime}=$ Gr． кєраós，horned，＜ке́pas＇（кєpar－），a horn，akin to E． horn：see horn．］1．The male of the red deer， Cervus elaphus，the female of which is called hind；a stag，especially an adult stag or male red deer after its fifth year，when the sur－royal or crown－antler has appeared．The term belongs Properly to the spscies named，but is extended to related
kinds of deer．See antler，hind1，stay．

The werwolf an huge hert hadde hunted．
William of Palerne（E．E．T．S．），1． 2569.
There are wild Bores \＆wild Marts in that Forrest
［Veronae］．
Coryat，Crudities，I．13．
In these wild woods，the hart with golden horns．
Tennyson，Merlin and Vivien．
My biood leaped as nimbiy and joyously as a young
hari on the mountains of Bether． B．Taylor，Lands of the Saracen，p． 52
2．In her．，a stag nsed as a bearing．It is taken as a stag in its sixth year or older，but the word stag is not used in blazon．－Hart of grease．See grease，2．－Hart of ten，s hart with ten tines or bradeches
on his horos． Sear．
Scar．A great，large deer！
Rob．What head
Rob．What head？
${ }^{\text {B．e．}}$ ．Jonson，Sad Shepherd， 1.2
Hart royal．＂A hart that escapes after having been pur－ sued by royslty was ever sfterward termed s hart royal； snd if the king or queen made proclsmation for his safe re－ livell．）－Hart＇s black．See black．
hart $2+, n$ ．An obsolete spelling of heart．
hartal（här＇tâl），n．［Hind，hartāl．］Orpiment． hartbeest，hartebeest（härt＇bēst），$n$ ．［South－ African D．hartebeest，＜harte，appar．a modi－ fication（after E．hart $\%$ ）of D．hert（ $=$ E．hartI）， + beest $=$ E．beast．］A large African antelope， Alcelaphus caama．Also called caama．
I have seen，at bresk of day，hartebeeste，wildebeeste， elsnd，sad sassabi withio easy rifle range of my position．
Pop．Sci．Mo．，XXIX． 618. hartberry（härt＇ber＂i），n．；pl．hartberrics（－iz）．
［ME．not found；AS．heort－，heorot－，heorut－ ［ME．not found；AS．heort－，heorot－，heorut－ hart，＋berie，berge，berry．］The billberry of Europe or blueberry of Scotland，Vaccinium Myrtillus．See bilberry．Also called hart－crop． hart－clovert，n．［ME．herteclover，hartclaver （glossing L．trifolium），＜AS．heort－clëfre，heorot－ cläfre，glossing cynocephateon and camedris，く heort，heorot，hart，＋clefre，clover．］A plant， Medicago maeulata．Also heart－clover．
hart－crop（härt＇krop），$n$ ．［ME．not found；AS． heorot－crop（once），a plant，appar．buekthorn，

## 2730

or perhaps hartwort，＜hcorot，hart，＋crop， crop．］Same as hartberry．
hartet，$n$ ．An obsolete spelling of heart．
hartebeest，$n$ ．See hartbecst．
hartent，v．t．An obsolete spelling of hearten． Hartford fern．Same as climbing－fern．
 $-i{ }^{2}$ ．］A fossil resin $\left(\mathrm{C}_{10} \mathrm{H}_{17} \mathrm{O}\right)$ resembling har－ tite，massive，but crystallizing from rock－oil in needles belonging to the trimetric system．It is found in the lignite of Oberhart，Austria．
hartite（bär＇tit），${ }_{-i t e 2}$ ．［ $<($ Ober）hart（see def．）+ and found like it in the lignite of obertin， and found like it in the lignite of Oberhart， Austria．
Hartleian（härt＇le－an），a．Pertaining or relat－ ing to David Hartiey，M．D．（1705－57），an Eng－ lish metaphysician generally regarded as the founder of the associationist school．His＂Ob－ servations on Man＂was published in 1749.
Their mode of thinking that of the Philionophic Radi．
cals］was． B combination of Bentham＇s point of view
 with ．．．the IIarlecian metaphysics

J．S．Mill，Autoblog．，p． 105.
Hartogia（här－tō＇ji－ä），$n$ ．［NL．，named after John Hartog，an early traveler．］A genus of plants，of the natural order Celastrinee，distin－ guished from related genera by having the sta－ mens located between the lobes of the disk，and by its ovoid fruit and serrate leaves．It includes only a siogle species，H．Capensio，s sonth．Arrican shrub or low tree，the wood of which is remarkably hard，tough， fine－grained，and susceptibis of poilish，The Dutch coio－
nista call it ladle－wood，from the chlee use to whic nists call it tade－2000，from the chlef use to which they put it．It is also used for veoeering．
royal（which see，under hartI）．－2 A hart species of plantain． species of plantain．
hart＇s－ballst（härts＇bâlz），n．Same as hart＇s－
truftes． truftes．
 clover．］A plant，Mclilotus officinalis，the yel－ low melilot：so called，it is said，becanse deer delight to feed on it．Also called hart＇s－trefoil． hart＇s－eyet，$n$ ．Wild dittany．Topsell．
hartshorn（härts＇hôrm），$n_{0}[=D$ ．hartshoorn； as hart＇s，poss．，+ horn；cf．G．hirschhorn $=$ Sw． hjorthorn＝Dan．hjortehorn．］1．The antler of the hart or stag，Cerrus elophus．The constit－ oent elements of deciduous antlera differ materialiy from those of persistent horns，ss of the ox，sud are identical， or nearly so，with those of bone．These antlers where for－ merly much used as a source of smmonia，and the products of their distillation were employed in medicine under the nams of the volatile salt of hartshorn，or apirit of harts－ preparstions of smmonis and smmonium carbonate，often called by the sams nsme．See ammonia， 1 ．
Hartshorn has been usualiy imported Into this country ont smeil and taste，plisble，and of an ivory yeilow color U．S．Dispensatory，p． 1650.
2．Spirit of hartshorn；ammonia．－3．In bot． See hartshorn－plantain．－Jelly of hartshorn，an－
tritive jelly formerry obtained from shavins tritive jelly formerly obtained from shavings of the horns calves．
hartshorn－plantain（härts＇hôrn－plan＂tąn），$n$ ． A species of plantain，Plantago Coronopus，com－ mon in Europe：so called from its furcated leaves．See buch＇s－horn．
hart＇s－thorn（härts＇thôrn），n．Same as buck－ thorn，Rhamnus catharticus．
hart＇s－tongue（härts＇tung），$n$ ．［＜ME．hertes tunge，hertys tonge，hertes tounge；not found in AS．；＝MHG．hirzes zungc，G．hirschzunge．］A fern，Scolopendrium vulgare，with long simple fronds；also，rarely，Polypodium Singaporianum and，Acrostichun cervinum．See Scolopendrium． hart＇s－trefoil（härts＇trē＂foil），$n$ ．Same as hart＇s－clover．
hart＇s－truffles（härts＇truf＂lz），n．A fungus， Elaphomyces granulatus，supposed to be an aphrodisiac，now sold nnder the name of lyco－ perdon muts．Formerly also called hart＇s－balls and deer－balls．
hartwort（härt＇wért），$n$ ．One of several um－ belliferous plants of the genera Tordylium，Se－ seli，and Bupleurum，especially Tordylium maxi－ mum，native of sontherm Europe and northern Africa，and sparingly found in England．See Tordylium．
harum－scarum（hãr＇nm－skãr＇um），$a$ ．and $n$ ． ［Also formerly harem－scarem；a riming com－ pound of uncertain elements，now appar．ac－ com．to hare ${ }^{1}$ ，as a type of unreasoning haste and instability，and to scare，in allusion to its timidity．Cf．E．dial．havey－scarey，helter－skel－ ter（in Cumberland），also wavering，doubtful （Grose）．］I．a．Harebrained；llighty；giddy；
rash．

## harvest

He seemed a mighty ratting harem－scarem gentleman． Mme．D＇Arblay，Diary，I． 358. She was one of the first who brought what I call harum－ scarum manners into fashion． Miss Edgeworth，Belinda，iti．
Don＇t take these flights
With mon moon－shiny nights，
With gey harum－scarum young men．
Barham，lagoldsby Legends，II． 102. They hsd a qnarrel with Sir Thomas Newcome＇s own son，s harun－scarum isd，who ran awsy，suld then was
sent to India．

II．n．A giddy，harebrained，or rash persoll． When I married I was a girl like you，only ten times Mrs．Craik，Agatha＇s llosband，xil．
haruspex（ha－rus＇peks），$n . ;$ pl．haruspices（ $-\mathrm{pi}-$ sez）．［L．，also written，less correctly，aruspex， lit．inspector of entrails，く＂haru－＝Skt．hira，
 ult．E．cord ${ }^{1}$ ，chord，q．v．），and to E．yarn，q．v．）， ＋specere，view，inspect：see species，spcctacle， etc．Cf．L．hariolus，a soothsayer，a word con－ taining the same element haru－：see hariola－ tion．］One of a class of minor priests or sooth－ sayers in ancient Rome，of Etrurian origin， whose function it was to inspect the entrails of victims killed in sacrifice，and by them，as well as by certain natural phenomena，to in－ terpret the will of the gods．Their duties wcre pued a much higher position in the ststo，
Alittie after the civii war between Cesar snd Pompey， the haruspices ordered the tempies of the deities to be ＂Am I to be frightened，＂he said，in snswer to some report of the haruspices，＂because a sheep is withont a haruspication（ha－rus－pi－kā＇shon），n．［＜harus－ pex（－spic－）+ ation．］The act or practice of prognosticating by the inspection of the en－ trails of animals slain in sacrifice；divination． Haruspication beiongs，among the lower races，espe．
cisily to the Maiays and Polynesians，sind to varfous Asiatic clisily to the Maiays and Poiynesians，sind to varfous Asiatic tribes．Captain Burton＇s account from Central Africs perhaps falriy displays its symbolic principle．He de－ ing and spifting s fowl and inspecting its inside；if blackness or biemish appesrs sbout the wings，it denotes the treachery of children snd kinsmen；the backbone convicts the mother and grandmother；the tafl shows that the criminal is the wife，ete．

E．B．Tyior，Prim．Culture，1．J11．
haruspice（ha－rus＇pis），n．［＜L．haruspex，pl． haruspices：see haruspex．］Same as harus－ pex．
haruspices，$n$ ．Plural of haruspex
haruspicy（ha－rus＇pi－si），n．［［LL．haruspicium， the inspection of victims，＜haruspex，harus－ pex：see haruspex．］Same as haruspication． Also aruspicy．See haruspex．
harvest（här＇vest），n．［E．dial．and Sc．contr． harrest，harst，hairst，＜ME．harvest，hervest，her－ jest，harvest，autumn，〈 AS．herfest，antumn（as one of the four seasons lencten，sumor，herfest， winter，without reference，except by implica－ tion，to the gathering of crops），$=\mathrm{D}$. herfst， OD．also harvest，autumn，$=0 H G$ ．herbist，MHG． herbest，antumn，harvest，G．herbst，autumn， dial．harvest，vintage．The Scand，forms are contracted（in such a way as to suggest a con－ formation to OF．Aoust，August，also harvest－ time，Bret．cost＝D．nogst，harvest，（L．Augus－ tus，August）：Icel．haust＝Sw．Dan．höst，au－ tumn．The fact that harvest in its earliest use （AS．）had no direct reference to the gathering of crops（see above）is against the current as－ sociation of the word with L．carpere，pluck， Gr．картós，fruit．］1t．The third season of the year；autumn；fall．

## Heruest with the heite \＆the high san Was comyn into colde

Destruclion of
Destruclion of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1．12465．
2．The season of gathering the ripened crops； specifically，the time of reaping and gathering grain．

He that sleepeth in harvest is a son that canseth shams．
Clar． 0 ，do not sisnder him，for he is kiod．
1 Murd．Right，as snow in harrest．
1 Murd．＇RIght，as snow in harvest．
Shak．，Rich．III．，i． 4.
3．A crop or crops gathered or ready to be gathered；specifically，ripe grain reaped，and stored in stacks or barns；hence，a supply of anything gathered at maturity and stored up： as，a harvest of nuts，or of ice．

[^0]
## harvest

No more ahall . . . Peace Pipe on her pastoral hillock a languid note,

Tennyson, Maud, xxvii3.
Hence-4. The product of any labor, or the result of any course of action; gain; result; effect; consequence.
What is that to him that reaps not har veat of his yonthful The act or process of harvesting. Look on the fields; for they sre white already to harThe peasanta urge their harvest, ply the fork.

Coneper, Table Taik, 1. 214. To owe one a day in harvest, to owe a good deed
when it shall be most needed, in return for a favor received.
Heark thee, man, I owe thee a day inh harat ; I'. Ili pay
Scott, Rob Roy, xxiil.
harvest (här'vest), v. t. [< ME. hervesten $=$ OD. herfsten $=$ G. herbsten, draw near autumn, dial. harvest, $=$ Icel. haustu, draw near autumn, $=$ Sw. hösta $=$ Dan. höste, harvest $;$ from the noun.] To reap or gather, as corn and other crops, for the use of man and beast: often used figuratively.
Men hervesten the corn twyes a zeer.
Mandeville, Traveis, p. 300.
1 have seen a stock of reeds harvested and stacked, worth
harvest-apple (här'vest-ap ${ }^{\prime} 1$ ), $n$. A small early
variety of apple ripening in August.
harvest-bells (här'vest-belz), n. A beautiful gentian, Gentiana Pneumonanthe, found in nearly all parts of Europe, but rare in England. It is s perennial herb nearly a foot high, with jinear leaves, and bright-hne coroila an inch and a half jong, atriate
with fuegreenish lines. It biooma in harvest-time, whence the name.
harvest-bug (här'vest-bug), n. 1. Same as harvest-tiek.

Thia mimaj (which we cail a harveat bug) is very minute,
of s bright acariet colour, and of the genus of Acarus.
2. Same as harrest-fly. [New Eng.]
harvest-doll (här'vest-dol), n. Same as har-vest-queen.
harvester (här'ves-tér), n. 1. One who harvests.

Would ahe were mine, and I to-day,
Like her, a harvester of hay.
Whittier, Mand Mujer.
2. A machine for gathering field-crops, such as grain, beans, flax, potatoes, etc.; specifically, a reaping-machine. Any machine for gathering fieldcrops is called a harvester, except the grass.cutting machines, which are called mowers or mowing-machinea; any grain-harveating machine also, except the headin 3. A harvest-spider or liarvestman.
harvest-feast (här'vest-fēst), $n$. A feast made at the ingathering of the harvest.
harvest-field (här'vest-fēld), $n$. A field from which a harvest is gathered.

The country people bring home from the harvest field the women were promiscuasly ginging and preceded by a piper or a drum. Strutt, sporta and Pastimes, p. 468.

My brother James is in the harvest.field.
harvest-fish (hair'vest-fish), $n$. 1. The butterfish, dollax-fish, or lafayette, Stromateus triaeanthus. [New Jersey, U.S.] -2. Another species of Stromateide, Stromatcus paru, distinguished by the production of the anterior dorsal and anal rays and the suborbicular body. It visits the North American coast in the autumn, at harvest-time.
harvest-fiy (här'vest-fli), n. A homopterous insect of the family Cicadida; a lyerman. $C i$ cada tibicen is known as the dog-day harvest-fly in the United states; it is a near rejative of the seventeen.year
cicada, snd, iike it, is often called locust. Sometimes called harvest-bug.
harvest-goose (här'vest-gös), n. Same as stub-ble-goose.
harvest-home (här'vest-hom'), n. 1. The time of gathering the harvest; the bringing home of the harvest; hence, any oppertunity for making advantage or gain.

## And his chin, new reap'd, Show'd like a atubble-jand at harveat-home.

Shak., I Hen. IV., i. 3.
2. A festival held by the English peasantry in August in honor of the heming of the liarvest. It was formerly observed by farm-laborers, servants, and the whoje rural community, with universal merrymaking, icasting, songs and dances, sud processions of oxen
and horses with decorsted carts and implementa oif husbandry. At present ifttie remains of this custom but a supper.
As we were retnrning to our inn [in or near Windsor],
we happened to meet some country peopie celebrating

## hash

their harvest-home: their last joad of corn they crown with powers, having besides an image richly dreased, by which phile the men and women, and men and maid servants, riding inrongh the strects in the cart, shout as joud as hey can till they arrive at the barn.
Ilentzner (end of 16th century), quoted in Struti's Sports
3. The seng sung at this festival.

Crown'd with the eares of corne, now coms
And, to the pipe, aing harveat-home. Herrick.
We have plonghed, we have sowed,
We have reaped, we have mowed,
Hip, hip, hip, Ilarvest home!
IIone's Every-Day Book, II. 1164.
harvesting-machine (här'ves-ting-ma-shēn ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ),
$n$. A harvester. See harvester, 2.
harvest-lady (här'vest-lä"di), $n$. The second reaper in a row. [Prov. Eng.]
harvestless (här'vest-les), $a$. Without harvest. These judgments on the land-
Harvestless sutumns, horrible agues, plague.
Tennyson, Qneen Hary, v. 1. harvest-lord (här 'vest-lôrd), $n$. The head reaper at the harvest, or the first reaper in a row. [Prov. Eng.]
harvest-louse (här'vest-lous), $n$. Same as har-rest-tiek.
harvestman (här'vest-man), $n . ;$ pl. harvestmen (-men). 1. A laborer in harvest.

Like to a harvest-man, that's task'd to mow
Or all, or tose his hire. Shak., Cor., i. 3. daddy-long-legs; an arachnidan, such as these of the genus Phalangium, having a very small globose body with leug slim legs. Also harvestspider.
harvest-mite (här‘vest-mit), $n$. Same as har-vest-tick; especially, a mite of the genus Trombidium or family Trombididace.
 maand, September, $=0 H G$. luerbistmanōth MHG. herbestmānōt, autumnal month, der ērste herbistmānōth, the first harvest-menth, September, G. herbstmonat $=$ Dan. höstmaaned $=$ Sw. höstmanad), September, < herfest, autumn, + monath, month.] The month when the principal harvests are gathered; specifical.
harvest-moon (här'vest-mön), $n$. The full moon nearest to the autumnal equinox. At that geason the moon, when nearly full, risea for aeveral consecutive nights at slont the same hour, so that there is sn unusua proportion of moonlight evenings. The phenomenon is morestriking in higher latitudes than in the United States, and dissppears entirely in the tropics. It is most marked when the ascending node of the moon's orbit is at or near the vernal equinox, as it will be in 1894. The phenomenon is due to the fact that at the time of the sntumnsi equinox the full moon (ncceasarily opposite to the sun) is in that part of its orbit which makes the cast posaible angle with
The fulj moon which happens on or nearest to the 21 s of September ia called the harvest-moon.

Sir d. F.W. Herschel, Ontlines of Astronomy, $\$ 428$ b. Freaerving distinct atatementa of certain color factsas that the harvest-moon at rising was of auch and such a
red.
Ruskin, Eiements of Drswing, iil.
harvest-mouse (här'vest-mous), $n$. A very small murine rodent or mouse, Mus minutus, abundant in Europe, nesting in grain, and there-


Harvest-mouse (Mus minutus or mestorius) and its Nest fore specially observable in harvest-time. It is one of the very smallest of mice, being about 2 inches in length, with a tail nearly as long.
harvest-queen (här'vest-kwēn), $n$. An image representing Ceres, formerly carried about on
the last day of harvest. Also called kern-baby and harrest-doll.
harvestry (här'vest-ri), n. [<harvest + -ry.] The act or industry of harvesting; also, that which is harvestod. Suinburne.
harvest-spider (här'vest-spi"dér), $n$. Same as harvestman, 2.
harvest-tick (här'vest-tik), $n$. One of several different mites or acarids which are abundant and troublesome late in the summer and in autumn. They attach themacives Jike ticka to the skin, become gorged with bjood, and occasion much inconvenience. They are aiso calsed harvest-lice harcest-mites, harvest-bugs, and red lice, and were formerly all placed in a spurious genus Leptus, which is composed of the

six-jegged immature forma of varions mites, msiniy har-vest-mites or trombidiids, but also includes certain spin-ning-mites or tetranychids. Thua, in Engiand, the common harvest-bug is Tetranychus (formerly "Leptus") autumnalis. In the United States the same name is given to the aix-legged or Leptus atage of a mite called "Leptus" irritans, the adnjt of which is nnknown, but is probably a apecies of Tetranychus; and also to a true harveat-mite with eight Jegs, Trombidium americanum. See Leptus,
Harvey's vine. See vine.
harwe ${ }^{\text {, }} n$. A Middle English form of harrow ${ }^{1}$.
harwe ${ }^{2} n$. A A Middle English form of harrow ${ }^{2}$.
hasi (haz). The third person singular present indicative of have.
has ${ }^{2}$, a. An early Middle English form of hoarse.
hasardt, $n$. An obsolete spelling of hazard.
hasardourt, $n$. An obsolete spelling of hazarder. hasardriet, $n$. Same as hazardry.
has-been (haz'bēn or -bin), n. A persen, thing, belief, etc., that belongs exclusively to the past; something out of date or past use.
There are so many relics of ancient auperatition linger. ing in the land, and worshipped under the deluding and endearing names of "Gude auld has-beens."
ase ${ }^{1} t, n$. An obsolete spelling of haze ${ }^{1}$
hase ${ }^{2} t, v . t$. An obsolete spelling of haze ${ }^{2}$
hasel, n. See hazel.
hash ${ }^{1}$ (hash), v.t. [Ult. 〈 F. hacher, chop, mince; but the E. verb is due rather to the noun hash, which is from a deriv. of the $\mathbf{F}$. verb; of earlier intreduction, from the same F. verb, is E. hateli3. See hatch ${ }^{3}$ and hack ${ }^{1}$, which are doublets of hash1.] To chop; especially, to chop into small pieces; mince; hence, to mangle.
There was such hashing, and broad sworda a-clashing, Brsve Forlar himael got a ciaw.

Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, V11. 159). One slip ... Would topple the stumbler and his burden down to be hashed againat jutting pointa, and tossed, fragmentary food for fishes, in the lucid pool below.
hash ${ }^{1}$ (hash), $n$. [Abbr of older hachey or hachee, <OF. haehis, minced meat (cf. haggis), く haeher, hack, shred, slice, hew, chop, cut in pieces, G. hacken = E. haek ${ }^{1}$ : see hacki and hateh3 .] 1. That which is hashed or clopped; especially, minced meat. - 2. Specifically, a dish of meat and potatoes, previously cooked, chopped up together aud cooked again.
The cook sbould be reminded that, if the meat in a hash or mince be allowed to boil, it will immediatejy be hard. Miss Acton, Modern Cookery.
Hence-3. Any mixture and second preparation of old material; a repetition; a reëxhibition.
I camnot bear elections, and atill less the hash of them over again ís a first aession. II. Watpole.
Old pieces are revived, and scarcely any new ones admitted; the public are again obliged to ruminate over those hashes of absurdity which were diagusting to our ancestors even in sn age of jgnorance.
th, Polite Learning.
4. A sloven; a country clown; a stupid or silly

## fellow. [Scotch.]

A set o' dull, conceited hashes,
They gang in stirks, sind come out asaea.
Burns, First Epistle to Lapraik.

## hash <br> I canna thote the clash <br> Of this impertinent sutd hash <br> Ramsay，Yoems，II． 455. <br> 5．Low raillery；ribaldry．［Colloq．］－To make

 a hash of，to cut or knock to pieces；destroy or ruin completely．［Colloq．］

He comes，bold Drake，the chief who made a
Fine hash of all the powers of Spain．
Barham，Ingoidsby Legends，11． 343.
To settie one＇s hash，to subdue or silence one ；put an
end to one．［Slang．］
Brave Prudhoe triumphant shali skim the wide main， The hash of the Yankees he＇li settle．
hash 2 （hash），a．A aia hash ${ }^{2}$ hash），a．A dialectal variant of harsh． hushish，herbage，hay，an intexicating prepara－ tion of Cannabis sativa，var．Indica，or Indian hemp．］1．The tops and tender parts of In－ dian hemp（Camabis sativa，var．Indica），called in India garjiah（which see），tegether with a res－ inous exudation upon them，gathered after flow－ ering．See hemp，and Indian henp（under hemp）． －2．An intoxicating preparation of this plant， which is either smoked or drunk as an infusion： called in India bhang（which see）．
The use of Hasheesh－which is s preparation of the dried leaves of the Cannabis indica－has been familiar to the East for many centuries，

B．Taylor，Lands of the Saracen，p． 133.
hask ${ }^{1}$（hask），$a$ ．An obsolete or dialectal form of harsh．
After dyeing，wool should still feed sott，and not barsh or hask．

Benedikt，Coal－tar Colours（trans．），p． 42
hask ${ }^{2}$ t，$n$ ．［W．hesg，sedge，rushes：see has－ sock．A case made of rushes or flags；a wicker basket fer carrying fish．

And Phebus，weary of his yerely taske，
Ystabled hath his steedes in lowiye taye，
And taken up his yune in Fishes haske．
Spenser，Shep．Cal．，November．
haskardt，a．［＜hask $1+$－ard．］Cearse；unpol－ ished．
Homer deciarying a very folysehe and a haskard felowe （ignavum）under the person of Thersyte，sayth that he was streyte in the shulders，and copheeded lyke a gygze．
hasknesst，n．Harshness；huskiness；asthma． Itc hath a great harkness．
haskwort（hask＇wèrt），$n$ ．A broad－leafed bell－ flower，Campanula latifolia，found throughout nerthern and central Europe．It is a perennlal herb with hroad，doubly serrate feaves（the radical ones cordate）snd arge hell－shaped or fumel－shaped flowers． the throatwort．
haslet（has＇let），n．［Also improp．harslet；＜
ME．hastelete，hastlet，〈 OF．hastelet（ F ．dial．hate－ let），F．hâtellettes，flesh to be roasted，cf．hastille， the iuwards of a beast，dim．haste，a spit，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． hasta，a spear：see hastate．Cf．haste ${ }^{2}$ ，haster．］ Originally，a piece of flesh to be roasted，es－ pecially part of the entrails of the wild boar； now，the entrails ef a beast，especially of a hog， as the heart，liver，etc．，used for human food． Sy then he britnez out the brawen in bryst brode［8］cheldez， ＂hatz out the hastlettez，as hijtly bisemez．T．S．）1． 1612 To dinner with my wife，to a good hog＇s harstet，a plece of meat I love，but have not eat of I think these seven
years． haslock（has＇lok），＂．［Sc．，appar．＜hass $=\mathbf{E}$ ．
halse，the throat，+ lock ${ }^{2}$ ．］The lock of wool that grows on the halse or threat of a sheep； hence，the finest quality of wool．Also called hassock．

A tartan plaid，spun of good haslock woo．
Raxasay，Gentio Shepherd，i． 1.
hasp（hȧsp），$n$ ．［Alse dial．（Sc．）hesp，and trans－ posed haps；＜ME．haspe，＜AS．heepse（transposed from＊heespe），a hasp，bolt，or bar for a door，$=$ a hasp，a reel，G．haspe，hüspe，a hasp，clamp， hiuge，＝Icel．hespa，a hasp，a wisp or skein of woel，＝Sw．haspa，a hasp，＝Dan．haspe，a hasp， reel；＇cf．dim．D．haspcl，reel，winder，windle，＝ MLG．haspel，haspe，a spindle，$=0 H G$ ．haspil， hinge turns，a staple，a reel，windlass．Cf．It． aspo，OF．asple，a reel，winder，of G．origin． Root unknewn；it is not quite certain that the two senses＇clasp＇and＇reel＇are from the same source．］1．A clasp；especially，a clasp that passes ever a staple and is fastened by a pin or a padlock；also，a metal hook for fastening a door．

## Undernethe is an hasp <br> Schet with a stapyi snd a clasp，

And in that hasp a pyn is pyst．
Richard Coer d
Richard Coer de Lion，1．408s．

## 2732

A curious hasp
The mantean＇bout her neek to clasp．
Kcelyn，Voyage to Jarry－Iand．
Upon landing two fittle trunks，four［fellows］got under each trunk，the rest surrounded and held the hagps．
2．A spindle to wind yarn，thread，or silk on．
［Local．］－3．A thread，string，er skein．
Parys was pure faire，sad a pert knighte；
Here hair huet on his hede sis haspis of silke，
hkyng it shone as the shyre gotde．
Destrucion of Troy（E．E．T．S．）， 1.3599.
4．A quantity of yarn，the fourth part of a spin－ dle．－5．An instrument for cutting the surface of grass－land．In this sense also called a scari－ fier．－Selzin by hasp（or hesp）and staple，in Scots lave，sn oid form of giving investiture in burghs，in which the heir or purchaser took hold of the hasp snd staple as a symbor of possestion，and the entered the house and
boited hinself in，the transaction being noted snd regis． boited himselli in，the trans
tered by the prop
tered by the proper officer．
（transposed frem＊herepionsplen，く AS．hepsian （transposed frem＊hespian）（＝MLG．haspen＝ Dan．haspe，reel，wind；cf．D．haspelen＝MLG． haspeln $=$ MHG．haspeln，G．haspeln $=$ Sw． haspla，reel，wind，hasp，fasten with a bolt）； from the noun：see hasp，n．］1．To shut or fasten with a hasp．
A dore honging ther－on，hagnet fui faste．
Joseph of Arimathie（E．E．T．S．），1． 205.
To speak indiscreetiy what we are obliged to hear，by
being hasyed up with thee in this pnbic vehicte，is in being hasped up with thee in this pabil．
some degree sasauiting on the high road．

Steele，Spe
，No． 132
p，inclose；fasten as if with a hasp． And encombred with conetyse thei conne nat out crape， So harde hath averyce hasped hem to－gederes．

Piers Plowman（C），it． 193.
When he watz hasped in srmes，his harnays watz ryche．
Sir Gawayne ond the Green Knight（E．E．T．S．），i． 590.
hasp－lock（hasp＇lok），n．A lock the hasp of which is attached to a lid and carries the lock－ ing device．
hass（has），$n$ ．［An assimilated form of halse ${ }^{1}$ ， q．v．］1．The throat．－2．A narrow pass；a defile：nsed also in place－names．［Scotch in beth senses．］
hassagay，hassagay－wood．Same as assagai， assayai－wood．
hassell ${ }^{1} \downarrow$ ，$n$ ．［Prob．ult．a var．of hasel，hazel．］ An instrument formerly used for breaking flax and hemp．Halliwell．
hassing（has＇ing），n．［Also hasson；＜hass + －ing ${ }^{1}$ ．］In mining，a vertical gutter between water－rings in a shaft．N．and Q．，7th ser．，VI． 264．［Scetch．］
hassock ${ }^{1}$（has＇ok），n．［＜ME．hassok，cearse grass，（ AS．hassuc（once），a place where coarse grass grows，appar．（with term．accom．to dim． －uc，－ok，－och）equiv．to the later（E．）hash ${ }^{2}$ ，く W．hcsg，pl．，sedge，rushes，hesgoy，a．，sedgy，＝ Corn．hescen，sedge，bulrush，$=1$ Ir．seasg，seisg， scdge，perhaps $=$ AS．secg，E．sedge，q．v．］ 1 ． Cearse grass which grows in rank tufts on bog－ gy ground；especially，the large sedge，Carex paniculata，the dried tufts of which were used in churches for footstools．Forby．［Prov．Eng．］ After digging out the hassocks［from a swamp］and burn－ ing then．

J．R．Nichols，Fireside Science，p． 111. 2．A besom；anything bushy；alse，a large round turf used as a seat．［Scetch．］－3．A thick hard cushion used as a footstool or in place of a kneeling－bench．

Buy a mat for a bed，buy s mat，
Fletcher and Shir
at his coming to tis este he very irrecutar： join in the responses，he gave every one of them a hassoc join in the responses，he gave

Addison，Sir Roger at Church．
And knees and hasgocks sre well nigh divorced．
4．Kentish ragstone．Alse written hassack． ［Prov．Eng．］
hassock ${ }^{2}$（has＇ok），n．Same as haslock．
hassock－grass（has＇ok－grais），$n$ ．A species of hair－grass，Deschampsia（Aira）cerspitosa．See hair－grass．
hast ${ }^{1}$（hast）．The second person singular pres－ ent indicative of hure，contracted from havest． hast²t，n．A Middle English form of haste ${ }^{1}$ ．
hastate（has＇tāt），$a . \quad[<N L . h a s t a t u s$, spear－ shaped，＜L．hasta，a spear：see goad ${ }^{1}$ ．Cf． Furnished with a sharp point or head for thrust－ ing or cutting：said of a weapon，such as the spear，pike，partizan，or battle－ax．
The fourth［book］is devoted to the hastate weapons．

## haste

2．Shaped like the head of a spear；specifically， in bot．，triangular nearly down to the base，and then abruptly widened into two lateral lobes at right an－ gles to the principal axis：said chiefly of leaves．Polygonum ari－ folium，the tear－tbumb，Atriplex $p a$－
fula，the orache，snd Rumex la，the sheep－sorret，furnish typical ezamples．

## Also hastiform．

Hastate abdomen，in entom．，an sbdomen with a large angutar horn－
like projection on the lower sulace hastately（has＇tāt－li），adv．In a hastate form．
haste ${ }^{1}$（hāst），n．［＜ME．haste，
 haste（this sense being late and prob．，in E．，of OF．origin），く $\operatorname{AS.}$ hest，hīest， violence（cf．h̄̄ast，a．，violent，vehement，hāest－ liee，adv．，vielently；all the AS．forms being rare and peet．）$=$ OFries．hest（not＂hast）， NFries．hreste，haste（cf．OFrics．herst，hast （hāst），violent，hasty）＝MD．haest，D．hast， haste（＞OF．haste，F．hate，haste），$=$ MLG． LG. hast，haste，$=\mathrm{MHG}$ ．hest，heyst，a．，violeut， $=$ OHG．heist，haist，violent，G．Hast（from LG．i）， haste，$=$ Sw．OSw．hast，haste，$=$ Dan．hast， haste,$=$ Icel．hastr，haste（Haldorsen；net in Cleasby and Vigfusson，where，however，the derivs．hastarligr，hasty，hastarliga，hastily）．Cf． Icel．hastr，harsh，höstugr，harsh．The earliest notion is that of＇violence＇or＇vehemence，＇ but twe words may here be merged．The early records are scant．］1．Celerity，primarily of voluntary motion；speed in general；swiftness in doing something；despatch；expedition．

And sone vppon ordenaunce ganne they make，
In all the hast posible．
Generydes（E
Up they sterte all in hast．
Lytell Geyte of Robyn Hode（Child＇s Ballsds，V．113）， The king＇s business required hazte． 1 Ssm，xxi． 8 I did not took for you these two hours，iady；
Beshrew your haste！Fletcher，Mad Lover，v． 1.
2．Toe great celerity of action；unwise，unne－ cessary，or unseemly quickness；precipitancy． 1 said in my haste，All men are liars．Ps．cxvi． 11. The more haste the less speed．Old proverb． Haste and choter are Enemies to ail great Actions， Hovell，Letters，II． 17.
Friends，not sdopted with a schoolboy＇s haste，
But chosen with a nice discerning taste．
3．The state of being pressed for time，or of having little time to spare；hurry；eager desire to accomplish something in a limited time：as， to be in great haste to fimish a letter．

And up he got，in haste to ride，
But soon came down again．
Covper，John Gispin．
The haste to get rich，and the intense strnggles of busi－ ness rivalry，probahly destroy as manay
a great battie．
J．F．Clarke，Self－Cutture，p． 58.
To make haste，to hasten；act quickiy．
I thank thee Varrius；thou hast made good haste．
Made haste to do what he mnst do．
William Morris，Earthy Paradise，II． 169.
$=$ Syn 1．Haste，hurry（see hasten）；ninhbeness，rapidity． haste ${ }^{1}$（hāst），v．i．and $t$ ；pret．and pp．hasted， ppr．hasting．［＜ME．hasten（pres．ind．haste） ＝MD．haesten，D．haasten $=$ G．hasten $=$ OSw． Sw．hasta＝Dan．haste，haste，hurry；OF．has－ ter，F．hater，tr．haste，despateh，press，refl． haste，go speedily；from the noun．Hasten is but a mod．extension of hastel，after the anal－ ogy of fast ${ }^{1}$ ，$v .$, fasten，list ${ }^{3}$ ，$v$ ．，listen，ete．］Same as hasten：now chiefly in poetical use．
Ye myght alle oure enmyes haue slain and distroled， and saued youre frendes，yel ye hadde \＆lititit hasted． $\operatorname{Merlin}(\mathrm{E}$. E．T．S．），ii． 270.

## Therefore，let＇s hence， And with our fair entreaties haste them＇ <br> Shak．，Cor．，v． 1.

He hasted him to yon greenwood tree，
For to refieve his gay iadye
For to refieve his gay ladye．
Leesome Brand（Child＇s Ballads，II．345）．
I look and iong，then haste me home，
Stiil master of my secret rare．
Lowell，Foot－Path．
haste ${ }^{2}$（hāst），v．t．；pret．and pp．hasted，ppr． hasting．［Not feund in ME．（except as in de－ riv．），bnt nit．＜OF．＊haster，in pp．hasté，reast－ ed，as a noun a roast，〈 haste，a spit，く L．hasta， ed，as a noun a roast，＜haste，a spit，＜L．hasta，
a spear，pike，ML．also a spit，haslet：see has－ a spear，pike，ML，also a spit，haslet：see has－
tate．Cf．haslet，hasteler，hastler，hastener ${ }^{2}$ ，has－ tate．Cf．haslet，hasteler，hastler，
ter．］To roast．［Prov．Eng．］

## hasteler

hasteler $t_{\text {，}} n$ ．［ME．，equiv．to OF．husteor，has－ tour，F．hateur（as defined）；＜haste，a spit； en，in charge of tho roast meats．

This hasteler，pasteler and potagere．
Liber Cure Cocorum，p． 1
hasten（hā＇sn），v．［A mod．extension of hastel， q．v．］I．intrans．To move or act with celerity； plied primarily to voluntary action．
Prometheus，therefore，hastend to the invention of fire．
acon，Physical
Like as the waves make towards the pebbled shore， So do our minutes hasten to their en

Shat Sonneta，lx
I hastened to the spot whence the noise came．
Defoe，Rohinzon Crusoe．
Whl fares the land，to hastening ills a prey，
Where wealth accumulatea ana men accay
Goldsmith Des Vil．，1． 51.
＝Syn．Hasten，Hurry．To hasten 18 to work，move，etc．， qulckly，hit properly not too quickly；to hurry ls to go too fast for dignity，comfort，or thoroughness：as，to has－ ten to tcll a piece of good newa；to hasten the erection of a building；to hurry through a lesson，to oos has come to be thas uaed only la good While hasten has come to be thus used onbad meaning as well as a good：as，the book was evidently written in haste；he had a hasty temper；he had occasion to regret his hastiness．Indeed，hasty and hastiness usually con－
vey censure．trans．To cause to move or act with celer－ ity；cause to make haste；drive or urge for－ ward；expedite．

Yet for all that thei myght hem hasten，thise other were vpon hem er thei myght he half a－rafed of her harneyse． Blerlin（E．E．T．S．），li． 153.
Sorrowe ne neede be hastened on，
For he will come，without calling，anone，
Spenser，Shep．Cal．，JJay． I would hasten my escape from the windy storm．

Pr．iv． 8.
The British ．．．Were joined by two companles of gren－ adiers，whom the noise of the firfug had hastened to the
Emot． hastenerl（hā＇sn－èr），u．［＜hasten + －erl．］One who or that which hastens or urges forward．
Pride and indigence，the two great hasteners of modern
hastener2（hä＇sn－ėr），n．［An aceom．（as if ＇that which hastens＇the cooking）of luastler or haster，q．v．］Same as haster．［Prov．Eng．］ haster（hàs＇ter），$n$ ．［A contr．of hastler（ef． hastener ${ }^{2}$ ），or ult．＜ $\mathrm{OH}^{\prime}$ ．hastier，haster，a spit， the rack on which the spit turns，a frame or rack to hold a number of spits，＜haste，a spit：see haste ${ }^{2}$ ．］A metal stand for keeping in the heat upon a joint while it is roasting before the fire．
hasteryt，n．［ME．，also hastere；ef．hasteler， hastener ${ }^{2}$ ．］Roast meat．

> Fyrst to sow I wylle achawe Tho poyntes of cure, al by rawe, of potage, hastery, and bakun mete.
hastift，$a$ ．See hastive．
hastiflyt，adv．See hastively．
hastifolious（has－ti－fō＇li－us），a．［＜L．hasta， spear，＋folium，leaf．］In bot．，having hastate leaves．See hastate．
hastiform（has＇ti－fôrm），a．［＜L．hasta，a spear，＋forma，form．］Same as hastate．
hastiheadt，n．［ME．hastihede；＜hasty＋ －head．］Haste．

For eche of hem in hastihede
Shal other slea with deathes wounde
Gower，Conf．Amant．，v
hastile（has＇til），a．［Improp．as adj．，＜L．has－ tile，m．，the shaft of a spear，a spear，＜hasta，a spear：see hastate．］In bot．，same as hastate， 2. hastiludet（has＇ti－lūd），n．［＜L．hasta，a spear， ＋ludus，play．］Spear－play：a name given to justs or tilts，and less accurately to tourneys or tournaments．See these words．
Such a circumstance it．Would naturally have been commemorated．－．by its conversion into a deve dresses at an appoaching hastilude．

Sir II．Niculas，Order of the Garter，p． 183
hastily（hās＇ti－li），adv．［く ME．hastyly，hasti liche（cf．AS．hestliec，violently；＝D．haaste－ ijk，haastiglijh＝MLG．hastelike $=$ MHG．has－ tielich，hestceliche，hestelichen＝Icel．hastarliga $=$ Dan．hastelig）；＜hasty $\left.+-l y^{2}.\right]$ 1．In a hasty manner；quickly；specdily．
And yf me lacketh to lyue by the lawe wol that ich take Ther Ich may hane bit hastelokest for ich am hefd of lawe．

The Mone envyrouncthe the Erthe more hastyly than ony othere Planete．Jfanderille，Travela，p． 162.
Half clothed，half naked，hastily retire．Dryden． 2．Precipitately；rashly；from sudden impulse or excitement．
hat

Go not forth hastily to strive，lest thou know not what to do ln the end thereol hastiness（hās＇ti－nes），u．［＜ME．hastinesse；
hasty + uess．］Tho state or character of be－ ing hasty，in any sense of that word；quick－ ness；promptitude；rashuess；irritability．

The vndiscrete hastiness of the emperor Clandius cansed hym to be noted for foolyshe．

Sir T＇．Elyot，The Governour，ii． 6.
These men＇s hastiness the warier sort of you doth not But Epiphanius was made up of hastiness and credulity，
and is never to be trusted where he apeaka of a miracle． and is never to be trasted where he apeaks of a miracle． Jortin，On Eccles．Hist．
$=$ Syn．Swiltness，speed，briskness；curso
hasting（hās＇ting），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［Ppr．of haste，$v$ ． Cf．OH．hastivel，later hastiveau，a hasting－ap－ ple or－pear，dim．of hastif，hasty：see hastive．］ I．a．Maturing early：said chiefly of fruits and vegetables，and only in composition：as， hasting－apple，ete．

II．$n$ ．An early fruit or vegetable：applied， in the plural，especially to early peas．
Ficus praseox［L．］．Figue hastive［F．］．A rathe fig ripen ed before the time ：an hasting．

Nomenclator．
Poires，ou pommes hastives［F．］hastings，such as are
hasting－apple（hās＇ting－ap＂1），$\mu$ ．An apple
that matures early
hasting－harnesst（häs＇ting－här＂nes），$n$ ．The
harness used in the tilt or just．
hasting－pear（hās＇ting－pãr），$n$ ．A pear that matures early．
hastite $\dagger, n$ ．［ME．，＜OF．hastete，contr．of has－ tirete：see hastivite．］Haste；rapidity．Hal－ livell．

Then coom a doom in hastite
Cursor Mundi，MS．Coll．Jrin．Cantab．，f．19．（Halliwell．）
hastivet，a．［＜ME．hastive，hastif，＜OF．hastif （fem．hastive），F．hatif（ $=$ Pr．astiu），hasty， speedy，＜OF．haste，haste：see haste $\left.{ }^{1}.\right]$ 1． hastivelyt，adv．［ME．hastifly，hastifiche： hastive $\left.+-y^{2}.\right]$ Hastily．Chaueer．
hastivitet，n．［ME．，also hastyvyte；＜OF．has－ tivete，hastivite，＜hastif，hasty：seo hastive．］ Haste；hastiness；rasliness．Halliwell．

Vengeaunce and wrathe in an hastyvyte，
Wyth an unstedefast aperyte of indyscrecionn．
MS．Cantab．F．i．6，1．137．（Malliwell．）
hastlert，$n$ ．［くME．hastlere，hastiler（ML．has－ talarius），く OF．hasticr，the rack on which the spit turns：see haster．］Same as haster． hasty（hās＇ti），a．［＜ME．hast！（＝OFries．has－ tig＝OD．haestigh，D．haastig＝MLG．hastiel $=$ G．hastig＝SW．Dan．hastig）；＜haste，n．，＋ $-y^{1}$ ．Cf．hastire．］1．Moving or acting with haste；quick；speedy：opposed to slow．
Be not hasiy to go out of hls sight．＊Eccles．vili． 3.
2．Eager；precipitate；rash；inconsiderate； acting or arising from heedless impulso or pas－ sion：opposed to delibcrate．
I fonnd a aaylnge of Socrates to be most trewe，＂that Ill men be more hastie，than good men be forwarde，to prosecute their purposea．Aschan，The Scholemaster，i． Seest thou a man that is hasty in his words？there is nore hope of a fool than of him．

Prov．xxix． 20.
Take no unkindness of his hasty words．
whe the 3
Mr．Carlyle＇s method ls accordingly altogether pictorial， his hasty temper making narrative wearisome to him．

3．Requiring haste or immediate action．
This axeth hast，and of an hasty thing
Chaucer，Miller＇s Tale，1． 359.
This Tuesday morning your man brought me a letter， which（if he had not found me at London）I see he had a hasty commandment to have brought to Nilcham

4．Early ripe；forward；hasting．
The hasty fruit before the aummer．Isa．xxviii． 4. hasty－footed（hās＇ti－füt＂ed），a．Nimble；swift of foot：as，＂hasty－footed time，＂Shak．，M．N．D．， iii． 2.
hasty－pudding（hās＇ti－púd＇ing），n．1．A thick batter or pudding made of milk and flour boiled quickly together；also，oatmeal and water boil－ ed together；porridge
This country produces a good deal of meliza or Turkligh
wheat，which ls what we call Indian corn．．．The meal of this grain goes by the name of porn．．．．The meal cellent hasty－pudding，being very nourishing，and counted an admlrable pectoral．Sinollett，Travela，xvii． The Hot IIasty－pudding Eaters．．contend for su－ periority by swailowing the greatest quantity of hot hasty－ pudding in the ahorteat time．

Strutt，Sports and Pastimes，p． 476.

2．Specifically，in the United States，a batter mado of Indian meal stirred into boiling water boiled till thick enough to be palatable，and eaten with milk，or sometimes with butter or syrup；musl．

Thy name is Hasty Pudding！thus our sires In haste the boiling caldron o＇er the blaze Recelves and cooka the ready－powdered maize． in haste＇lis aeryd；and then in equal haste， With cooling milk，we make the sweet repast．
hasty－witted（hãs＇ti－wit＂ed），$a$ ．Rasl ；incon－ siderate．

An hasty－vitted body
Would aay your head and butt were head and horn．
hatl（hat），n．［＜ME．hat，hatte，〈AS．hat，pl． loettas，a hat（variously glossed by L．pileus， galerus，mitra， tiara），＝Icel． höttr，hattr，a Sw．hatt＝Dan． hat，a hat ；per－ haps＝L．cassis （for＊eadtis 9 ），a helmet，akin to cāsa，a hut，＞ult． E．cassoek and chasuble，q．v． Cf．Skt．$\sqrt{ }$ chihad， cover，cover ver．Not found in $\mathbf{H G}$ ．；the $G$ ． hut，a hat，is different，$=\mathbf{E}$ ． hood；but there is prob．a re－ tion：see hood and heca．］ 1. A covering for the head；spe－ cifically，a head－ dress worn in the open air， having a crown，
sides，and a brim．Hata are made of varloua materials，as felt， silk，wool，straw，
 ly in form and style；and they are worn，wlth charac－
teriatic differences of shape hy both men and women． Bonnets are somes of shape，hy both men and women． The ballo hats．
Thei hadden hattes of fin stelll a－bove theire colffes of I want to finish trimming my hat（bonnet she meant）． Charlotte Brontë，Sbirley，vli．
＂Hullo tho＇，＂aays East，．．＂thia＇ll never do－haven＇t you got a hat？－we never wear caps here．

T．Hugher，Tom Brown at Rugby，1．5． Near me sat
Hypatia In her new spring hat．
T．B．Aldrich，Harper＇s Mag．，LXXVIII． 38.
2．The layer of tan－bark spread over hides in a tan－pit．－3．In a smelting－furnace，a de－ pressed place in the tunnel－head designed to detain gases．－4．In some soap－coppers and the like，a depressed cliamber in the bottom， provided with a tap for drawing off the con－ tents：designed to collect impurities that settle．
The copper，provided with a hat to receive impurilles that gubside，and to enable apent lye to be removed com－ pletely by the draw－of． Cardinal＇s hat．（o）See cardinal．（b）In her．，a repre－ sentation of the red hat，having the tassels on each side arranged as deacribedunder cordon．－Chimney－pot hat， a hat with a high，nearly cylindricas crown and a rela－ nineteenth century．Also cailed dresa of men in and stovepipe hot or stoveripe called pot－hat，pluy－hat，and Copatain hat．See copatain．－Crush hat．See crush hat．－Gainsborough hat，a hat with a broad brim，sim－ ilar to those seen in some of the portraits of ladies hy century．－Gibus hat inamed frmm the inventor a hatte in London］，a hat the crown of which collapaes and can be pressed flat，being held firmly in place by springs when open；anl opera－hat．－Gipsy hat．See gipsy．－Hat of estate．Same as cap of maintenance（which see，under maintenance）．－Hat of Mont Alban or Montalban Same as chapeau Montaubyn（which aee，under chapeau）． hat，a flne plaited hat made of the young leaves（before ex－ panaion）of a stemless screw－pine（Carludovica palmata） by the natives of Central America．They are commonly worn In the West Indiea and frequenlly on the Amerlcan contlnent．－Red hat，a cardlnal＇s hat．See cardinal．

It may buy the red hat yet．C．Kingsley，Weatward Ho． To give one a（one＇s）hatt，to llit the hat to one，or to

## hat

I said nothing to you，but gave you my hat as I passed
History of Col．Jack（1723）． To hang up one＇s hat in s inouse，to make one＇s self st
home；be continualiy in another＇s house，especisily if not very welcome．
The merchants of Csicutta are ceiebrated for a Irank and iiberal hospitality，which dates from the time when every European hung up his hat in his banker＇s or his 8 arriving in the conotry．
iV．$H$ ．Russell，Diary in
To have a brick in one＇s hat．See brick ${ }^{2}$ ． 107. round the hat，to present a hst or any other convenient ing；hence，to ssk for money for charitable use or some purpose of common interest．
Lamartine，after passing round the hat in Europe and America，tskes to French senste votes him 2 subsidy，and sieds tears of
humiliation．Lowell，Among my Books，1st ser．，p． 770 ． To thumb the hat，to determine the order or succession of the watches on board a fishing－schooner．Five or more captain，piscing each a thumh on the inside of the rim of a hat．The skipper，beginning at random，counts on the thumbs until he reaches the seventh．This seventh man has the tirst watch，the process befing repeated for
hat1（hat），v．$t$ ．；pret．and pp．hatted，ppr．hat－
ting．［＜hat ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．To provide with a hat： ting．［＜hat $\left.{ }^{1}, n.\right]$ 1．To provide with a hat： girls．
That was a spurred heei which had rung on the pave－ ment，and hat was a hatted hesd which the arched porte－cochere of the hotel．

Charlotte Brontë，Jane Eyre，xv． The bonneting of some unhappy wretch who has had be to the hatted one should he attempt to resent their actions．
The Century，XXVI． 875.
2．To place a hat upon the head of．
Cardinals hatted at Rome．
3．To secure，as a Kely Tribune，March 22， 1887. upon it，as is done in the British House of Com－ mons．［Colloq．］
At 2 o＇ciock all was quiet in and abont the IIonse． secure them for the debate，been hatted hefore noon to
hat ${ }^{2}+$ ，a Middle English form of hot ．
hat ${ }^{2}+, n$ ．Au obsolete form of hate ${ }^{1}$ ．
hat（hat），$n$ ．See hot ${ }^{3}$ ．
hatable，hateable（hā＇ta－bl），a．［＜hate ${ }^{2}+$ －able．］Capable or worthy of being hated； odious．
Really a most notahle，questionabie，hateable，ioveable hatamoto（hä＇tiai－mō＇tō），u．［Jap．，く hata，flag， + moto，under．］A feudatory vassal of the Tokugawa shoguns of Japan．
hatband（hat＇band），n．1．A band or ribbon placed about a hat just above the brim．A broad－ er band of some hlack materisi，such as crspe，is often
worn ss mourning．In Great Britsin a broad band of bombazine，with hows at the hack and hiagging ends of some length，is worn on tho hat by the undertaker and his assistants at funerals，similiar hands of crape，but with shorter ends，being worn by the chifef mourners then and for some time thereafter
I became conscious of tine servile Pumblechook in a black cioak and several yards of hat－brend．．．．．We were
all going to＂follow．＂Dichens，Grest Expectations，xxxy． 2．In her．，a bearing lepresenting a ribbon，or sometimes a sort of braid ending in tassels．－ Dick＇s hatband，a phrsse nsed satirically in prover－ hial comparisons，such as as queer，as fine，or as tight
as Dick＇s hatband．The sallusion is to the anthority（as－ sumed to be typifled by the royal crown）conferred npon Richard（Dick）Cromweli as Lord Protector of England， in succession to his father oliver crom weil，for which he was notoriously unft．II held it from September， a nohleman at a nuiversity；a tuft．Davies．
His compsnion is ordinarily some stale fellow that has beene notorious for an ingle to gold hatbands，whom hee beene notorions for an ingle to gold
sdmires st first，alterwarda scornes

Bp．Earle，Micro－cosmogrsphie，Young Gentleman of
hat－block（hat＇blok），$n$ ．The block ormold on which a hat is formed．It consists of several pieces fastened together．
hat－body（hat＇bod $i$ ），$n$ ．The unshaped or part－ ly shaped piece of felt from which a hat is to be formed．
hat－box（hat＇boks），n．1．A box in which a hat is kept or carried，often of stout leather and approximately of the shape of the hat．－2．A small light trunk，nearly cubical in shape，con－ taining a tray or compartment for a hat or bonnet．
hat－brush（hat＇brush），n．A soft brush for brushing hats．

## hat－case（hat＇kās），$n$ ．Same as hat－box．

hatch ${ }^{1}$（hach），$n_{\text {．}}$［＝E．dial．and Sc．unassibi－
lated hack，heck，a half－door，wicket，also a rack or frame（for various purposes：see hack ${ }^{2}$ ，

2734
hcch ${ }^{1}$ ），く ME．hatche，hacche，hetche，hccchc，also unassibilated heke（＊hckic），hok，hec，a half－ door，wicket，gate，in pl．hacches，hatches（of a ship），＜AS．hace（hacc－），fom．（in dat．hecce， hecce，hacce），appar．meaning a gate or wicket （also in comp．Whec－wēr，a weir for catching fish： see def．7），＝MD．heck，hecke，a bar，a rail，the bar or bolt of a door，a grating，a flood－gate，ete．， D．hek，a rail，fence，gate，＝MLG．heck，LG．heh＇， a lattice，a gate or turnstile（kese－heh，a rack for cheese），$=$ Sw．häck，a rack，$=\mathrm{Dan}$ ．hwek，heekke， a rack；prop．，it seems，anything made with bars or cross－bars，being closely connected with AS．heec（hecc－－），fem．（in dat．hecec），heecce， neut，nom．，a crosier，く haca（only in glosses， where sometimes less prop，nom．hecca），a bar， the bar or bolt of a door，prob．orig．a hook，as in mod．E．dial．hake，a hook：soe hake ${ }^{1}$ and hak ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．A half－door，or a door with an open－ ing over it；a grated or latticed door or gate； a wieket．
＂Were tch with hym，by Crist，＂quath ich，＂ich woide nencre fro hym，
Thauh ich my by－lyue shoide begge a－boute at menne hacches．

Piers Plowman（C），xvil． 335. With throwing thus my hesd，
ogs leap the hatch，and all are fled．

Shak．，Lear，tii． 6.
II hy the dairy＇s hatch I chsuce to hie，
I shail her goodiy countenance espy．
Gay，Shepherd＇s Week，Friday，1．55．
Hatch，－The iower half of a door．．Sometimes ap－ Whited also to a gste．The gate whifch formeriy divided Whittlebury foreat from the Brsckiey road was designsted
Brsckiey Hatch，or Syresham Hatch，from its contiguity to those pisces．

A．E．Baker，Northamptonshire Words and Phrases
2．A grate or frame of cross－bars laid over an opening in a ship＇s deck；hence，any cover of an opening in a ship＇s deck．A hstch sccidentally turned upside down，or dropped in the hold of the vessel， is superstitionsiy regarded as an omen of bad luck．

Whan the schipmen with the woif were wel passed，
The hert \＆the hinde than hoped wel to schape，
\＆husked hem bothe sone a－bouc the hacches．
Tillia of Palerne（E．E．T．S．），i．2770．
He poureth pesen upon the hacches slidre．
Chaucer，Good Women，i． 648.
We hoysed ont our bost，and took up some of them；as aiso a sinsil hatch，or scuttie ratier，belonging to some
bamprier，Voyages，an． 1688.
3．An opening，generally rectangular，in a ship＇s deck，for taking in or discharging the cargo，or for affording a passage into the inte－ rior of the ship；a hatchway．The fore－hatch is generally just forward of the foremast，the main－hatch main－and mizzenmasts．See cut under hatchway．

The briny geas，which saw the ship infoid thee，
Would vanlt ap to the hatches to behold thee．
Drayton，De is Poole to Queen Mary．
Hence－4．Any similar opening，as in the floor of a building，or a cover placed over it．－5．An opering made in a mine，or made in searching for a mine．－6＋．A rack for hay．

Hay hertely he had in haches on hight．
Gavan and Gologras，II．9．
7．A frame or weir in a river，for catching fish．
－8．A bedstead．［Scotch．］
Curst thirst of gold：O how thou cansest care 1 My bed of Donn I change for hatches hare ； $T$ enlarge my fleids，hoth lisnd snd Ifife I iose． Sylvester，tr．of Dn Bartas＇s Weeks，ii．，The Schisme． A rude wooden siool，and stili ruder hatch or bedframe．
9．A hollow trap to catch weasels and other animals．［Prov．Eng．］－Under hatches．（a）Be－ iow deck；off duty：said of a navil offlcer or saitor，often implying that he is nnder arrest or suspended from duty．

To the king＇s ship，invisihie as thou art：
There shalt thou find the mariners ssleep
There shalt thou flid the mariners ssleep
Under the hatches．
Shak．，Tempest，v． 1. （b）Under close conflnement；in servitude．
He assures us how this fatherhood continued its course till the captivity in Egypt，and then the poor fistherhood
was under hatches．
Locke，Government，i．
hatch ${ }^{1}$（hach），v．t．［＜hatch1，n．］To close with or as with a hatch．
If in our youths we could pick up some pretty estate， twere not amiss to keep our door hatched．

Shak．，Pericies，iv． 3.

## Sleep hegins with heavy wings

To hatch mine eyes．${ }_{\text {Sir }}$ P．Südney（Arber＇s Eng．Garner，I．622）． hatch ${ }^{2}$（hach），v．［＜ME．hacchen（pret．hazte， hailite，pp．ihaht）（not in AS．）＝MHG．G．hecten ＝Sw．häcka＝Dan．hachike，hatch，produce young from eggs by incubation（G．hechen com－ prehends the laying of the eggs，and even the pairing and nesting；in common language it is not applied to domestic fowls）．Cf．hateh ${ }^{2}$ ，$n$ ．

The asserted derivation from hatch（＂to hatch birds is to produce them under a hatch or coop＂ －Skeat）is improbable，because the notion is a more general ovo；the earliest instances（ME．） refer to the owl and other non－domestic birds， which do not hatch under a coop；moreover， hatch ${ }^{1}$ does not mean in E．a coop or breediug－ cage，and the Sw．Dan．G．nouns with this sense are prop．derivatives of the verb，though easily confused（in Sw．Dan．）with the other noun meaning＇rack，＇$=$ E．hatch＇．Wedgwood＇s as－ sertion that hatch ${ }^{2}$ is identical with hach ${ }^{1}$（cf． hatch ${ }^{3}$ ，ult．＝hack 1 ），because＂the young bird is supposed to peck its way out of the shell＂ （G．hacken，hack，also peck or strike with the bill），is negatived by the difference in the ME． forms（pres．aud pret．）．The word is prob．an independent verb，of which early record is lost．］ I．trans．1．To cause to develop in and emerge from（an egg）by incubation or other natural process，or by artificial heat；cause the devel－ oped young to emerge from（an egg）．

As the pariridge sitteth on eggs，and hatcheth them not．

## Jer．xv

That you shouid hatch gol
$\qquad$
Insects which do not sit upon their egge deposit them in those particuiar situations in which the young，when hatched，fund their sppropriate food．

Paley，Nat．Theoi．，xviii．
2．To contrive or plot，especially secretly； form by meditation，and bring into being；ori－ ginate and produce：as，to hatch mischief；to hatch heresy．
The whole Senate of Iewish，Saracenicaii，and Christian Astrologers together hatching a life． Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 13. Thine are lancies hatch ${ }^{\prime} \alpha$
In silken－foided fdleness．
Tennyson，Princess，iv．
Hatching apparatus，an artifcisl incubator for bring－ fng forth chickens from eggs by the agency of heat．See incubator．－To count one＇s chickens before they are hatched．Sce chicken1．
II．intrans．1．To be hatched，as the eggs of birds，reptiles，fishes，insects，etc．：as，the eggs hatch in two weeks，in the water，under ground， ete．－2．To come forth from or out of the egg： as，the chicks hatch naked in ten days．

Open your hee－hives，for now they hatch
Evelyn，Calendarium Hortense，April．
hatch ${ }^{2}$（hach），n．［Cf．G．hecke（not in MHG．）， a hatching，a hatch，brood，breed，also breed－ ing－or hatching－time，breeding－cage，aviary,$=$ Sw．häck，a coop，＝Dan．hakk，hatching，breed－ ing（cf．hekkebur，breeding－cage（see bower¹）， heekhetid，hatching－or nesting－time）；from the verb：see hatch ${ }^{2}$ ，v．］1．A brood；as many young birds as are produced at one time，or by one incubation．－2．The number of eggs in－ cubated at one time；a clutch．－3．The act of hatching；also，that which is hatched，in either sense of that word．

There＇s something in his soul
0 ＇er which his melancholy sits on hrood；
And，do doubt，the hatch，and the disclose，iiil． 1.
hatch ${ }^{3}$（hach），v．t．［Early mod．E．；＜OF． lacher，hack，shred，slice，hew，chop，cut in pieces，also hatch（a hilt），F．hacher，＜MHG． G．hacken，cut：see hack¹．Cf．hashi．］ 1 t．To chase；engrave；mark with cuts or lines．
Who first shall wound，throngh others＇arms，his hlond ap－ Shall wing fresh，

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { As venersble Nestor['s], hateh'd in silver, } \\
& \text { Shonld . knit all Greeks' ears } \\
& \text { To his experienc'd tongue. Shak., T. and C., i. 3. }
\end{aligned}
$$ Why should not I

Doat on my horse well trapt，my sword well hatchf？
A rymer is a fellow whose face is impndence，and should hee bee hang＇d or pilioried＇tis armed for it．Sir T．Overbury，Characters．

Thy hair is flue as goid，thy chin is hatch＇d
2．Specifically，in drawing，engraving，etc．，to shade by means of lines；especially，to shade with lines crossing one another．See hatching and cross－hatching．
Those hatching strokes of the pencii．Dryden． Though very rich and varied in effect，the tapestry of the best period asually is woven with not more than twent got by hatehing one coiour into snother．XXIII
3．To lay in small and numerous bands upon a ground of different material：as，laces of silver hatched ou a satin ground．

## hatch

hatch $^{3}$（hach），$n$ ．［＜hatch ${ }^{3}, r$ ．］A shading line in drawing or engraving．

To diacern sn original print from a copy print knack very easily attann＇d；because＇tis amoat impossible to imitate every hatch，and to make the stroaka of exact hatch－bar（hach＇bär），$n$ ．One of the iron bars with which the hatches of a ship are secured． hatch－boat（hach＇bōt），$n$ ．A kind of half－decked fishing－boat；a boat that has a hatch or well for holding fish．Simmonds．
hatchel（hach＇cl），n．［An assibilated form of hackle ${ }^{1}$ ，heckle，q．v．］An instrument consisting of longiron tecth set in a board，used in cleans－ ing flax or hemp from the tow and hards，or coarse part；a hackle or heckle．Also hetchel． And yet the same muat bee better kembed with hetchell－ barkc and rind smong．$\quad$ uoltand，trom of PIIny，xix．l．
hatchel（hach＇el），v．t．；pret．and pp．hatcheled or hatehclled，ppr．hatcheling or hatchelling．［An assibilated form of hackle ${ }^{1}$ ，heckle，v．］1．To draw，as tlax or hemp，through the teeth of a hatchel，to separate the fiber from the hard or coarse parts of the plant；hackle or heckle．
The Russians do spin and hachetl it［hempl，snd the Engliah tarre it in threed snd lay the cable．
Hakluyt＇s $V$
．
Hence－2．To tease or vex by sarcasins or re－ proaches；heckle．

## Also hetchel．

hatcheler，hatcheller（hach＇el－ér），$n$ ．［＜hatch－ $e l+-e r^{1}$ ．Cf．hachler，heckler．］One who hatch－ els or hackles flax or hemp．
hatcher（hach＇êr），$n$ ．［＜hatch ${ }^{2}+-e^{1}$ ．］1．One who hatches；a contriver；a plotter．
A man ever in haste，s．grest hatcher and breeder of buaineaa．

Suift，Tale of a Tub，ix．
2．A bird that hatches；also，any apparatus for hatching eggs，as a hatching－box or－trough；an incubator．
hatchery（hach＇ér－i），n．；pl．hatcheries（－iz）．［く hatch ${ }^{2}, v .,+$－cry．］A place for hatching eggs； an arrangement for promoting the hatching of eggs，especially those of fish，by artificial ap－ pliances．

By the request of the Commissioner，such fish were kept －alive until they could be put into the live box st the
hatchet（hach＇ct），n．［く ME．hachet（also in－ geniously accom．hakchyp（Prompt．Parv．）， mod．as if＊hack－chip），く OF．hachettc，a luatchet or small ax，dim．of haehc，an ax，＝Pr．apcha $=$ Sp．hach $t=$ Pg．facha，hach $a=$ It．accia，azza （mixed with ascia，＜L．ascia．an ax：see ax¹）， ＜G．hacke，a hatchet，mattock，pickax，＝MD． hacke，an ax，a hoe，D．hak，a hoe：see haek ${ }^{1}$ ， n．］A small ax with a short handle，designed to be used with one hand．－Ceremonial hatchet， an object reaembling an ax or a hatchet，aometimes made with a stone head snd with the handife elaborately sculp－ tured，but more commonly a mere imitation of a hatche In thin wood or the like．Such imliative or emblematic rellgous ceremonies．－To take or dig up the hatchet to make war；to bury the hatchet，to make peace： phrasea derived from the cuatoma of the North Americsn Indiana．See tomahazvk．
Spaln，Portugal，and Frsnce，have not yet shut their doors againat us：it will be time enough when they do， to take up the commercial hatchet．

Jefferson，Correspondence，1． 362
Shingis，sachem of the Delawsires， hatchet at various times againat the English．

Irving，Washington，I． 78.
Buried was the hloody hatchet，
There waa pea
Longfellow，Hiawsths，xiil．
To throw the helve after the hatchet．See helve． sharp and prominent features；a face like a hatchet．

An ape hia own dear Image will embrsce；${ }^{\text {An ugly besu adorea s hatehet－face．}}$ Dryden．
hatchet－faced（hach＇et－fāst），a．Having a hatchet－face；having a thin face with promi－ uent features．
hatchet－shaped（hach＇et－shāpt），a．Having the shape of a hatchet；dolabriform．
hatchet－stake（hach＇et－stāk），$n$ ．A small anvil from 2 to 10 inches wide，used in bending thin metals．
hatchettin，hatchettine（hach＇ct－in），$n$ ．［Af－ ter the English chemist Charles Hutchett（1765－ 1847），the discoverer of columbium and tanta－ lum．］1．A fatty substance occurring in thin flaky veins in the argillaceous ironstone of Mer－ thyr－Tydvil in Wales and in other localities． It is like wax or spermacetli in conaiatence，of a yellowish－ whlte or grecnish yellow color，and inodorous when cold，

2735
Iuaion．It is slso called adipocere mineral and mineral tallow．（See adipocerc．）It conaists of 86 per cent．of car bon and 14 of hydrogen．Also hatchettite．
2．A soft mineral containing 80 per cent．of carbon and 20 of hydrogen，found in cavities of carboniferons rocks in Saxony．Also called chrismatin，chrismatine．
hatchettolite（hach＇ct－ō－lit），n．［＜Hatchett （see hatelettin）+ Gr．$\lambda$ iÓs．］A mineral related to pyrochlore．It is found with ssmarskite in North Csrolina．It occurs in octahedral cryatals，and is easen－ tially a tantaloniobate of uranium and calcium．It con－ hatchet－vetch（hach＇et－vech），n．A plant，Sc－ curigera Limerus，the pods of which are falcate and thin－edged．Also called scorpion serna． Seo Sccurigcra．
The Grecisns name this，whether it be 8 Pulse，or $8 n$ infirmitieamong corn， $\bar{\eta} \delta \dot{v} \sigma$ apo ：the Latines，of the forme of the seed，Securidses，and Hedysarum ：in English，Ax－ seed，Axwort，Ax－fllch，snd hatchet Fitch．

Gerarde，Herball（1636），p． 1236 hatching（hach＇ing），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of hatel ${ }^{3}, v$. ］ 1．In drawing，ongraving，etc．，the art of disposing lines，especially parallel lines，whether curved， straight，or wavy，so as to give the effect of shading，according to the shape and character of the object represented．In croas．hatching the linea form lozenges or squarea．If the hatchinga sre double or triple，
nate over the rest．
2．A line made for this purpose，or such lines collectively．
As for the graving，so the contours snd outlines be well designed，I sm not aolicitoua for the hatching（aa they cal
Evelyn，To Mr．Benjamin Tooke（Printer）．

## Also hachure，hatchure．

hatching－box（hach＇ing－boks），n．A device for holding the eggs of fish in artificial fish－culture． Hatching－boxes are made in a great variety of forms，ac－ cording to the hsbits or
hatching－jar（hach＇ing－jär），$n$ ．A conical re－ ceptacle placed with the apex downward，and containing fish－eggs for hatching．Encyc．Brit．， XIX． 128.
hatching－trough（hach＇ing－trôf），n．A trough for artificially hatching fish－eggs． 11 is 8 rec． tangular wooden trough of convenient length（generally from 10 to 12 fect），snd ususlly 6 or 8 inches deep by 12 to 14 Inchea wide．The trough is sometimea provided with a transverae acreen st the head or upper end，to disperse or generalize the lnflowing current of water，and auch a
acreen is slways placed at the lower end of the trough，to acreen is slways placed at the lower end of the trough，to elther on wire－cloth trays or on gravel apread on the floor of the trough．
hatch－ladder（hach＇lad＂er），n．Naut．，a fixed ladder，consisting usually of iron rods set in a frame at the side of a hatchway，for passing from one deck to another．
hatchment（hach＇ment），$n$ ．［Formerly also atch－ ment，achment，achemont，early mod．E．hache－ ment，a contraction，through a form atcheament， of achicvement，formerly also spelled atchieve－ ment．See achicvement，3．］1．In her．：（a）An escutcheon or armorial shield granted in recog－ nition of some distingnished achievement；an achievement（in sense 3）．Especially－（b）A funeral achievement；a square tablet set diago－ nally and bearing the arms of a deceased person， placed over a tomb or upon the exterior of the house in which the person dwelt．The snrround－ ings of the shleld of srma are so distinguizhed that the sex sud condition of the deceased can be known：thus， ground an an unmanrled hls shield and crest upon a black with a knot instesd of a creat，slso on $s$ black ground．


For married persona the alifeld ia impaled（aee impale－ ment）；and in case a wldow or widower survives，that half of the ahield or lozenge which beara the srms of the aur－ vlvor carries them upon s white bsck ground，the half sp－ bishop＇a arma，being impaled with thoae of his see，are relieved on a black background，those of the see hsving a
white one．When a person la the last of hia race，a skull is put above the shield or lozenge in the place of the creat． In the csse of a member of the Order of the Garter who is s married man，or of hia wife，two shlelda are diaplayed
side by alde，thst on the dexter side hsving the knight＇a arma alone aurrounded hy the motto of the order，thst on the sinlater having the costa of husband snd wife．
Houses where funcral hatchments for murdered Inmates hsd been perpetually suapended were decked wilth gar－
Motley，Dutch Republic，II． 265 ．
Hence－2．Any distinguishing mark，badge of honor，symbol，or the like，as the sword of a soldier．

Receive these pledgcs，
These hatchments of our grlefs，and grace ua ao much To place＇em on his hearae．Fletcher，Bonduca，v． 1.

For，as I am condemned，my naked sword
To ahow I waas soldier．
Fletcher，Valentinian，Iv． 4.
Let there be deducted，out of our msin potation，
Bear．and Fl．，Scornful Lady，il．
hatchure（hach＇ör），n．［See hachure．］Same as hatching．
hatchway（hach＇wā），n．［＜hatch ${ }^{1}+$ way．］ 1．A square or oblong opening in the deck of a ship，affording a passage from one deck to

another，or into the hold or lower apartments． See hatch $1, n ., 3 .-2$ ．The opening of any trap－ door，as in a floor，ceiling，or roof
hat－die（hat＇di），$n$ ．A block upon which a hat－ body is molded to the desired shape of the hat． Also called hat－mold．
hate ${ }^{1}$（hāt），$v . ;$ pret．and pp．hated，ppr．hating． ［＜ME．haten，hatien，＜AS．hatian，hatigian $=$ OS．hatōn，hatan $=$ OFries．hatia $=$ D．haten $=$ MLG．LG．haten $=0$ HG．hazzēn，hazzon，MHG． hazzen，G．hassen＝Icel．hata＝Sw．hata＝ Dan．hade＝Goth．hatjan and hatan，hate．A secondary form appears in AS．＊hetton（only in ppr．as a noun，hettend，an enemy）$=$ OHG．hez－ zen，MHG．G．hetzen，bait，hunt，set on，incite． The orig．meaning involves the notion of pursu－ ing with hatred．See the noun．Hence，through OF．，heinous，q．v．］I．trans，1．To regard with a strong and passionate dislike or aversion；re－ gard with extreme ill－will．

His euell apeche made hym to be hatid of a－monge hia felowes，and also of straungers that herden of hym speke， that alter refuaeden to go in his felifahep to seche a－uen－
Merlin（E．E．T．S．），ii．135．
Pride hss made a Lady swear she hated auch s Man， tho＇she wss dylng for the sight of him．

Mrs．Centliure，the Man＇s Bewitclu＇d，i．
Some minda by nature are averae to noise，
And hate the tumult hali the world enjoya． Corper，Retirement，1． 176. 2．In a weakened sense，to dislike；be averse； be unwilling：commonly with an infinitive．

I hate to leave my friend in his extremities．
Beau．and Fl．，Womsn－Hster，iL． 1.
3．To have little regard for，or less than for some other ；despise in comparison with some－ thing else regarded as more worthy：a use of the word in Scripture．

If any man come to me，snd hate not his fsther，and her，and wife，and children，snd brethren，and slaters， be cannot be my disciple．Luke xlv，26． $=$ Syn．1．Hate，Abhor，Detest，Abominate，Loathe．Theae words expreas the atrongest forma of dalike and averation of erther persona or thinga．Hate may lnclude the oth
ers；it is more permanent and includes more lll－will to wsrd that which is hated．To abhor，litcrally to atari from with horror，is to hive sll the beiter feelings exciled against that which is abhorred：ss，we abhor cruelty．To detest，isterally to bear witnesa agalnst，Is to condemn with Indigosition．Abominate，by derivatlonand the Biblical use of ita congenera，has generally reference to what is offen－ rily to hsve great averaion to food，and hence to have like diagust towsrd that which is offensive to the moral nature or the feelings．

Do good to them which hate you．Luke vi． 27.
I abhor thls dilstory aloth．Shak．，IIen．VIII．，II． 4. I do detest false perjurd Proteua．

Shak．，T．G．of V．，v． 4.
We do abhor，abominate，and loathe this crnelty．Southern．

## hate

II．intrans．To feel hatred：as，one who nei－ ther loves nor hates．
hate ${ }^{1}$（hāt），$\mu_{0}$［＜ME．hate（with vowel of the verb），reg．hete，＜AS．hete，m．，＝OS．heti＝D． haat $=\mathrm{ML} \mathrm{G}$ ．hät $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．haz（hazz－），m．，also neut．，MHG．haz（hazz－），G．hass＝lcel．hatr $=$ Sw．hat $=$ Dan．had $=$ Goth．hatis（gen．hati－ zis，once gen．hatis），hate，anger（＞Goth．hati－ zon，be angry）：see hatel，$\left.v_{.}\right]$1．An emotion of extreme or passionate dislike or aversion； inveterate ill－will；hatred．
Hsughty Juno＇s unrelenting hate．Dryden，Eneid，i． 2.
What s fine deflintion of hate is that which Chaucer gives in the Persones Tale，＂Hate is old wrathe．＂It is， Tuse．Disp．iv． 0 ．

The aeed of ill lies，told and hearkened to，
The koot of loving nemortes shall undo．
William Morris，Earthly Paradiae，I1． 295.
$2 \dagger$ ．Vengeance；punishment．
Thenne arzed［became terrifled］Abraham \＆alle his mod chaungedd，
For hope［in expectation］of the harde hate that hyst threatened］hatz oure lorde．
lliterative Poeme（ed．Morris），ii． 713.
$=$ Syn．Ill－will，Enmity，etc．Sce animosity．（See also hatred．）
hate ${ }^{2}+, v$ ．Sce hight ${ }^{2}$ ．
hateable，$a$ ．See hatable．
hateful（hàt＇fůl），$a$ ．［くME．hateful（＝Sw．hat－ full＝Dan．hadefuld）；〈hatel＋－ful．Cf．hat－ the，hettle．］1．Causing hate；exciting intense dislike or aversion；odious．

To ben \＆murdrer is an hateful name．
Chatucer，Clerk＇s Tale，1． 676.
Stili grew my bosom then，
Stili as a stagnant feo；
Hateful to me were men，
The sunlight hateful．
ongfellow，Skeleton in Armor．
2．Full of hato；fecling hatred；malignant； malevolent．

Then cast a languiahing regard around，
And saw，with hateful eyes，the temples crown＇d
With golden spires，and all the hostife ground．
Dryden，Pai．and Arc．，i． 214.
＝Syn．I．Detestable，abominable，execrable，loathsome， horrid，foul，repuisive，revoiting，abnorrent，repugnant． as to excite hate；odiously．

The ceremony was hatefully tedious．

> tedious. Drum

2．In a manner exhibiting hate；malignantly； maliciously；spitefully．
And they shall deal with thee hatefully，and shall take away all thy labour，and ahall leave thee naked and bare．
hatefulness（hãt＇fül－ues），$u$ ．The character of being hateful，in any sense．
hatelt，a．and n．See hattle．
hateless（hāt＇les），a．［＜hotel＋－less．］Having 110 feeling of hate．

Phalantus of Corinth，to Amphialus of Arcadia，sendeth the greeting of a hateless enemy．
aterl（hā＇ter），［く Mir ．sianey，Arcadia，ili． leter（ ME．hatere（＝D．hater ＝MHG．hazare，hezzer，G．hasser，hässer $=$
Icel．hatar $=$ Dan．hader $=$ Sw．hatare）；くhatel + er ${ }^{1}$ ．］Oue who hates．

An enemy to God，and a hater of all good．
Sir T．Browne．
To be a good hater one needs only to be irascible by nature，and to be placed in aome relationship of frequent encounter with the avthora of offence．
A．Bain，Emotions and Will，p． 139. hater ${ }^{2}$ ，hateret，${ }^{\prime}$ ．［ME．，alse hatter，hetter， heater，hatren，［AS．hetern，garments．］Cloth－ ing．

She dide of al hire hatere，
\＆wisch hire bodi wt clene watere．
King Horn（E．E．T．S．），p． 121.
hateral，$n$ ．See hatteral．
hatering $\dagger, n$ ．［ME．haterynge；＜hater ${ }^{2}+$－ing1．］ Clothing；dress． hatesomeł，a．［ME．hatesum，haatsum（＝
Icel．hatrsamr）；＜hatel + some．］Hateful； hated．

For thi that hatesum thei hadden disciplyne，and the drede of the Lord thel vndertoken not．
yclif，Prev．i． 29 （Oxf．）．
hath（hath）．Third person singular present in－ dicative of have ：now archaic or peetical．
hather，$n$ ．An obsolete or dialectal variant of heather． hathock（hatH＇ok），n．A Scotch form of had－
doek．
hat－honor（hat＇hon＂or），$n$ ．Respect shown by taking off the hat：a term used by the early Friends or Quakers，who refused to pay this token of respect．Also called hat－vorship．

## 2736

The hat－honour was sn honour which in relation to the outward ceremoay，viz．，the putting off the sat，was the same which was given to God；so that io the outward aign of reverence no diatinction or difference was mado George Fox，in Sew el＇s Ilistory of

CI
（17． 22
hathorn（hath＇ôrn），n．Same as hauthorn．
hatless（hat＇les），a．［＜hat + －less．］Having no hat．

So much for ahoeleas，hatless Maraniel to ！
Leigh Hunt，High snd Low．
hat－measure（hat＇mezh＂ūr），n．A metallic
tape or measure used to ascertain the size of
the head in order to fit a hat to it．
hat－mold（hat＇mōld），it．Same as hat－die．
hat－money（hat＇mun＂i），$n$ ．Same as primage．
hat－piece（hat＇pēs），$n$ ．A hat or cap of defense other than a heavy helmet of war；especially， a secret or iron skull－cap worn under the hat．
I saw him try on his huff cost and hat－piece covered
Pepys，Diary，If． 216.
hat－plant（hat＇plant），n．A papilionaceous plant，ALschynomene aspera，growing in India， with odd－pinnate leaves and jointed pods：so called in commerce．In marshy places about Cal cutta it attains a large size，and the thick stem ia fllled with a light tough pith of which are made hats，botie－ natives cali this pith solah．
hat－press（hat＇pres），$n$ ．A machine for mold－ ing hats and pressing them into form．It con－ aista essentially of a brasa mold，which is hested，and in
which the hat is placed and aubmitted to pressure plunger that enters from above，forcing the hat to the shape of the mold．
hat－rack（hat＇rak），n．A rack furnished with pegs ou which hats，coats，etc．，may be hung． hat－rail（hat＇râl），$n$ ．A hat－rack made to be hung on the wall：often a frame inclosing a small mirrer．
hatred（hā＇tred），$n$ ．［＜ME．hatred，hatreden， Shate，hate，+ red，reden（as in kindred，ME． Kindrede），＜AS．－rāden（as in freóndrāden， friendship），a suffix signifying condition，state： see－red．］The emotion or feeling of hate； hate．See hate ${ }^{1}, n ., 1$ ．

Sir Anna，this auaswere allow 1 no thyng，
I helde it but hatereden，this srtikili hale，
I helde it but hatereden，this srtikili hale，
And therfore，sir Buashoppe，st my biddyng，
Do telle me nowe trewly the texte of this tale．
York Plays，p． 209.
The thought of the pain which any thing present or ab－
seat is apt to produce in us．．．we call hatred．
Locke，ltuman Understanding，II．xx．5．
Hatred is another name for malevolent emotion．We ecognize under thia titie a permanentant n the irascible，as love is on tenderness．

A．Bain，Emotions and Wiil，p． 139.
$=$ Syn．Ill－will，Enmity，etc．（see animosity）；Hatred，Dis－ like，Antipathy，etc．（see antipathy）；Disgrace，Dinfavor，
Dishonor（see odium）；detestation，loathing，abhorrence．
hatrel，$n$ ．See hatteral．
hatrel－roller（hat＇rō＂leral．
hat－roller（hat＇rō＂lèr），$n$ ．In mining，a reller
of cast－iron or steel，shaped like a hat，and revolving on a vertical pin，serving to guide around a curve the rope used for hauling in an incline．
hat－stand（hat＇stand），n．A hat－rack made to stand on tho floer：often combined with a small table or an umbrella－stand，or beth．
The hat－stand（with a whip or two standing up in it be longing to bagmen who are still song in bed）．
$T$ ．Hughes，Tom Brown at

T．Hughes，Tom Brown at Rughy，i． 4.
hat－sweat（hat＇swet），u．That part of the lining of a hat which comes in contact with the head；a sweat－band．
 ［Sc．，く hatted，hattit，appar．curdled（cf．D．hot－ ten，curdle，hot，curds，connected with Sc．hat， hot，a confused heap：see hatter），＋kit．］A bowlful of seur eream；also，a mixture of but－ termilk and milk warm from the cow．
He has apiit the hatted－kit that was for the Master＂s dinner．

Scott，Bride of Lammermoor，xi．
Hattemist（hat＇em－ist），n．［＜Hattem（see def．） $+-i s t$ ．］A member of a sect in the Nether－
lands founded about 1683 by the deposed clergyman Pontianus van Hattem，a Spinezist， who denied the expiatory sacrifice of Christ and the freedom of the will，and affirmed that $\sin$ exists only in the imagination，and is itself its only punishment．The sect disappeared in a few years．
hatter ${ }^{1}$（hat＇èr），n．［＜ME．hattcre；＜hat $1+$ －erl．］1．A maker or seller of hats．－2．In mining，a miner whe works alone，or＂under his own hat．＂He differa from a fossicker，who rifles old workings，or apends his time in trying abandoned
wash－dirt．The hatter nearly always holds s claim uoder the by－laws．R．Brough $S m y t h$ ．［Australia．］

## haubergeon

Some，however，prefer to travel，and even to work，when they can get it，quite alone，and these are known to the reat as hatters．Chambers＇ Mad as a hatter．（A humorous amile，in which hatler was probably originally s subaztitnte for some other more ppropriato tern（pernaps hatter for ater，for attercop， a pider，in which aenae Halliwell doubtruly cites hatter from Psiagrave）．］（a）Viojently crazy or inasne．（b）Vio－ lentiy sngry．
Khat ${ }^{4}$ hat ${ }^{2}$ er），$v$ ．［Also hotter；a freq．form， ＜hat ${ }^{4}$ ，hot ${ }^{2}$ ，a heap．］I．trans．1．To gather in a heap；collect in a crowd．－2．To entangle． －3．To expose to danger ；harass；trouble ； weary；wear out．

## Religion showa a rosy－colour＇d Aace，

ith drudging works of grace
Dryden，Hind and Panther，i． 371.
4．To shatter；batter．
Where hatering bullets are fine sugred plums，
No feare of roaring guns，or thnndring druma．
Joln Taylur，Worka（1630）．
II．intrans．To speak with thick and con－ fused utterance．
［Now only prov．Eng．and Scotch．］
hatter ${ }^{2}$（hat＇ér），n．［Also hotter；＜hatter ${ }^{2}, v$. ．］ 1．A state of confusion．－2．A confused heap． ［Now only prov．Eng．and Seoteh．］
hatteral（hat èr－al），n．［Also hateral，hatrel； ＜hatter ${ }^{2}$ ．］A conffused heap．Galt．［Scotch．］ Hatteria（ha－tē＇ri－ạ̈），n．［NL．（J．E．Gray）； formation not ascertained．］1．A genus of

rhynchocephalous reptiles containing peculiar lizards of New Zealand，the only living repre－ scntatives of the order Rhynehocephala，and the type of the family Hattcriide．H．punctata is known as the thatera．Also called Spheno－ don．－2．［1．c．］A member of this genus．
Hatteriidæ（hat－ē－ri＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Hat－ teria＋－idar．］A family of reptiles，of the order Rhynehocephala，typified by the genus Hatteria． It is characterized by amphiccolous vertebrex，fixed quad－ rate bonea，maxiilary and palatine teeth，and by having some of the ribs in three jointa and with uncinate pro－ eral aspect is that of an iguana．Also called Spheno－ eral asp
hatti－humayun（hat＇i－hu̇－mā＇yůu），$n$ ．［Turk． khatti－humāyün，くkhatt（＜Ar．kihatt），a line，writ－ ing，command，+ humayūn，auspicious，august， royal，imperial．］Same as hatti－sherif．
hatting（hat＇ing），$\mu_{0}$［Verbal n．of hat ${ }^{1}$ ，v．］ 1．The trade of a hatter．－2．Material for hats． hatti－sherif（hat＇i－she－rēf＇），n．［Turk．khatti－ sherif，＜khatt（＜Ar．khatt），a line，writing， command，＋sherīf（＜Ar．sherīf，sharif），lofty， noble．］An irrevocable order or decree of the Sultan of Turkey，written with special formal－ ity and bearing his personal sign－manual or flourish．See extract under firman．Also called hatti－humaywn．
hattit－kit，$n$ ．See hatted－kit．
hattle，hettle（hat＇l，het＇l），a．and n．［＜ME． hatel，hetel，〈 AS．hetol，hostile，malignant，hate－ ful（＝OD．hatel），くhatian，hate，hete，hate，hos－ tility：see hateI．Cf．hateful．］I．a．1 $\dagger$ ．Hos－ tile；malignant；bateful．－2．Irritable；fiery． ［Scoteh．］－3．Hasty；eager；skittish．
II．n．An enemy．
Nowe schall ne hatyll do vs harme，
I haue oure helpe here in myn arme．
York Plays，p． 145.
hattock（hat＇ok），n．［Dim．of hat ${ }^{1}$ ，q．v．］ 1. A hat．［Scoteh．］
Away with you，aira，get your boots and your beasta－
horae and hattock，I say－and let us meet st the East Port．Scott，Fair Mald of Perth，vili．
2．A shock or stack of corn．［Scotch．］
hat－tree（hat＇trē），$n$ ．A bat－rack．［U．S．］
A people［those of Cape Cod］ ．．Whe hang Calcutta
hats apon their hat－trees．
hat－worship（hat＇wèr＂ship），n．Same as hat－ honor．
haubergeon（hâ＇bèr－jon），$n$ ．［Also haubergion， habergeon，early mod．＇E．alse haberjeon，haber－ jon；＜ME．hauberjoun，hauberjon，haberjoun， habergeoun，etc．，〈 OF．haubergeon，hauberjon， etc．，prop．dim．of haubere，a hauberk：see hauberk：］A short hauberk，reaching only to

## haubergeon

the middle of the thighs：also used indiscrim－ inately for any coat of linked mail．

Al bysmotered with his habergen
Chaucer，Gen．Prol．to C．T．，1． 76 This Icsus of his gentrice wole Inste in Piera armea， In his helme sud in his haberioun humana natura．

## First hadde Arthur the kynge put on hym an habergon

 adir his robea er he yede oute of the tourHerlin（E．E．T．S．），I． 110

## The scaly beeties，with their habergeons， <br> Thst make a humming murmur as they tly

hauberk（hâ＇bèrk），u．［Early mod．E．also haw－ berk，haubergh；く МЕ．hau－ berk，hawberk，haubergh， also haubert，くOF．haubere， older halbere，also haubert， F．haubert $=$ Pr．ausberc， ausberg $=$ It．usbergo， OHG．MrG．halsbere，hals－ berge（＝MLG．halsberch Norw．halsbjorr＝Icel． halsbjerg），hauberk por－ get，protection for the neck，＜hats（ $=$ AS．heals， E ． halse ${ }^{1}$ ），the neck，+ bergan （ $=$ AS．beorgan），protect， save：see halse ${ }^{1}$ and bury ${ }^{1}$ ， etc．Hence dim．hauber－ geon，q．v．］1．（a）A part of mail armor intended originally for the protec－ tion of the neck and shoul－ ders，but as generally used a long coat of mail com－ even nearly to the ankles，


Hauberk，${ }^{\text {rith }}$ and ${ }^{\text {reth }}$
 français．＂ slit up the sides，and sometimes in front and behind，to allow the wearer to mount a horse． Than he a－valed the coyf of his hauberke henethe his shuldres，and seide that he was but deed，but yet he
wolde yelde hym to prisoo．Merlin（E．E．T．S．），IiL． 478 ．

On the haubergh atroke the Prince so sore，
That quite disparted sll the linked frame
Spenser，F．Q．，11．viii． 44.
（b）In the fourteenth century and later，a piece of defensive armor，probably an outer garment of splint armor．See splint，jesserant，and ere－ risse．

Godirey arose；that day he laid aside
And dona＇d a breast－plate fair，of proof nntried，
Such one as foot－men uge light，easy thin．
Such one as foot－men use，light，easy，thill． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Fairfux，tr．of Tasso，xi．} 20 .\end{aligned}$
The border land of old romance，
Where glitter hauberk，helm，and iance．
Longfellow，Wayaide Ion，Prei．
2．Among actors，a short tunic forming a part of medieval dress．－Grand hauberk，the iong hau－ berk，reaching to the knees or helow，gs，dlatInguished from the haubergeon．－White hauberk，an early name for the hauberk of ring－maii or chain－mall，to distinguish it from coata oi fence whith were not composed entirely ferent stuffed and quilted garments．
haud（hâd），v．A＇Scotch form of hold 1 ．
hauerite（hou＇èr－it），$n$ ．［After F．von Hauer，an Austrian geologist（born 1822）．］Native man－ ganese disulphid occurring in reddish－brown isometric crystals，isomorphous with pyrite．
haugh（hâ；Sc．pron．hâch h），n．［Sc．haugh，hauch， a particular form and use of haw ${ }^{1}$ ，an inclosure， etc．，due perhaps to the Icel．form hagi，a pasture，Sw．hage，a pasture：see haw1．］Low－ lying flat ground，properly on the border of a river，and such as is sometimes overflowed． ［Prov．Eng．and Scotch．］

They were buried by Dornoch haugh，
On the beat before the aun．
Bessie Bell and Mary Gray（Child＇s Ballads，III．127）．
On a haugh，or level pisia，ciose to a royal borough．
Scoll，Oid Mortality，it．
haught（hât），a．［An erroneous spelling of haut， contormed，as in haughty，to height，etc．：see haut ${ }^{1}$ ．］ $1+$ ．High；elevated：same as hautl ， 1

Pompey，that second Mara，whose haught renown
And noble deeds were greater than his fortunes．
Kyd，tr．of Garoier＇s Cornelts，iv．
Hence－2．Proud；insolent；haughty．［Ar－ chaic．］

No lord of thine，thou haught，insuiting msn，
No，nor no msn＇s ford． The portraita of my noble sncestry，
Ifaught peers snd princes centurie
and princes centuries ago．
haughtily（hâ＇ti－li），adv．1†．Highly；loftily Her hesvenly torm too haughtily she prized．Dryden． 2．In a haughty manner；proudly；arrogantly

## 2737 <br> But bootiesse on a ruthlea gor <br> As see my prayera spent；

As haughtely doest thou renenge，
As humbly 1 repent．
Warner，Al
i－nes），$n$ ．
Engisnd，iil． 16.
haughtiness（hâ＇ti－nes），n．［Prop．，as former－ ly，hautiness（the gh being erroneously inserted as in haughty），くME．hautenesse，contr．of＂hau－ teinnesse，＜hautein，haughty，＋－nesse，－ness．］ 1 t．Highness；loftiness．
Io hautinesse of coursge，in knowledge of phliosophy， ane Eastron ion Golding tr of Justlue foi h？
2．The quality or character of being haughty， proud，or arrogant；supercilious bearing；ar－ rogance．
1．．．wili lay low the haughtiness of the lerribie．
＇Tis pride，rank pride snd haughtiness of soul；
I think the Romsns cali it stoicism．
＝Syn．Pride，Presumption，etc．（see arrogance）；con－ temptuousness，hauteur，lordliness，rudeness．
haughtonite（hâ＇ton－it），n．［After Prof．Sam－ uel Haughton of Dublin．］A kind of mica（bi－ otite）occurring in the granite of Scotland，char－ acterized by its large amount of iron and rela－ tively small amount of magnesium．
haughty（hâ＇ti），a．；compar．haughtier，superl． haughtiest．［Prop．，as formerly，hauty（the gh having been erroneously inserted in this word and hought after the supposed analogy of naughty，etc．，perhaps particularly in imitation of high，hight，etc．）；formerly hauty，haultic， ＜ME．hautein，hautain（the suffix－ein，－ain，be－ coming $-y$ through the form hautenesse，standing for＂hauteinnesse：see haughtiness），〈OF．hau－ tain，later spelled haultain，F．hautain，haughty， lofty，stately，proud，＜OF，haut，hault，halt， high：see hauti．］1t．High；elevated：same as haut ${ }^{1}$ ， 1 ．

> At his haughty helmet making mark,

So hugely stroke that it the steele did rive，
And cjeft his hesd．
Spenser，F．Q．，I．ii． 19 2t．Lofty；bold；adventurous．

Equall unto this haughty enterprise
Spenser，F．Q．，II．x． 1.
Till his sonne Anchurus（eateeming man to be mosi precious）leaped in，and the reconciled Eien

Purehas，Pilgrimage，p． 325
The Warder view＇d it blazing strong，
And blew his war－note lond and iong
Till at the high and haughty sound
Rock，wood，and river rung sround
coott IL I M．Miii． 26.
3．Proud and disdainful；feeling superior to others；lofty and arrogant in feeling or man－ ner；supercilions．

Therewith her wrathfull courage gan appail，
And haughtie spirits meekely to sdaw． Spenser，$^{\mathrm{F}} . \mathrm{Q}$ ．，IV．vi． 26,
The iower thir Minds debsad with Court－opinions，con rary to sll Vertue and Reformstifn，the haughtier wili be thir Pride and Profusenesa．

Milton，Free Commonwealth．
Perhsps it was diffidence rather than pride which made her appear so haughty．Charlotte Bronté，Shirley，xxv． 4．Proceeding from excessive pride，or pride mingled with contempt；manifesting a sense of superiority：as，a haughty air or walk；a haughty tone．
aul（hâl），v．［Early mod．E．also hall；＜ME． haulen，a rare form，due appar．to OF．influence， of ME．halen，$>$ reg．E．hale，the now less com－ mon but historically more correct form of the verb：see hale ${ }^{1}$ ．］I．trans．To pull or draw with force；move or transport by drawing； drag：as，to haul down the sails；to haul in the hoom；to haul a load of wood．

I never was so pulied and hauled in my whole life．
Bravest of ali in Fredericktow，
Bravest of ali in Frederick tow o，
She took ap the flag the men hauled down．
Fhittier，Barbara Frietchie
To haul over the coals．See caal．－To haul the wind， to haul up（naut．），to torn the head of the ship nearer to the point from which the wind blows，hy arranging the hauiling the sheets more aft，etc．
A man on the forecsstie calied ont＂Land ho！＂We mmediately took in atudding－sails and hauled our uind funning in for the iana．

R．II．Dana，Jr．，Before the Mast，p． 23.
＝Syn．Drar，Drawn，etc．See draw． drag something：as，to haul at a heavy load．

The skipner hauled st the heavy sall．
2．Naut，to alter a ship＇s course；chat direction of sailing；move on a new course； hence，to sail，in general．

## haulser

Alt the sane night wee halled Sontheast
He halled into the Harbour，close to the 1． 445. Ige＇d his ship 1 immediateiy hauted up for it ，and found it to be an island．

Conk，First Voyage，i． 7 3．To shift，veer，or change，as the wind．

The morning looked wild and threatening，but the the promise of

B．Taytor，Northern Travel，p． 265 ． To haul aboard．See aboardl．－To haul in with（some bject more nearly－To ot a ship so as to approach sh of a ship so as to－To haul off．（a）To turnect．（b）To draw off or sway：wither or from anevement or scheme．－To haul round（to），to veer or shift to another point of the compass：said of the wind when it gradually oes round an san，or in the same or to a bl
 breed；the boat hauled up st the wharf．
haul（hâl），n．［＜haul，v．Cf．hale $\left.{ }^{1}, n.\right]$ 1．A pulling with force；a pull；a tug．
On October 5th［1869］，it happens that both the sun and the mon will give a particnlarly vigorous haul upoo th 2．In fishing：（a）The draft of a net：as，to catch so many fish at a haul．（b）The place where a seine is hauled．－3．That which is taken or obtained by hauling；specifically，the number or quantity of fish taken in one haul of seiue；a catch

And the bulging nets awept ahoreward
With their silver－aided haul．
Whittier，The Sycamorea．
Hence－4．Any valuable acquisition；a＂find．＂ ［Colloq．］
An old forest fence．．．was a great houl for me．I
 Haul of yarn in rove－making，a bundle of ahout 400 Haul of yarn，ilight turn in it，to be tared，the tarring being done by first dipping the bundle of yarn fo a tar－ kettle，snd then hauiling it through nippers to press out the superfluous tar．
haulage（hấlậj），n．［＜haul＋－age．］1．The act or labor of hauling or drawing．In coal－mining haulage ia the drawing or conveying，in cara or otherwise． of the produce of the mine from the place where the coal ia got to the place where it is raised to the surface．It is done hy men or boya，hy horses or mules drawing the cars or trams on a railway，or by hauling－ropes worked by stationary engines，which are driven oy compreased aify used in England．When hauling－ropes are used，the cars or traing are attached to or detached from them at ples－ sure by means of the hanlage－clip．
The company so arranges its work that the wire rope tuge do the haulage up the rspid portion of the Rhine．

2．Charges for hauling．－3．The amount of force expended in hauling．
haulage－clip（hấlặj－klip），$n$ ．In coul－mining， the mechanical arrangement by which a car is connected with the haulage－rope．There are several ingenious contrivances for this．
haul－bowlines $\dagger$ ，haul－bowlings $\dagger, \ldots$ ．An able seaman on a man－of－war．
hauld（hâld），$\mu$ ．［A Scotch form ot hold1．］ 1. Hold ；habitation；place of resort．

In the cyciopes huge cate tynt ne
Ane gousty hald，Gavin Douglas，tr．of Virgil，p． 89.
2．A clutch or grasp．－By haulds，or by the haulds， by holding on：sild of a child unable to walk without s hoîd．

Tow leave we Robin
To］learn himself to stand snd gang
By houldis，for ali his eild．
Robin Hood and the Beggar（Child＇s Baliads，V．195）． Out of house and hauld，ejected from home；destitute． The Laird never throve after that day，but waa just care－ leas of everything，．．．so now they＇re out of house and hauler（hâ＇lér），$n$ ．［＜haul + －er 1 ．Cf．haler， hallier 2．］1．One who pulls or hauls．

Pronydid alweys that the woddesiliera leve not the bak all destitute and bare of wodde，ne soffir not the halyers to hale it all awey．English Gilds（E．E．T．S．），p． 425. The crowd of haulers fastened oo the cable，［and］ran
Harper＇s Mago，LXV． 558.
2．A device for catching fish，consisting of several hooks connected together and hauled through the water by a line；a jigger；a scrod－ gill；a pull－devil：as，a hauler for bluefish．
haulm ${ }^{1}, n$ ．See halm．
haulm ${ }^{2}+$（hâm），$n$ ．An improper form of hame ${ }^{1}$ ．
haulse（hâls），n．Naut．，same as halse ${ }^{2}$ for
haul－seine（hâl＇sēn），$n$ ．A large seine，so called
Alargo a soled
in distinction from a purse－s．
haulsert，$n$ ．An obsolete form of hawser．
11 is vessel moored，and made with haulsers fast， $\begin{gathered}\text { Dryden，Iiad，i．} 599 .\end{gathered}$

## hault

hault $\dagger$ ，haultyt，a．See haut ${ }^{1}$ ，haught，haughty． haulyard，$n$ ．Same as halyard． haum ${ }^{1}$（hầm），n．Same as halm．
haum $^{2}$（hâm），$n$ ．A variant of hame ${ }^{1}$ ．
hauncelt，n．Same as haunch．
haunce ${ }^{2}+$ ，v．t．Same as hance ${ }^{1}$ ．
haunch（hänch or hânch），n．［Formerly also haunce，haunse，and in arch．hanch，hance，hanse； ＜ME．hanche，haunche，〈OF，hanche，hance，anchc， and without assibilation hanke（ $>$ appar．Fries． hancke，henche，haunch，G．hanke，haunch（of a horse）），F．hanche＝Pr．Sp．Pg．It．anca，haunch， ML．haneha，＜ OHG ．anch $\bar{a}$ ，ench $\bar{a}$ ，eink $\bar{a}$ ，the leg，lit．joint or bend，allied to OHG．anchila， enchila，ankle，$=\mathrm{E}$. ankile：see ankle．］1．The fleshy part of the body，in men and quadru－ peds，above the thigh，pertaining to each hip－ joint and wing of the pelvis；the hip：as，a haunch of venison；the hannehes of a horse．
Bi he hade beited the bronde vpon his bal3̊ haunchez．
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight（E．E．T．S．），i．2032．
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight（E．E．T．S．），i．2032． The manner in which hes sliced the venison，too，from ceeded to broil it，indicated a preoccupied and troubled mind．

W．M．Baker，New Timothy，p．293．
2．The coxa or basal joiut of the legs in insects
and spiders．－ $3 \dagger$ ．The rear；the hind part．
Thou art a summer bird，
Which ever in the haunch of winter singa
The lifting up of day．Shak．， 2 Hen．IV．，iv． 4.
$4+$ ．The jamb or upright post of a door．See jambl．
He ordeyned the annual vse or ceremonie to este the Paschall Lambe with whose belonde they sprynketed the
thrasholde and haunse of the dore．J．Udall，On Heb，xi． thrasholde and haunse of the dore．J．Udall，On Heb，xi． 5．In arch．， the middle part between the vertex or crown and the springing
 －sometimes used to include the spaudrel or part of it；the flank．Also haunching．
haunch（hänch or hầnch），$v$ ．$t$ ．［Also dial． haineh，hewch；［haunch，n．］To throw，as a stone，from the hand by jerking it against the haunch．Brockett．［Prov．Eng．］
haunched（häncht or hầncht），a．Having hannches．
haunching（häu＇－or lhân＇ching），n．［＜haunch + －ing ${ }^{1}$ ．］same as haunch， 5.
The arch was of brick，while the haunchi in，© Jour．Franklin Inst．，© was of
rubbite． 433 ．
haunt（hänt or hânt），v．［Also dial．naut；＜ ME．haunten，hanten，frequent，use，employ，$\langle$ OF．henter，F．hanter，launt，frequent，resort unto，to be familiar with；origin unknown，aud variously guessed at：（1）＜ML．＊ambitare，go about，freq．of L．cmbire，go about（see anbbient， ambition）；（2）＜L．habitare，dwell（see habit， $v$ ．，inhabit）；（3）＜Bret．henti，frequent，which， if not itself from the F．，appcars to be derived from Bret．hent，a way，road，path；（4）＜Icel． heimta，draw，pull，claim，crave，lit．fetch home， Sheim，home．None of theso guesses is satis－ factory；the 4th is certainly wrong．］I．trans． 1．To frequent or visit；resort to much or of－ ten，or be much about；visit customarily．
A masu who for his hospitality is ao much haunted that no news stir but come to hils esras．Pir P．Sidney，Arcadla，i．

You wrong me，air，thus atill to haunt my house．
I haunt the pine－dark goitudea，
With soft brown silence carpeted． With soft brown silence carpeted

Lowell，To the Muse．
2．To corne or recur to persistently，so as not to be prevented or driven away；attend or ac－ company so constantly as to be annoying or of－ fensive；intrude upon continually．
And［heasts］are utter strangers to all those anxious and tormenting thoughts which perpetusily haunt and dis－
quiet mankind．
Bp．Atterbury，Sermons，I．

> Haunted by the new-found face of his old foe. William Morris. Esrthly Paradi

Wilzam Morris，Esirthly Paradise，I． 106.
You at once associate true songs with music，and if no tnnes have been set to them，they haunt the mind and beat time to nothing in Stedman，
3．Specifically，to reappear frequently to after death；visit habitually in a disembodied state， as a supposed spirit，ghost，or specter．

If thou best alain，snd with no atroke of mine，
My wife and children＇s ghosts will haunt me gtill
Foul spirita haunt my reating－place．Shak．，Sacbeth，v． 7.

2738
4t．To devote one＇s self to；practise；pursue use．

Yonge folk thst haunteden folye．
＂What manere myntrion acience，
＂Hast thow
veed other haunied al thy lyf－tyme？＂
Piers Plowman（C），xvi． 197.
I do not meene，by all this my taulke，that yong gentle－ no good pastime be poring on a hooke，oco snd haun
II．intrans．1．To be much about；be pres－ ent often or persistently；go or visit often；re－ sort．［Now rare．］

All fowles in ffether fell there pppon，
ffor to reckon by right thast to ryner hauntes． Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1．344．
I have charg＇d thee not to haunt alont my doors．
Shak．，Otheilo，1．I．
Seals that haunted on that coast hsve heen known to speak to man in bia own tongue，presaging great disasters．
$\boldsymbol{R}$ ．L．Stevensen，Merry Men．
2．To reappear，as a disembodied spirit．
Haunts he，my house＇s ghost，atill at my door？
B．Jonsan，Case ia Altered，iii． 1.
haunt（hänt or hânt），n．［Also dial．hant：＜ haunt，v．］1．A place of frequent resort or visi－ tation；a place in which any being，or，figura－ tively，some quality or characteristic，is com－ monly manifested or seen．

Vold of haunt and harbour
Whose fame flieth the world through．
Sir T．More，Utopla（tr．by Robinson）． Ye who love the haunts of Nature，

Longfellow，Hiawatha，Int．
Those large eyes，the haunta of scorn．
Tennyson，Pelleas and Ettarre．
The region of the Fens，in the earliest times a haunt of marauders，.$\quad$ became，at the $i$ ime of the Conqueat，the last refuge of the stil－resisting English．
H．Spencer，Hinin．of Soctol．， 817.
2t．A limited region assigned to or owned by one for his habitation or the practice of his pro－ fession；a district．

Ent，if thou prike out of myn haunt，
Anon 1 sle thy stede．
Chaucer，SIr Thopas，1．100，
$3+$ ．The act，habit，or custom of resorting to a place．

This our iffe，exempt from public haunt．
Shak．，As you Like it，il． 1.
The haunt you have got about the courts will，one day
or another，bring your family to beggary． 4ł．Custom；practice；skill．

Of cloth－makyng she hadde such an haunt，
he passede hem of Ypres and of Gsunt．
Chaucer，Gen．Proi．to C．T．，1． 447.
And ache［parsley］alao 18 sowen coms denaunt，
Bete and radishe excerciseth thair haunt．
 5．A disembodied spirit supposed to haunt a certain place；a gliost．［Local，U．S．］ haunted（hän＇－or laân＇ted），p．a．Frequently visited or resorted to by apparitions or the shades of the dead；visited by a ghost：as，a haunted house．

Where＇er we tread，＇tis haunted，holy ground．
The bedroom of Henry IV．［st Chevernyb where s le－ gendary looking bed，drsped in olids fong unaltered，de fined itself in the haunted duak． H．James，Jr．，Little Tour，p． $43 .^{2}$ haunter（hản＇－or hân＇têr），n．［Cf．OF．han－ teur．］One who haunts or frequents a partic－ ular place or is often about it．

0 goddess haunter of the woodisnd green，
Dryden，Pal．sed Arc．，iii． 215.
The vulgar sort，such aa were haunters of theatres，took plessure in the conceits of Aristophsnes．

Sir H．Frotlon，Reliquir，p． 84.
haunting（hän＇－or hân＇ting），n．［Verbal n． of haunt，$v_{.}$］The appearance or visitation of disembodied spirits．
The object of the Committee on Haunted Houaes was to investigate the phenomens of alleged hauntings whenever for inquiry motght be presented．Proc．Posych．Research，1． 101.
A sufficlent smount of evidence to connect clearly the commencement of hauntings with the death of particular persona．
hauntyt，a．［E．dial．hanty；origin obscure．］ Restless；impatient．
Abner，I Ihbosheths servant，grew ao haughty and haunty that he might not be spoken unto． 2 Sam．s，s．
．Clarke，Examplea（1671），p．631．
Hauranitic（hâ－ran－it＇ik），a．［＜Hauran（see def．）$+-i t e^{2}+-i e_{c}$ ．］Pertaining to Hauran，a region in Syria east of the Jordan．
The Eastern or Hauranitic Druses．
Encyc．Brit．，VII． 483.

## haustellum

haurient（hâ＇ri－ent），a．［＜L．haurien（ $t$－）$s$ ，ppr． of haurire，draw（water，etc．），drain，drink up： see haust ${ }^{2}$ ，exhaust．］In her．， palewise with the head upper－ most：applied to a fish used as a bearing，as if represented with the head above the water to draw or suck in the air．
hause（hâs），n．A Scotch form of halsc ${ }^{1}$ ．

hausen（hâ＇zn），и．［＜G．hausen， fish, A Salmon Haurient． comp．husblas） ＝D．huizen（in comp．huizen－ or great Russiass，q．v．）：see muso．］The huso
hausmannite（hous＇mąn－ìt），$n$ ．［After J．F． L．Hausmann，a Germian metallurgist（1782－ 1859）．］Pyramidal manganese ore．It occurs in porphyry，in veins，in Germany and else－ where．
hausse（hōs），n．［F．，a lift，rise，＜hausser，lift， raise：see hawse ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．In gun．，a brass scale used in aiming，attached to the barrel of a gun，near the breech，just behind the breech－ring，and giving the series of quarter－angles for a radius equal to the distance from the muzzle－sight to the axis about which tho scale turns．The pen－ dulum－hausse ia so constructed as to retain a verticai poaltion when the wheels of the gun－carriage are not on a 2 ．
2．The nut of a violin－bow．
hausse－col（hōs＇kol），n．［F．，く hausser，raise， + col，neck．］1．A gorget or standard of chain－ mail，sometimes forming part of the camail． See cut under gorget．－2，A small gorget of plate－armor．
The little metal gorget worn until quite recentiy by French officers when on duty ．．．preaerved the name of hausse－col．W．Burgess，Archæol．Inat．Jour．，XXXVII． 477. hausse－pouch（hōs＇pouch）．n．A small leather pouch employed to carry the pendulum－hausse when not in use．It is usually worn by the gunner of a field－piece，and is slung over the shoulder by means of a strap．
haust ${ }^{1,}$ ．Same as hoast．［Scotch．］
haust ${ }^{2} \dagger$（hâst），n．［＜L．haustus，a draught， drinking，swallow，＜haurire，pp．haustus，draw （water，ete．）：see haurient，exhaust．］A draught； as much as a man can swallow．
haustella，$n$ ．Plural of haustellum．
Haustellata（hâs－te－lā＇tä̀），u．pl．［NL．，neut． pl．of NL．haustellatus：see haustellate．］ 1 ． Haustellate or suctorial insects；a subclass or superorder of Insecta，containing those which suck instead of bite，having a haustellum of some form instead of manducatory mandibles or biting－jaws：opposed to Mandibulata．The Haustellata nclude the orders Lepidoptera，Diptera，and Memiptera，or hutterflies sud notha，flies proper，and bugs．Clairville，snd others．See haustellum．
2．A suborder of Anoplura，including haustel－ late or true lice．－3．A division of Diptera．－ 4．A subelass of Crustacea，including haustel－ late，suctorial，or siphonostomous forms，as fish－lice．Also called Suctoria and Epizoa．
haustellate（hâs＇te－lāt），a．and n．［く NL．haus－ tellatus，くhaustellum，q．v．］I．a．1．Fitted for sucking；suctorial；siphonostomous，as an in－ sect or a crustacean，or the mouth－parts of such creatures．
That which prevails among the ．．．Butterfly－tribe ．．． is termed the haustellate month．

W．B．Carpenter，Micros．， 8630.
2．Provided with a haustellum or suctorial pro－ boscis ；of or pertaining to the Haustellata．
Speculations
with reference to the mutnal rela－ thons of flowers snd haustellate insects．

Dawaom，Origin of World，p． 364.

## II．n．One of the Haustellata．

haustellous（hâs－tel＇us），$a$ ．Same as haustel－ late．
haustellum（hâs－tel＇um），n．；pl．haustella（－ịid）． ［NL．，dim．of L．haustrum，a machine for draw－ ing water，＜haurire，pp．haustus，draw（water， etc．）：see haust ${ }^{2}$ ．］The sucking－organ of an insect or a crustacean；a suctorial proboscis．


Haustellum of Proloparce carolina．
$a$, haustellum coiled in position（eye and right palpus cut away）；$b_{d}$
section of base of haustellum，seen from above；$c_{\text {，}}$ section of tip of austellum，seen from above，$d$ ，haustellum extended，side view．

## haustellum

Haustella present many modiflcations；the proboscis of the bedbng are famillar exsmples．The most lighly de－ ss butterflies sud moths，where it becomes a very long， spirally coiled，tubnlar organ or splrignath．The sucto－ rial or siphonostomous crustaceans present snother mod－
ification of month－parts to the same end．Also haustel haustorium（hâs－tō＇ri－um），n．；pl．haustoria （－ạ̈）．［NL．，＜L．haustor，a drawer，＜haurire， pp．haustus，draw：see small roots or suckers of parasitic plants，which at－ tach themselves to and penetrate the host plaut， and establish a directcon－ nection with its sap，upon which the parasite wholly or partly subsists．－2． pl．In fungi，specialized
 branches or organs of mycelia，serving either as a means of attach－ ment or to bring the fungus into organic con－ nection with its host．
hausturet（hâs＇tū̀r），n．［＜L．as if＊haustura， ＜haurire，pp．haustus，draw：see haust ${ }^{2}$ ．］A draught．
It 18 just matter of lamentation when soula ．．fsill to such apostscy as with Demas to embrsce the dunghill of thia world，snd with an hausture to lick np the mnd of
corruptlon．
Rev．T．Adams，Works，II． 199.
haustus（hâs＇tus），no ；pl．haustus．［L．，a draught：see haust ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．In med．，a draught； a potion．－2．In eivil law，the right of drawing water，and of access to the place of drawing． haut ${ }^{1+}$（hât），a．［Early mod．E．also hault（with silent $l$ ），and still more erroneously haught （q．v．）；＜ME．＊haut，＜OF．haut，，halt，later hault， haut，$=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．alto，high，＜L．altus，high， deep，lit．grown，increased（ $=$ Gothic alths $=$ OHG．MHG．G．alt＝AS．eald，E．old，q．v．）， orig．pp．of alere，nourish ：see alt，alto，alti－ tude，aliment，all．］1．High ；lofty；elevated．－ 2．High in sound；shrill．Bailey．－3．Proud； haughty．
She began to look very hault and atout，having all man－ ner of jewels or rich spparel thst might be gotten with
money．

Thy father was as brsve a Spsniard
As ever spske the haut Castilian tongue．
Middleton，Spsnish Gypsy，il．\％．
O Lord，I hlnder my vocstlon and other men＇s through wretched sinful heart

J．Bradford，Works（Parker Soc．，1853），1L． 260.
A vlne from Egypt thou hast brought，
Thy free love made It thine；
And drov＇st out nstlona，prond and haut，
To plant this lovely vine．Milton，Ps．1xxx．，1． 35. haut ${ }^{1}+(h a ̂ t)$ ，v．t．［＜ME．hauten；＜haut ${ }^{1}$ ，a．］ To make high；raise；exalt；elevate．

He dannted the proude，\＆hawted the ponre
rthur（ed．Furnivsll）1． 113.
Chlefe stsya vpbearing croches high from the sntlier hauted
On treea stronglye fraylng．Stanihursl，Fineid，L． 193.
haut²（hât），n．［＜Hind．hät，late Skt．hatta，a market，a fair．］In Bengal，a market．
haut ${ }^{3}$（hât），n．［＜Hind．hāth，the forearm，the hand．］In Bengal，a measure of length equal to the distance from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger；a cubit．
hautaint，hautainlyt．See hautein，hauteinly． hautboy（hó＇boi），n．［A partly restored form， after the F．hautbois，which is also sometimes used in E．，of the earlier hoboy，hoeboy，hobois， rarely hawboy（ $=$ It．oboe，a form now used in E．），＜OF．hautbois，haultbois，F．hautbois，a hautboy，lit．＇high wood＇（referring，in the case of the musical instrument，to its high notes）， ＜haut，high，＋bois，wood：see haut 1 and bush1．］1．A wind－instrument of wood，sound－ ed through a double reed：in recent use more commonly in the Italian form oboe．

Mo Timbrels，Hawboys，and loud Corneta noise
Timbrels，Hawboys，and loud Cornets noises．
Then put they on hlm s whlte Turbant；and so，return－ lng with drums and hoboys，ls with great solemnity con－ ducted to the Mosque．Sandys，Travsiles，p． 44.

A hoxen hautboy，loud snd sweet of sound，
All varnlshed，and wlth brszen ringlets fonnd，
I to the yletor give．
Philips，Pastorals，
2．In bot．，a kind of strawberry，Fragaria ela－ tior，growing in Europo at moderate altitudes． The leaves are rugose snd plicate，and the fruit has a plied to the elder，Sambucus nigra．－Hautboy d＇amour． See oboe d＇amour，nnder oboe．

2739
hautboyist（hō＇boi－ist），n．［＜hautboy＋－ist．］ haute－de－barde（hōt＇dè－bärd），n．［F．］Inhorse－ armor，a poitrinal made large and surrounding the fore part of the horse＇s body，having wings which protect the legs of the rider and replaco the burs or leg－shields of the saddle．
hauteint hantaint，$a$ ．［ME．，also hauteyn， hawtayne，howteyne，etc．，＜OF．hautein，hau－ tain，high，etc．：see hauty，haughty．］1．High； lofty；of lofty flight．

## Ne gentll hawleyn fsukone heroneer．

2．High of voice ；loud．
Prestly thsn putte him out in peril of dethe，
Bi－fore tho herty houndes hauteyn of cryes．
Villiam of Palerne（E．E．T．S．），1． 2187. In chirches whan I preche，
I peyne me to han an hauteyn speche， Chaucer，Prol．to Psrdoner＇a Tale，1． 44.

## 3．Haughty；proud．

I wsa so hawtayme of herte，whilleg I st home lengede I helde nsne my hlppe heghte，nndire hevene ryche． The erle＇s sonnea wer hauteyn，did many folle dede． Some tyme detraccloun makith sn hawteyn man be the Some tyme detraccloun mskith sn hawtegn msn be the
Chaucer，Psrson＇s Tale． hauteinlyt，hautainlyt，adv．［ME．，＜hautein $+-l y^{2}$.

When better remembred hya diffante，lo！
Wlth shill voce cried that time hautaynly，

2．Proudly；haughtily．
haute－lisse（hōt－lēs＇），a．［F．，high warp，くhaute， fem．of haut，high，＋lisse，warp：see haut ${ }^{1}$ and lisse，and cf．basse－lisse．］In tapestry－weaving， wrought with the warp in a perpendicular posi－ tion：distinguished from basse－lisse．
hautepacet，$n$ ．［Also written halpace，appar． accom．to hall；〈OF．haut，high，＋pas，a step， pace．］A raised floor in a bay－window．Hall， Hen．VIII．，f．65．（Halliwell．）
haute－piece（hōt＇pēs），n．［F．haute－pièee，high piece，¿haute，fem．of haut，high，＋piêce，piece．］
In armor，the large beaver，mentonnière，or buff －that is，any face－protector fixed to the breast－ plate or gorget．
hautesset，$n$ ．［ME．，also hawtesse，＜OF．hau－ tesse，autesse，altesse，highness；＜haut，high： seo haut1，haught．］Haughtiness．

## Morgne the goddes，

Therfore hit is hir name；
That ho ne con mske ful tsme
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight（E．E．T．S．），1． 2454.
hauteur（hō－tèr＇），n．［F．，＜haut，high，proud，
haughty：see haut ${ }^{1}$ ，haught．］Haughty feeling or bearing；arrogant manner or spirit．
The ill－judglng zesl and hauteur of this klng．
Bp．Ellys，On Temporal Liberty（1765），p． 185. eral sddressea recently dellvered in Amerlca In his several sddresses recently dellvered ind America， we note most suggestive exampew Princeton Rev．，V． 361 ．
haut－gout（hō－gö＇），n．［Formerly also hault－ gust，hogoe ；く F．haut gont：haut，high；gout， taste，relish：see haut ${ }^{1}$ and gout ${ }^{3}$ ，gust ${ }^{2}$ ．］Any－ thing with a strong relish or a strong scent；high flavor or seasoning．
Sure I am，our palste－people sre much plessed there－ wlth［garlick］，s8 giving a deliclons hault－gust to most mesta they eat，as tasted snd smelt in their sauce，thongh not aeen thereln．Fuller，Worthles，Cornwall． To glve the Sawce a hogoe，let the dish ．．．be rubed with it［garlick］．

I．Walton，Complete Angler（ed．1653），p． 159.
The French by soups snd haut．gouts glory raise，
And thelr deaires all terminste in prsise．
haut mal（hō mal）．［F．，great disease：haut high（see hout1）；mal，＜L．malum，disease．］ Epilepsy．
Hautvillers（ $F$ ．pron． $\bar{o}$－vē－lyā ${ }^{\prime}$ ），n．A wine pro－ duced at Hautvillers in Champagne，France： one of the best of the still Champagne wines．
hautyt，$a$ ．The earlier form of haughty．
haüyne（hä＇win），n．［＜Haüy（the French min－ eralogist R．J．Haüy，1743－1822）＋－ine ${ }^{2}$ ．］A mineral usually occurring in rounded crystal－ line grains，rarely in distinct isometric crystals． Its color la blue of various ahades．It is found embedded of alumlnlum and godium with cslclum sulphate．Also haiuynite．
haüynophyre（hä－win＇ō－fir），n．［＜haüyne＋
 name given to various volcanic rocks in which the mineral haüyne occurs in such quantity as to be conspicuous，although rarely，if ever，en－
tirely replacing any esseutial ingredicut of the rock．The lavs most commonly deslgnated by the name Melfin near Naples．The phonolitic lavss of the Eifel sre also remarkable for the amonnt of haiiyne and other re－ lated minerals which they contain．
Havana（ha－van＇ä），n．［Short for Havana cigar：Havana，formerly written in E．books Havannah，Sp．Habana（formerly spelled Ha－ vana），the capital of Cuba．Its full name is San Cristobal de la Habana，i．e．，St．Christopher of the Haveu（ML．havana，accom．of Teut． haven）：see haven．］A kind of cigar：so called from Havana，the capital of Cuba，where cigars are extensively manufactured．
Havana cigars are auch only as are msde in the laland ； nd the cigse made in Europe snd elsewhere from genu－ lne Cuban tobacco are classed as Havanas．

Encyc．Brit．，XXIII． 426.
Havana brown．See brown．
havance，$n$ ．［＜have＋－ance．Cf．havior，be－ havior．］Behavior；good behavior；manners． Grose．［Prov．Eng．］
Havanese（hav－ą－nēs＇or－nēz＇），a．and n．［＜ Havana＋－ese：see Havana．］I．a．Of or be－ longing to the city of Havana in Cuba．
II．n．sing．and pl．A native or an inhabitant of Havana；the people of Havana．
have（hav），v．；pret．and pp．had，ppr．having； ind．pres． 1 have， 2 hast， 3 has，pl．have．［Also dial．contr．ha，ha＇，Sc．hae；＜ME．haven，inf． prop．habben（pres．ind． 1 have，habbe， 2 havest， hafest，hast，has， 3 haveth，hafeth，hath，also haves，habbes，has，pl．haveth，habbeth，have，han； pret hadde，hafde，havede，ete．，pp．had，haved heved，$i$－haved，$i$－heved），〈 AS．habban（pres．ind． 1 habbe，also（ONorth．）hafa，kafo，hafu， 2 haf－ ast，heefst， 3 hafath，haefth，pret．haefde，rarely （later）heedde，pl．haefdon，pp．gehafd，hafed） $=$ OS．hebbian＝OFries．hebba，habba＝D．heb－ $\overline{b e n}=$ MLG．hebben $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．habēn，$\overline{\mathrm{M}} \mathrm{HG} . \mathrm{G}$ ． haber $=$ Icel．hafa $=$ Sw．hafva $=$ Dan．have $=$ Goth．haban（pret．habaida，stem habai－），have， hold；Teut．stem＊habai－＝L．habē－re（＞It．avere $=$ Pg．haver $=\mathrm{Sp}$. haber $=$ Pr．aver $=\mathrm{F}$. avoir $)$ ， have．The remarkable agreement of the Teut． and L．forms in respect to their consonants which throws doubt upon their etymological identity，is explained by referring them to a common root＊ikabl（cf．L．hie，this，he，of com－ mon oririn with E he ${ }^{1}$ here ${ }^{1}$ ete．）．The L ea pere，sometimes equated with E ．have，is rather $=$ E．heave（see capable and heare）．Hence，in comp．，behave，etc．，and，from the L．habere， $\mathbf{E}$ ． habit，ete．］I．trans．1．To hold，own，or pos－ sess as an appurtenance，property，attribute， or quality；hold in possession：as，to have and to hold．
The folk of that Contree han a dyvers Lawe．
Handeville，Travels，p． 164.
Unto every one that hath shall be given，and he shall have abundsnce．Mat．xxv． 29. I M．take thee N．to my wedded wife，to have and to
hold from this dsy forward．
Book of Common Prayer，Solemnization of Mstrimony． 2．To hold by accepting，receiving，obtaining， gaining，or acquiring in any way；become pos sessed of or endowed with；be in receipt of get：as，he has high wages；they have had ten children．
By his first［wife］had he Susne．Robert of Brunne． Zee schnlle undirstonde that oure Lsdy hadde Child whsn sche was 15 Zeere old．Mandeville，
Wilt thou have me［as a hnsband］？Shak．，Hen．V．，v．2．
I shall but langulsh for the want of thst，
The having which would kill me．
Beau．and $F l$ ．，King and No Klng，iii． 1. If these triftes were rated only by art and artfulness，we
Collier．
＂Tis only God may be had for the asking．
Lowell，Sir Launtal．
3．To contain or comprise as an adjunct or component part：as，the work has an index；his wit has a spice of malice．

Every humour hath hls adjunct plessure．
Thin mane，thick tail，brosd buttock，tender hide，
Look，what a horse should have he did not lsck．
Shak，Venns and Adonis，1． 299.
The earth hath bubbles，as the water has，
To hold for use or disposal，actually or po－ tentially；hold the control over or right to：as， to have the floor（in debate）；to have the deal （in card－playing）；to have authority．

Let me have men about me thst are fat．Shak．，J．C．，i． 2
They［the people of Brazil］entertaine and welcome Strangers at first with weeping and deepe sighes，pitying
their tedions iourney，and presently dry their eyes，hauing teares at commsnd．and presenty purchas，Pllgrimage，p． 835 ．
Obey them that have the rule over you．Heb，xili． 17.

## have

5. To hold in exercise or consideration ; entertain; maintain: as, to have a wish, opinion, or objection; to hate a disenssion.
All this processyon and informaclon had, we retourned vnto ye sayd Hospytall, or lodyynge.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 21. After fong consultacton had, it was fllailly concluded
and determined amongest theym. Hall, Hen. IV., sn. 6 . Shortiy after a Parisment is called at London, whereln the King compiains of the great conteopt was had of hlm sak ittie Patience; yet nothing on an aucmentation of tieir dsily allowsnce would appease them.

Dampier, Voyages, I. 281.
6. To possess knowledge of; be acquainted witl; take the meaning of ; understand.
He hath neither Latin, French, nor Italisn.
Then begone; be provident;
Send let him understand the heart you have me?Fletcher, Spantsh Curate, 1ii. I.
All we have of thoae places is only their names, without any suffictent distinctions by which to discover their 7. To experience; enjoy or suffer; be affected with: as, to have hospitable entertainment; to have a headache; to have one's wish.

## As y deserue, so schal y haue Weel blttirli y gchal a-bie.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 90 .
And if I se some have thefr most desired sight,
Alss! thinke 1, eche man hath weale, save I, most woful
He had a fever when he was in Spain. Shak., J. C., i. 2.
8. To hold in estimation; maintain; regard: followed by in or a clause.
Of the msidservants whicis thou hast spoken of, of them hall I be had in honour. The Lord shall have them in derision. Ps. ii. 4.
At last I began to conslder, that that which is highly esteemed suong men is had in abomination with God.
They will have it that nature teaches them to love the hole speclea.
9. To hold in one's power or at a disadyantage.

His spirlt nust be bow'd; snd now we have him,
Have him at that we hop'd for:
Fletcher, Witt withont Money, iv. 1. O, I have her: I have nettled and put her into the rtght 10. To move or remove; canse or compel to move: often reflexive, with the subject or olject, or botlı, unexpressed: as, have it out of sight. [Arclaic in most uses.]
Now telle me how thia erthe may be hadde a-wey. And Mernin seide, In cartes and on memmes nekkes. Merlin (F. F. T. i. $_{3}$ The gentlemen that were landlorda would needs have awsy much lands from their tensints. Latimer, Semnoa be
Have me awsy ; for I am sore wounded.
The Interpreter Chron, xxxy. 23. The Interpreter look him by the hand, and had him lato I shall be had to a Justice, and put to Bridewell to beat Congreve, Way of the World, v. 2 11. To hold or acknowledge as a duty or necessary thing to do ; bo under physical or moral compulsion, constraint, necessity, or obligation to do; be obliged: followed by an infinitive with to, with or without a noun or pronoun as object: as, I huce a great deal to do; I have to go; he has to refund the money.
We have to strive with heavy prejudice deeply rooted 12. To bring into possession or use; procure; provide; take
He was glad to think that it was time to go and iunch
st the club, where he meant to have a lobster salad. st the club, where he meant to have a lobster salad.
George Etiot, Daniel Deronda, xlvil
13. To procure or permit to be or to be done; cause, let, allow, etc.: as, to have one's horse shod; I will not have such conduct.
I pray thee have me excused.
Luke xiv. 18.
But hark you, Kate,
I must not have you henceforth question me
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ti. 3.
I'li kiss his foot since you wili have it so,
Ford, Broken He
Ford, Broken Heart, iii.
To have a care, to take care; be on guard; beware.
But all this while they must have a care of deceiving land with abundance of joy and peace.
To have as good. Same ss to have as lief, but often impiying s preierence. See to have liefer. [Colloq.] You had as good make a point of first giving wsy your.
Goldsmith.

2740
To have as lief, to hold, regard, or conalder as equally gressing \& preference for the other: chlefly with the pret erit had, as in to have liefer and in the ister equivalent phrase to have as good. See to have liefer.

Here wonfeth an old rebekke
As for to geve a peny of hire good. If you mouth it, as many of your players do, I had as
lief the town-crier spoke my lines. Shak., Hsmlet, iii. 2. To have better (or beat), to hold, regard, or consider as better or more expedient (or best or most expedient): followed by an infinitive with or (as now usually) without to, or used absolutely (the alternative being implied in the context): \& phrase arising from the idiom expisined in to have liefer, to have rather. The form with the superlative is less common. See to have liefer.
Youl had better leave your folly. Marlowe.
You had best to use your sword better, lest I beswinge you. Greene, Orlsndo Furioso, p. 110 (ed. Dyce, 1883). IIe had better to doe so ten times than suffer her to love the well-nos'd poet, Ovld.
B. Jonson, Poetaster (foi. 1016 a), iv. 7.

## [Modern editions orait to in thls passage.]

And he that would cool and refreah himself had better goe up to the top of the next 11 ill then remove into $s$ far more Northern country.
E. Broun, Brief Account of some 'Trsvels (1673). To have it out, to come to a final understanding or settiement by discuasion or personal encounter.
"I never in my ilife seed a quire go ioto a study to have it out about the playing and singing," pieaded Leat.

Under the Greenwood Tree, iv.
To have liefer or liever, to hold, regard, or consider as preferabie; prefer: 81 idion sppearing slso in the positive form to have as lief (which see, and in the stmi etc.: followed by an infinitive with or (as now usually) without to, and often, now usually, with the preterit had which ts properly the subjunctive or optative preterit with indefnlte present force: I had liefer, I should hold or regard it as preferable, etc. See lief.

But natheless yet have I levere to lese
My lif than of my body have shame,
Cheucer, Frankin's Tale, i. 632
Yet have I levere maken liym goode chere In honour, than myn emes lyf to lese.

Chaucer, Trolins, ti. 471. Levere ich hadde to dyen on a knyf

Chaucer, Jlerchant's Tale, 1. 919. Far liecer by his dear land had I die.

Tennyzon, Geraint.
The phrase was also uged impersonally, a dative taking the place of the nominative of the person
Him had lever [var. him were lever] than all the world a So hunted

Chalucer, Good Women, 1. 2413.
To have on, to wear; be clothed with.
Styf botes our kynge had on.

Lytell Geste of Robyn IIode (Child's Baliads, VII. 77). $\underset{\text { ment }}{\mathrm{He}}$

Iat. xxil. 11 .
Many a rustic Venus . . . wondered what Mary would have on when she was married.
H. B. Stoue, Minister's Wootng, xxix.

To have one's eye on, to have in mind.
1 am very well satisfled the poet nust have had his eye ing, ss indeed it was imposaibie to take it irom the life Addison, Ancient Medals, ii.
To have rather, to hoid, regard, or consider as prefersbe: a phrase equivalent to, sud used like, to have fiefer, and of much later origin, not being found, apparentiy, beor (sa now uaually) without to, and now only with the preterit had. See to have liefer.
Poesie, whlch llke Venus (but to better purpose), hath rather be tronbied in the net with Mars, than enjoy the homelie quiet of Vvicsn.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie (ed. Arber), p. 61. in his mouth than to either of these. Shak., Ms, of V., i. 2 1 had much rather have my body hackt with wounds Than t' have a hangman fillip me.
Dekker, Mstch me in London (Works, ed. 1873, IV. 106). I had much rather be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him.
This phrase, like the antecedent phrase to have liefer, was also sometimes used impersona

Me rather had my heart might feel your love,
Thsn my unpleaa d eye see your courtesy. II., iil. 3.
To have to do with. See $d o 1, v .=$ Syn. 1. Hold, Ovn,
II. intrans. To be: used indefinitely in certain idiomatic expressions and phrases, mentioned below.-Had like, wss likely; came near; was on the point : foliowed by an infinitive
Where they shonld have made head with the whole army upon the Parthrans, they sent him sid by small companies; and when they were sisin, they sent him others siso. had liks by there North, tr.
Forth tr, of Plutarch, D. 769.

## haven

Have after! follow ! let us pursuc
Hor. He waxes desperate with imagination.
Hor. Have after: - To what thus will this come?
Tare at here's a blow for' bere's chal
Eave at, here's a blow tor' here a challence for He that will caper with me for a thousand marks, ict him lend me the money, and have at him.

Shak., 2 IIen. IV., i. 2
If you will needs fight, gentlemen,
And think to raise new riches by your valours, Lave at ye! I have little else to do now. Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, 1. 3
Have at allt, a desperate risk: a phrase taken from the practice of gamblers. Nares

Her dearest knight, whom she sojust may call,
Lay hidden like a savage in his den,
Lor feare of bayliffes, sergeants, marshals men.
Nerces (1622)
Have done. See dol, v.-Have with you, I wlil go
Stan. What, shall we toward the Tower? the dsy ia spent,
Hast. Come, come, have vith you. Shak. Rtch. III. Iti. 2
Charles S. Stay, Carcieas, we want you: egad, you shal e auctioneer; so come aloog with us,

Sheridon, School for Scandal, ItI. 3.
To have done with. See dol, v, i.-To have toward net, to piedge one in drinking.
Sfr. Here's to thee, Leocrates.
Phil. To thee, Archippus.
III. $a u x$. An auxiliary forming, with the past participle of the principal verb, the compound tenses of verbs (including have), both transitive and intransitive, sometimes with another auxiliary: as, I have or hed done it; he will have departed by that time; yon should not have gone. In such cases the word haveoriginally had its proper meaning as a transitlve verb, and was so used at firat only with snother transitlve verb, as denoting the possession of the object in the state indicated by the psat participle of the latter verb; thus, I have received a letter means literaily posgesa a letter received. The construction was atterward the performer of the action are not neceasarily the same as in $I$ hare written a letter, snd to intransitive verbs. In the same way the Latin habere, to have, has come to be used as an suxiliary or merely a formative element in th havekt, $n$. A Middle English form of haw $h^{1}$
haveld (hà'veld), $n_{\text {. }}$ [= ODan. havelde $=$ Norw havella, a sea-duck: see Harelda.] The Ice landic name of the long-tailed duck. See Harekda.
havelesst (hav'les), a. [ME. haveles, contr. of havenles, poor, 〈 AS. hafenleas, hafenleds (=OD. haveloos $=$ G. habelos, hablos), poor, destitute, <hafen (= Icel. höfn), having, property, + -leás, -less.] Having little or nothing; destitute.

> And eke he set an ordinsunce Upon a lswe of Moyses, That though a man be haveles, Yet shail he not by thett stele.

Gower, Conf. Amant., $v$
Now god defende but he be haueles
Of alle worshlp or good that msy befalle,
A yifte of grace.
A yirte of grace.
Polutical Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 74.
havelock (hav'lok), $n$.
After the British East ndian general Henry Havelock (1795-1857).] A white cap-cover of light washable material, with a flap hanging behimd to protect the neck, sometimes worn by soldiers when exposed to the sun in hot climates.
haven (hā'vn), n. [<ME.
 haven, havene, (late As.
hafen (gen. hafene), hafene (gen. hafenau) = D. haven $=$ MLG. harene, havende, hate, LG haven $=\mathrm{OHG}$. hafan, havan, haven, MHG, hafen, haven, habene, G.hafen = Icel. höfn = Sw. hamn $=$ Dan. hain (hence, from LG., OF. hatene, hable, havle, F. havre, MI. also harana (see Ha vana), accom. habufum), a haven, harbor; allied to AS. hcef, earliest form horb, pl. heafu, the sea $=$ OFries. hef $=$ MLG. haf, haff, the sea, LG. haf, haff, shoal water, tide-flats, $=\mathrm{MHG}$. haj (hab-), also habe, the sea, a bay, harbor, G. haf (after LG.), a bay, gulf, = Icel. Sw. haf = Dañ. hav, the open sea: see haaf, haff.] 1. A harbor; a port; any place which affords good anchorage and a safe station for ships, or in which ships can be sheltered by the land from wind and sea.
It was wont to ben a gret Ile, and a gret Havene and a good; but the See hathe gretly wssted it and over comen
Mandeville, Travels, p. 164.
haven
Joppa ia a city of Palestine that wan buift hefore the Joppa ia a city of Palestine liat wayen of great Conve-
Hlood, and lath belonging to It M Baker, Chroniclea، p. 63 .
nience.

## And the atately ahips go on

Tennyson, Break, Break, Break.
Hence-2. A shelter; an asylum; a place of safety.

Where I zought hawen, there found Y hap,
From danger unto death. The Louer Disceiued. Carlos, happy in the attachnient of a brave and poweriul people, appeared at iength to have reached Preacott, Ferd. and 1az., i. 2.
haven (hā́vn), $v . t$. [<havcn, n.] To shelter as in a haveu.
Blissfuliy havened both from joy and pain. Keats.
havenage (hā'vn-āj), $n$. [< haven, n., + age.] Harbor-dues.
havenert (hā'vn-èr), $n$. [<haven, n., + -er¹.] The overseer of a port; a harbor-master.
Theae earla and dukes appoynted to thia end their apecial officers as receyuer, hauener, and customer, etc.
havenett (hā'vn-et), $n$. [<haven, n., +eet1.] A small haven.
From Langunda to Fiachard at the $G$ werne mouth foure
miles, and bere ta a portlet or havenet also for abipa
haven-master (hā'vn-mås" tér), n. [= D. havenmeester $=$ Dan. hawnemcster $=$ Sw. hamn mästare.] A harbor-master.
The Haven Master is an officer appointed under the charter of Jamea I., by which the admiralty rights were acquired. His duty is to auperintend the harbour, attend to the mooring of the shipa, prevent ail annoyancea to the shipping, and see that the bye-1awa are observed. haven-townt, n. A seaport.

Having now found a haven-toun, the soldtera were de sirons to take ahlpping, and change their tediona land journeys into an easy navigation.

Raleigh, Hiat. Worid, III. x. § 13.
haver ${ }^{1}$ (hav'èr), n. [< havc + -erl.] 1. One who has or possesses; a possessor. [Rare.] Valour is the chiefest virtue, and
Most digniffea the haver. Shak.
A princes favour is a preciona thing,
Yet it doth many unto ruine bring;
Because the havers of it proudiy nse it,
And (to their owne ambitioun ends) ahuse it.
We are in thna holding or thus apending ... not oniy covetoua, but wrongtull, or havers of more than our awn,
against the will of the right owners.
2. In Scots law, the holder of a deed or writing, who is called upon to produce it judicially, in modum probationis, or for inspection in the course of a process.
haver ${ }^{2}$ (hav'èr), n. [< ME. haver (rare) $=$ Icel. (mod.) hafi = Sw. hafre $=$ Dan. havre, all prob. of LG. origin, < OLG. haboro, havoro, MLG. haver, LG. haver = D. haver $=\mathrm{OHG}$. habaro, MHG. habere, haber, G. haber (and hafer, after LG.), oats. The orig. E. word is oats.] Oats; the oat, Avena sativa. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]
Scotch.
haver ${ }^{3}$ (hā̀vèr), v. i. [Origin uncertain.] To talk foolishly or at random. Also haver. [North, Eng. and Scotch.]
He just haver'd on about it to make the mair o' Sir Ar-
haverbread (hav'èr-bred), n. [< ME. haverbred $(=\mathrm{D}$. haverbrood $=$ G. hafcrbrod $=$ Dan. havrebröd $=$ Sw. hafrebröd); < havcr ${ }^{2}+$ bread ${ }^{1}$.] Bread made of oatmeal. See haver2. [Prov. Eng.]

She gloried in her skill ... in makiog Jenny go ahort . Cornkul Magazine. havercake (hav'èr-kāk), n. [< ME. havercakc;
<haver ${ }^{2}+$ cake.] Same as haverbread. Also avercale.
Tak a hate havyre-cake, and lay it downe, and lay thyne ere therone als hate ais thou thoie it, and if ther be achepe lonse or any other quik thynge in it, it aalle aone crepe
owte. haverdepoiset, $n$. An old form of avoirdupois. haverel (hāv'rel), $n$. and a. [< haver ${ }^{3}+$-el, equiv. to -er ${ }^{1}$.] I. 11 . One who talks foolishly or idly; a silly chattering person.
II. a. Silly; half-witted.

Poor hav'rel Wili fell aff the drift,
An' wandered thro' the bow-kail
An' wandered thro' the bow-kail.
Burns, Halioween.

## Also spelled havrel, haverit.

haverel (hāv'rel), v. i.; pret. and pp. havereled or haverelled, ppr. havereling or haverelling. [s haverel, n.] To talk idly or foolishly. Also spelled havrel, havril. [Scotch.]

2741

## haw

Some of the ne'er-do-weei clerks of
nuffawing and haverelling wi' Jeande
haver-grass (hav'è-gras), $n$. The wild oat,
Avena fatua. [Prov. Eng.]
havermeal (hav'èr-mēl), $n$. [= D, havermcel $=$ G. haformehl = Dan. havrcmel. $]$ Oatmeal. [Scoteh.]

## 0 whar got ye that haver-meal bannock?

havers ${ }^{1}$ (hä'very) n, nl. [A dial form of $h a$ vior, bchacior.] Manners; behavior.
havers ${ }^{2}$ (hā'verrz), n. p1. [< haver $\left.{ }^{3}, v_{0}\right]$ Fool ish or idle talk, Also haivers. [Scotch.]

Your fable inatantlie repeat us,
And dinna deave ua wi' your havers.
Rev. J. Nicol, Poems.
haversack (hav' èr-sak), n. [Formerly also havresack; < F. havresac, < G. habersack, hafersach, prop. a sack for oats, < haber, hafer, oats, + sack for oats or oatmeal. [Prov. Eng.]-2 A bag used for holding the food that a soldier carries on his person, as one or more days' racarries on his person, as one or more days ra-
tions. It is usually carried by a belt slung over the shoulder.
A long aword fay by him on the grass, with an havesack, of which he had unloaded hia ahouldera.

Smollett, tr. of Gil Blag, ii. 8 .
3. In artillery, a leather bag used to carry cartridges from the ammunition-chest to the piece in loading.
Haversian (ha-vèr'zian), a. [<Havers (see def.) + -ian.] Pertaining to or discovered by Clopton Havers, a London anatomist (about 1690), who investigated the blood-vascular system of bone.-Haversian canal. See canall.-Haversian foids, fringes of aynoviai membrane found in verslan folds, ringes or zyinavai well aa in the articular synovial membranes, deacribed by Clopton Havera as mucilaginous glanda, and as the source of the synovial aecretion. H. Gray. Anat.- Baversian or Havers's glands. See gland.-Haverslan lamellæ. Sce lamel-la.-Haversian spaces. See Haversian canal, under haverstraw (hav'èr-strâ), $n$. [< ME. haverstraa; <haver ${ }^{2}+$ straw.] The straw of oats. [Obsolete or Scotch.]
Take and make ice of haryre-straa, and wasehe the hede therwith ofte, and gall do hare awaye. ${ }^{M S}$. Lineoln, A. i. 17, f. 282. (Halliwell.) Gin they had to hurkle down on a heap of haver strau:
havil (hav'il), $n$. [Origin obscure.] A small species of crab. [Eng.]
havildar (hav'il-där), $n$. [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. hawaldar, < howāla, charge, custody, care, + -d $\bar{a} r$, having, possessing, keeper.] The highest non-commissioned officer in a native regiment in India; a sepoy sergeant. The term is adopted in the British Indian army for a native sergeant.

Curreem Musseeh was, I beifieve, a havildar in the Company'a army, and hia sword and saah were atill hung up. prcsided aa catechlat.
$B p$. पeber, Journey through the Upper Provinces
havill, n. See havil.
having (hav'ing), n. [<ME.havyng; verbal n. of have, $v_{0}$ ] 1. The act or state of possessing. And, having that, do choke their service up
iven with the having. Shak., Aa you Like it, ii. 3. 2. That which is had or owned; possessions; goods; estate.
But I pardon you for that; for, aimply, your having in beard is a younger brother's revenue.

Shak., Aa you Like it, iii. 2.
Conversation is our account of ourselves. Aif we have, all we can, all we know, ia bronght into piay, and as the reproduction, in finer form, of ali our havings. Emerson, Woman.
3 (hä'viug). Behavior; condnct; especially, good behavior; good manners; good breeding : now usually in the plural. [Scotch.]

> My poor toop lamb, my son and heir, Oh, bid hlm breed hm up wi' care;
$\mathrm{An}^{\prime}$ if he iive to be a beat,
To pit some havins in his breast
Burns, Death of Poor Mailie.
She is may be four or five years younger than the like o me ;-bye and attour her gentle havings.

Soott, Redganntlet, letter xii.
having (hav'ing), p. a. [Ppr. of have, $v$. ] Cov-
tous; grasping. [Obsolete or provincial.]
The apostles that wanted money are not so having: Judas hath the bag, and yet he must have more, or he will
Rev. T. Adames, works, 11. 249 . alch it.
Martha, nore lax on the aubject of primogeniture, waa sorry to think that Jane waa so having.
eorge Eliot, Middiemarch, vurw
haviort, haviourt, n. [Early mod. E. also havcour; by aplieresis from bchavior, q. v.] Same as behavior.
The men of 'haviour and honest citizens waiked in the market place in their long gowna. North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 129.

Her heaveniy haveour, her princely grace, With the same haviour that your pasaion beara, Go on my mater's griffs.
havoc, havock (hav'ok), $n$. [Early mod. E. havock, havocke; < ME. havok, havek, havec, く AS. hafoc, hafuc, a hawk: see hawki, of which havoc is the native (AS.) form, as hawk ${ }^{1}$ is the Scand form, havock, commonly haroc (ME. havok), remaining only in the deflected use (def. 2), which arises out of the phrase to cry havoc, that is, to cry "havoc!" 'to cry "hawk!"' appar. orig. a cry of encouragement to a hawk when loosed upon his prey, or a mere cry of excitement or warning at the beginning of the sport Cf, the exclamation ware the haut. ! Skelton, ete.)] 1t. An early Middle Englis in the phrase to cry havoc.-2. General and relentless destruction.
To geue akope to ali raskali and forlorne peraonea to make generall hauock and apoyle of your goodes.

And neuer yet did Insurrection want
Such water-colours, to impaint his cause
Nor moody Beggars, staruing for a time,
of pell-mell hauocke and confusion
Shak., 1 Hen. 1V., v. 1 (folio 1623),
Ye gods! What havock does ambition make
Among your works! Addison, Cato, ii. 1.
To cry havoc or havock. (at) See the etymology. (b) To shout for the begining or the cont

And Cresar'a spirit, ranging for revenge,
Shall in theae confines, witil a monarch'a voice,
Cry Havock, and let alip the doga of war.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.
havoc, havock (hav'ok), v. t.; pret. and pp.havocked, ppr. havocking. [< havoc, havock, n., 2.] To work general destruction upon; devastate; destroy; lay waste.
Whatsoever they leave unapent, ihe soidiour, when he cometh there, he havocketh and spoyleth likewize. The Weazell
Playing the Mouse in abaeazell, of the Cat,
To tame and hauocke more than ane can eate.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2 (follo 1623)
To waste and havoc yonder worli.
havoirt, havourt, n. Middle English forms of arer ${ }^{2}$.

Havoire withoute porsesaloun.
Rom. of the Rose, 1. 4720 .
havrel (hāv'rel), $n_{\bullet}, a_{\cdot,}$ and $r$. See haiercl.
havril (hāv'ril), v. i. See havercl.
haw ${ }^{1}$ (hâ), n. [<ME. hace, earlier haze, くAS
haga, an inclosure, a yard, small field, $=\mathrm{MD}$. hage, haeghe, a hodge, an inclosure, D. haag, a hedge ( $>$ F. haie, a hedge) (cf. den Harg, s' Hage, in full $s^{\prime}$ Gravenhage, in E. called The Hague. in F. La Haye, lit. the grave's or count's garden: see grave $)^{5}$; = Icel. hagi $=$ Sw. hage, a hedged field, a pasture, = ODan. hage, a hedged field, a pasture, Dan. have, a garden; also without suffix, OHG. hag, hac, an inclosure, MHG. hae, a thorn-bush, bush, hedge, inclosure, park. G. hag, a bush, hedge, coppice, grove, wood, fence inclosure $=$ ODan. hag, a hedge; whence OHG. hagan, a bush, hedge, MHG. hagen, and contr. hain, G, hain, a grove, wood. Cf. L. eingere, gird (> E. ccint, cincture, surcingle, etc.), coxa, thigh, hip; Skt. lankana, a ring-shaped ornament, bracelet, kaksh $\bar{a}$, region of the girth, girdle, cincture, a circular wall, inclosed court. Closely connected with AS. haga, E. haw 1 , are E. dial. hag², a haw, hedge, AS. hege, E. hay ${ }^{2}$, a hedge, and AS. ${ }^{*}$ hecg, E. hedgc: see hag ${ }^{2}$, hay ${ }^{2}$, and hedgc, also $h^{2} g^{1}$, hav ${ }^{2}$, and haugh.] 1. An inclosed piece of land; a hedged inclosure; a small field; a yard.

Ther was a polcat in his have
That, aa he seyde, his capouna hadde yalawe. Chaucer; Pardoner's Tale, 1. 393. St. Mary Bothaw - hath the addition of Boathhaw, or Boathaw, of neare adjoining to an haw or yarde, wherein
of old time boates were made. Stove, London, p. 181. Specifically-2. A churchyard. Chaucer.-3. A green plot in a valley. Halliwell.

To the highlanda I was bown,
To view the haws of Cromdale.
The Haws of Cromdale (Child's Baliads, VII. 235).
haw $^{2}$ (hâ), n. [<ME. huve, < AS. haga, only in pl. hagut, haws, also appar. as a synonym for

## haw

things of no value; equiv. to haubocry or hau-thorn-berry (cf. MD. hacghbesie); no AS. "hoegberie occurs. See haw ${ }^{1}$.] 1. The fruit of the hawthorn, Cratagus Oxyacantha.

In somer he fyveth by havys,
Sir Orpheo (Ritson's schawys.
2. The fruit of any of the species of Crategus.

A lane noted for widd roses in summer, for nota and corsa treasures in hips and haves.

Charlotes Bronté, Jsne Eyre, xil. 3. The plant which bears such fruit: usually with some qualifying word denoting, for the most part, the character of the fruit. Thus, io America, the spple-hsw is Crategus cestivalis: the hog's pear-haw, C. tomentosa; the red or sesriet hsw, C. coc cinea; the summer hsw or yeliow haw, C. flava, etc.
4. The Viburnum prunifolium, the black haw of the United States. See Viburnum.-5ł. Any berry.

Behoid the plants snd trees; they produce flowers, 6 . Proverbially, a thing of no value.

Al nas [ne was, was not] wurth an have.
But al for noght; I sette noght an hawe Of inis proverbes, ne of his oide saws.

Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, 1. 659.
haw ${ }^{3}$ (hâ), n. [< ME. haw, an excresceuce in the eye; perhaps a particular use of haw ${ }^{2}$, a berry.] 1. An excrescence in the eye; specifically, in farriery, a diseased or disordered condition of the third eyelid of a horse: generally in the plural, havs.-2. The third eyelid, nictitating membrane, or winker of a horse.
$\mathrm{haw}^{4}$ (hâ), v. i. [< ME. hawen, found only in comp. behawen, bihowen, observe, < AS. häroian (or havian q), intr., look, in comp. ge-hävian, be-hāwian, tr., look at, observe.] To look: used especially in the imperative, haw! or look haw! to call attention. [Prov. Eng.]
haw ${ }^{5}$ (hâ), interj. [Appar. orig. the same as havo ${ }^{4}$, as used in tho imperative to call attention, but in use a var. of ho, whoa, etc., with a specialized meaning.] An exclamation used by a driver to his horses or oxen, to command them to turn to the left. See haw ${ }^{5}$, $t$.
haw (hâ), $v_{0}$ [ [ haw5, interj. Cf. have ${ }^{4}$.] I. intrans. To turn to theleft: the opposite of gce: said of horses and cattle.
II. trans. To turn or cause to come to the near side: as, to haw oxen.
haw ${ }^{6} \dagger$ (hâ), a. [८ME. havc, < AS. hewecn, blue.] Blue; azure.
"Thro' snd thro' the bonny ship's side,
He ssw the green haw sea
Sir Patrick Spens (Child's Raliades, III. 841).
haw ${ }^{7}$ (hâ), interj. [The same as ha as a hesitating utterance; a drawling syllable, much used by unfluent speakers, but usually ignored in writing and print, except in novels, plays, and other writings aiming at verisimilitude of speech; also written, if written at all, huh, and without aspiration av, ah, uh,ur, er, etc.] An unmeaning syllable marking the pauses of hesitating speech. It takes various vocal forms, variously indicated in writing. See the etymology.
haw ${ }^{7}$ (hâ), h. [< haw7, interj.] An intermission or hesitation of speech marked by the unmean ing syllable haw.

> For if through any hums and hawes There haps sn intervening psuse.

Congreve.
haw ${ }^{7}$ (hâ), $v . i . \quad\left[\left\langle h e w{ }^{7}\right.\right.$, interj.] To speak with hesitation and the interruption of drawling and unmeaning sounds: as, to hum and hav.
The ekill of iying . . Were to be obtained by industry - You must not hum, nor hav, nor blush for 't.

Hawaiian (hä-wi'yann), a. and n. [< Hawaii (see def.), a native name, + -an.] I. $a$. Of or pertaining to the island or kingdom of Hawaii or the Sandwich Islands, a group of islands in the North Pacific about 2,100 miles west-southwest of San Francisco.
II. n. 1. A native or citizen of Hawaii.2. The language of Hawaii.
hawane, $n$. The fruit of the palm Pritchardia Gaudichandii.
hawbuck (hâ'buk), n. [Appar. < haw ${ }^{1}$, hedge, + buck $\left.^{2}.\right]$ An unmannerly lout; a clown. [Prov. Eng.]
Bless my heart! excuse me, Sir Richard - to sit down sind leave you stsoding! 'Sifie, sir, sorrow ts making as
Kawbuck of me.
Kingley, Westward $\mathrm{Ho}, \mathrm{v}$.
hawcubitet (hâ'kū-bīt), u. [A slang name, combining the equiv. mohavk, q. v., with Jaco-

2742
bitc, another term exciting public interest at the time mentioned in the def.] One of a band of dissolute young men in London who swaggered about the streets at night during the closing years of the seventeenth century, insulting passers, breaking windows, etc.; a mohawk.
hawebaket, $n$. [ME.: soe def.] A word of uncertain meaning, found only in the following passage. From its appareot form, it is supposed to gignify the baked berry of the hawthorn-that is, coarse sare. It sppears in the manuscripts sometimes as one word, sometimes as two words.

> I recche noght a bene, a fter him with hanelo

Though I come after him with havebakes Chaucer, I'rol. to Man of Law's Tale, 1. 95.
hawfinch (hâ'finch), $n$. [<havcl + finch I.] The hawthorn-grosbeak, Coccothraustes vulgaris, a common European fringilline bird, about 6 inches long, with a very sout, turgid bill, the ends of the illries obliquely curved and truncated, and the plu-
 mage much variegated.

## Hawfinch (Coccothranstes vilgaris).

 See also cutder Coccothraustcs. The name is ex. tended to sundry related Americso grosheass, as the even ing grobbeak, Hesperophona verpertina, the rose
haw-haw ${ }^{1}$ (hâ'hâ'), interj. [A heavier form of $h a-h a^{1}, q$. v.] An utterauce accompanying loud, coarse laughter.
haw-haw ${ }^{1}$ (hâ'hầ), ci. i. [< haw-haw, interj.] To laugh loudly and heavily; guffaw.
1 gat down in front of the General, snd we haw-haw'd, $I$ tell you, for more than half sn hour.

Se Nith, Major
haw-haw ${ }^{1}$ (hâ'hâ'), u. [〈haw-haw ${ }^{1}$, interj.] A guffaw; loud, coarse laughter.
He faughed not very often, and when he did, with s sud den, loud hav-have, hearty, but somehow joyless, like an echo from a rock. $\quad$ R. L. Stevenson, Pastoral
haw-haw ${ }^{2}$ (hâ-hâ'), 2. Same as ha-ha2.
hawk ${ }^{1}$ (hâk), 2. [< ME. hauk, a contraction (due to Scand. or LG.) of reg. ME. havek, havec, havok (see havoc, havock), $\langle$ AS. hafoc, hafuc, Fries. hauk = D. hacik = MLG. havek, LG. hawek, havk = ОНG. habuch, habich, MHG. habich, habcch, hebcch, G. habicht = Icel. haukr = Sw, hök = Dan. liög, a hawk; perhaps, with suffix as in Goth. ahaks, a dove, OHG. kranuh, G. kranich, a crane, from the root "haf of AS. hebban, E. heave, in its early sense of 'take,' 'seize,' as in L. capere (cf. L. accipiter, a hawk, usually derived from capere; but see accipiter).] 1. A diurnal bird of prey which does not habitually feed upon carrion: contrasted with owl and with vulture. (a) In a strict technicsi sense, sny species of the subiamily Accipitrinee or elther of the genera Accipifolded, sbout two thirds the fength of the taif; the tail long snd square or lítlie rounded; the shank comparatively iong and nsked or littic feathered; snd the beak not toothed. Such are the sparrow-hawk, Accipiter nisus of many others found in all parts of the world. They are of medium and small बize, the gookswks being among the argest, and prey for the most part on humbie quarry which they capture by chasing or raking after it, no by pouncing upon it. In this eense hawk is contrasted with falcom, eagle, kite, buzzard, etc. See Accipitrince,
and cut onder Astur. (b) Any diurnal bird of prey of the and cut onder Astur. (b) Any diurnal bird of prey of the
1smily Falconides, including esgies, buzzards, kites, etc. (c) Any bird used in falconry: as, a nobie or ignoble hark (c) Any bir

He went on haukynge by the ryver syde
And let his haukes flee.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. F01). Between two hawks, which flies ths higher pitch; Between two dogs, which hath the deeper mouth 1 have perhaps some shallow spirit of judgment.

## "What colour were his havks?" she ssys, <br> hst colonr were his hounds?"

Young Johnstone (Child's Balisds, IL. 295).

## The wild hawk stood with the down on hís beak,

Tennyson, The Poet's Song
2. With a specifying term, some bird that hawks for its prey on the wing. Thus, in the Unted Ststes, the goatsuckers of the genis Chordeile


## hawkbill

calied hand--zonollow. See cut onder poatsucker.-Black hawk, the American rough-iegged hawk or bisck buz-
zard, Arehibutco lagopus sancti-johannis, in its meisnie2ard, Arehibutco lagopus sanct-johannis, in its meisnis-
tic phase. See cut under Archibuteo.-Hawk'a glove. Ses glove.-Hawk's lure in her. See lure.- Ignoble hawks, quarry. They are Accipitrince.- Make-hawk, a trainod and $\begin{gathered}\text { steady hawk flown with young birds to teach them }\end{gathered}$ have a toothed beak snd plunge down upon or stoop to tho quarry, ss sny falcon; the Falcomine.-Passage hawk, a hawk captured when on its migrstion. see peregrine. -Red hawk, in falconvy, s hawk of the first year, in its young piumage.-Sharp-shinned hawk, the Amerisiender shanks, corresponding to that which is called gparrow havk in Engiand. [U. S.1-To know a hawk hen-hawk, marsh-havk, pigeon-hawh, singing-hawk, spar-
rov-hawk, squirrel-hawk.) $=$ Syn. Hawk, Falcon. IIaw' is the most general and indeflinte name of a bird of prey. It seems to have at first distinguished the birds so derignsted from carrion-feeding kinds and from those that prey by night (vultures snd ouns), and then to have been sppifed of hswking or falconry. Ita nearest synonym is falcon; snd since all hawks were formerly placed in one genus Falco, havk and falcon becsms interchangeabie booknames for most members of the family Falconide. But, again, the hawks used in falconry were of two eeries, reepectively designsted noble and ignohie, corresponding to two technical subismilics of Falconzda. The name falcon became, therefore, technicaly restricted to the former of these series the hawk ${ }^{1}$ (hâk), v. i. [ (hauki, n.] 1. To hunt birds or small animals by means of hawks or falcons trained for the purpose; practise hawking; engage in falconry.

A iftle river. . much frequented by fowie, snd rigorously preserved for the Grand Signiors pleasure; who or-
dinarily hawks thereon.
Sandys, Travsice, p. 20. All s man have not ekili in the hawizg snd hunting languages now a dayes, I'll not give a mish for him. take prey in the air.

## Now havks aloit, now ekims along the flood.

Dryden.
When the swallows are seen hawking very high, it is a good indication; the insecte upon which they feed venture up there oniy in the most auepicious westher.

Burroughs, The Century, XXV. 675.
To hawk at, to fly st ; sttack on the wing.
Lord $L$.
Two anfmals shouid havk at all discourse thus.
B. Jonson, New Imi, ii. 2 Ihad rather see \& wren havk at a fly, Than this decision.
Fletcher and another, Two Noble Kinemen, v. 3.
hawk ${ }^{2}$ (hâk), v. $t$. [Due to the older noun, hawker2, q. V.; so pcddle, from pcddler. Cf. huck ${ }^{2}$.] To offer for sale Joy outery in a street or other public place, or from door to door; convey through town or country for sale: as, to havik brooms or ballads.

His works were hawked in every street. Swift. Thou goest stili amonget them, seeing if, persdventure, thou cad'st havk a volume or two. Lamb, Ali Foo's" Day. I hear thee not st all, or hosras

Tennyson, The Blackbird.
I come not of the race
Loxell, To niy Fire.
hawk $3^{3}$ (hâk), v. [Formerly also hauk; imitative, like Dan. harke, Sw. harka, W. hochi, hawk. Cf. also cough, and words there cited.] I. intrans. To make an effort to raise phlegm from the throat.

Touch. Come, sit, sit, snd s song. ${ }^{1}$ Pare. Shall we clap into 't roundiy, withont hawking, or spitting, or baying we sre hoarse?

Shak., As you Like it, v. 3.
If he shon'd come before I wou'd have him, lif come before him, snd cough snd havk soundly, that you may not
II. trans. To raise by hawking: as, to hawh up phlegm.
hawk${ }^{3}$ (hâk), n. [< haw $\left.\gtrless^{3}, v.\right]$ An effort to raise phlegm from the throat.
hawk ${ }^{4}$ (hâk), $n$. [Origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of haw $R^{1}$ (?).] In building, a small quadrangular board with a handle underneath, used by plasterers to hold the mortar.
hawk-bell (hâk'bel), $n$. A small bell made to be attached to the leg of a hawk: used in falconry. These bells are of the form of a sleighbell, and are fastened on the hawk by the varvels or rings.
hawkbill (hâk'bil), n. 1. The caret, or hawkbilled sea-turtle, Eretmochelys imbricata. It is from this turtle that tortoise-shell is obtained. Also called hawl's-bill. See cut under Erctmo-chelys.-2. A pair of pliers with curved nose, used to hold pieces in soldering them with a blowpipe.

## hawk-billed

hawk-billed (hâk'bild), $a$. Having a bill or beak like or likened to a hawk's: as, a hawkbilled turtle.
hawk-bit (hâk'bit), n. A plant of the genus Leontodon, natural order Composita, related to the hawkweed and dandelion. The best-known spebecome naturalized in the United States from Europe. (See Leontoden.) The name has also bees Improperly applled to the apecies of Hieracium, in place of hawhweed.
hawk-boy (hâk'boi), n. An assistant to a plasterer, who supplies him with plaster or mortar, placing it upon the hawk.
hawk-eagle (hâk' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ gl), $n$. A bird of the genus spizaëtus; one of certain crested hawks. There are numeroua species, the most typlcal of which are South American, as S. ornatus, $S$. bellicosus, etc.
hawked $\dagger$ (hâkt), a. Crooked; curving like a hawk's bill.
Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or hauked one unto the Persians.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ví. 11
hawker ${ }^{1}$ (hâ'kẻr), n. [< ME. *hawkere, < AS. hafecere (once) ( $=$ MLG. heveker), a hawker, falconer, < hafoc, hafec, hawk: see hawk ${ }^{1}$ and -er 1.] 1. One who hawks, or pursues the sport of hawking; a falconer.
Haukers and hunters, dronkards, . . . havlng ne other 2. [Cf. yacht, lit. a chaser, hunter (strictly a chase, hunt).] A sloop-rigged vessel.
hawker ${ }^{2}$ (hấ'kér), n. [Also dial. hocker; くD. heuker $=$ G. hocker, höcker, a retailer, = Dan, höker, a huckster, chandler, $=$ Sw. hökare, a chandler, cheesemonger: see further under huckster.] One who offers goods for sale by outcry in the street; one who travels about selling small wares; a peddler; a packman.
We must be teased with perpetual hawkers of strange and wonderful things. Swift, Bickerstaff Papers.
The hawkers who cried Tory pamphlets and broadaldes through the streets were at once sent to the Houae of Cor-
Lection.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.
hawker ${ }^{2}$ (hâ'kèr), v. t. [< hawker2, n.] To play the hawker; peddle. [Rare.]

But was iruplacable and awkward
To all that interloped and ha wered
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. III. 620.
hawkeyl (hâ'ki), n. Same as hockey ${ }^{1}$ hawkey ${ }^{2}$ (hâ'ki), $n$. Same as hockey ${ }^{2}$
hawkey ${ }^{3}$, hawkie (hâ'ki), n. [Sc. (cf. hawkit, white-faced, as a cow, also stupid); origin obscure.] 1. A cow; specifically, a black and white cow; more especially, a cow of a dark color with a white stripe on the face.

The soupe their only hawkie does afford,
That yont the hallan snugly chows her cud.
Burns, Cottar'a Saturday Night. 2. A stupid fellow; a clown.

Hawkeye (hâk'ī), n. An inhabitant or a native of the State of Iowa, which is popularly called the "Hawkeye State": said to be so called from the name of an Indian chief who once lived in that region. [Colloq., U. S.]
hawk-eyed (hâk'ìd), $a$. Having acute vision, like that of a hawk; having bold, piercing eyes. He entered through a dim door-way, and saw a hawkeyed woman, rough-headed and unwashed, cheapening a
eorge Eliot, Dantel Deronda, xix.
hawk-fly (hâk'flī), $n$. A dipterous insect of the family Asilida; one of numerous hornet-


Hawk-fy, or Missouri Bee-killer (Proctacanthus milderti),
flies or robber-flies: so called from their predaceous habits and swiftness of flight. The adults prey on other insecta and are on the whole benefficial, but
sone species deatroy honey-bees. The larvas live mider some species destroy honey-bees. The larve live under
ground and are probably phytophagous. Proctacanthus milberfi is the Missouri bee-kller; it alao preys on the Rocky Mountaln lecust and the cotton-worm.
hawkie, $u$. See hawkey ${ }^{3}$.
hawking (hâ'king), $n$. [Verbal n. of hawk ${ }^{1}$, $v$. ] The sport of capturing birds and small quadru-

2743
peds by means of trained birds of the falcon kind, generically called hawh's; falconry. Dost thou love hawhing? thou haat hawks will soar
Above the mornlag lark. Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii. hawking-glove (hâ'king-gluv), n. A glove used in falconry, especially that worn on the left hand, upon which the hawk is carried, and which protects the hand from the claws of the whird.
hawking-polet (hâ'king-pōl), n. A staff used in falconry.
Now during that ninth yeare . these canes prove poles, and fowlera pearcles. Holland, tr. of Pllny, xvl. 36. hawking-pouch $\dagger$ (hâ'king-pouch), $n$. A bag or almoner worn by a falconer, or by a man or woman engaged in the sport of hawking. They were large enough to aerve upon occasion as gamepockets to contain the bells, jesses, lure, and other requigaltea for hawkling.
hawkish (hâ'kish), $a$, [< hauck ${ }^{1}+-i s h^{1}$.] Pertaining to or resembling a hawk; rapacious; fierce.
My learned frlends! most swift and sharp are you; of temper mest accipltral, hawhish, aquillne. was now too flerce and hawkish looking

Kingstey Ge fry Homly,
hawkit (h)'kit), a. [Sc.: see hawkey3.] 1.
Having a white face: applied to cattle.
He mald a hundreth nolt [cattle] all hawkit.
2. Foolish; silly
hawk-moth (hâk'môth), n. A nocturnal lepidopterous or heterocerous insect of the family Sphingidce, in a broad sense; a sphinx-moth

or sphinx: so called from the mode of flight, which is likened to the hovering or "windhovering" of a hawk. The species are numerous, and are referred to several modern families and many genera.-Death's-head hawk-moth. Meetopsilus elpenor.- Humming-bird haw, amoth His croglasxa sellatartum, one of the most beautiful of the diurnal apeciea of hawk-moths, and remarkable for the loud ness of the sound which ita wings produce. When feedlng it inserts ita long proboscls into the cupa of even the
narrowest tubular flowera.narrowest tubular flowera.- Small elephant hawk-
moth, Metopsilus procellus. moth, Metopsilus procellus
hawk-nosed (hâk'nōzd), a. Having a nose resembling the beak of a hawk.
hawknut (hâk'nut), $n$. A tuber of an umbelliferous plant, Conapadium denudatum (Bunium flexuosum), a native of western Europe and the British isles; also, the plant itself. The tubers are aromatic and aweetrah, though somewhat acrid when raw; when boiled or roasted they become quite palata
ble, and resemble cheatnuta in taste, whence they are called earth-cheafnute. Several other names are applifed to them, such as earthnut, hegnut, pignut, and kippernut See Bunium.
hawk-owl (hâk'oul), n. 1. The day-owl, Sur nia ulula or Clula funerea: so called from its diurnal habits and notable rapacity. It isa rathex amall owl, without plumicorns, with the faclal disk very


Hawk-owl (Surnia ulula),
hawse
Imperfect, the tall long and graduated, and the plumage
barred throughout. it inhabits the northern parta of barred throughout.
2. The short-eared owl, Strix braehyotus or Asio aecipitrinus.-3. The harfang or great snowy owl, Nyetea nivea.
hawk-parrot (hâk'par ${ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{ot}$ ), $n$. A parrot of the genus Deroptyus, as D. earonalus or accipitrinus, the crested hawk-parrot of the Amazon. See cut under Deraptyus.
hawk's-beard (hâkss'bērd), n. A plant of the genus Crepis, allied to the hawkweeds and the dandelion. A few species, as Crepis rubra, are cultivated. See Crepis.
hawk's-bill (hâks'bil), n. 1. Same as hark bill, 1.-2. The catch or detent controlling the striking-movement of a clock.
hawk's-eye (hâks'i), $n$. A kind of plover. (a) The golden plover. GO Eduards, 1750. (b) The blackbellied plover. Alex. Wil8en.
hawk-swallow (hâk'swol"ō), n. The common black swift of Europe, Cypselus apus: so called from its hawking for insects on the wing. See cut under Cypselus. [Local, Eng.]
hawkweed (hâk'wēd), $n$. [<havki + weed. Cf.
AS, hafoc-wyrt, E. as if "hawkwort, supposed to be hawkweed.] 1. A plant of the genus Hieracium, natural order Compositce, suborder Liguliftore (Cichoriacere), or lettuce family, a very large genus, especially numerous on the continent of Europe.-2. A species of Senecio, S. hieraeifolius." See Senecio.
hawm ${ }^{1}$ (hâm), $n$. Same as halm.
hawm ${ }^{2}$ (hâm), v. i. [E. dial., also written haum; origin obscure.] To lounge; loiter; loaf.
Guzzlln' an' soäkin' an' smoakin' an' hawmin' about 1 ' the
laãnes.
Tennybon, Northern Cobbler. hawmedt, $a$. [<havm ${ }^{1}$, = halm, + -ed ${ }^{2}$ : so called in allusion to tho frequently crooked stalks of jointed plants, as the cereals.] Bandy. Davies.
The Devila of Crowland with their crimp ahoulders, alde and gor-bellies, crooked and hawmed leggea. Holland, tr. of Camdena Britain, p. 530.
hawm-legged $\dagger$, a. Bandy-legged. Nares.
That is haume-legged, legges turned outward, as some say, that hath a paire of left legges, [LL.) valgus.

Jithals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 286.
hawsel (hâz), n. [Earlier spelling halse : see halse ${ }^{2}$.] 1. That part of a vessel's bow where the holes for her cables to pass through are cut: now used chiefly in phrases describing the condition of a vesscl's chains when she is moored with both starboard and port anchors down. Thus, the hawse is ctear when beth chaing lead direct to their reapective anchors; when the ship brings a straln on both chalng, one on each bow, the hawse is said to be open, and if the chains are crossed or twisted to2 The
2. The space between the ship and her anchors: as, he was anchored in our hawse; the brig fell foul of our havse, etc.
"Therc are mischief-nakers behind." "Ay? just you tell me, who they are; I'll teach them to come across my
hawe. Reade, Love me Little, ix.
"Sail ho!" was cried again, and we made another sail, broad on our weather bow, and steering athwart our
hawse.
R. $H$. Dana, $J$., Before the Mast, p. 18. Athwart hawse. See athwart.-Cross in the hawse. see crobsi, h.- Elbow in the hawse. see elbon.-To length of cable (a few feet) In order that a new perion may recelve the chafe of the hawse-pipe: an expression formerly employed when hemp cablea were in use.-To moor with an open hawse, to lay out tbe anchors in a llne at right angles with the prevailing wind.
hawse ${ }^{2} t, v . t$. [Early mod. E., also written halse; < OF, haulscr, hausser, raise, heave up, lift up, advance, earlier OF. haucer, haucier, hauchier, F. hausser, raise, lift, = Pr. ausar, alsar $=$ Sp. alzar, raise, lift, ete. (alzar velas, set the sails), $=\mathrm{It}$. alzare, raise, lift, ete. (alzare le vele, set the sails), く L, as if *altiare, (altus, high: see haut², alt, altitude, etc.; and cf. hausse. In the naut. sense (in quot. from Grafton), referred by some to Icel. hālsa (segl), 'clue up' (a sail) (see halse ${ }^{2}$ ), but this is a different thing from 'hoisting' sail, for which the Icel. terms are vinda, draga, setja upp (segl), ete. Not connected with haise or hoist, q. v.] To raise.
Euery thing was hawsed aboue the mesure; amerceuiêtea were turned into fines, flues into ranamea,
Sir T. Jfore, Work

Sir T. Sore, Work B, p. 62.
He wayed vp his ancora, and halsed vp hiz sayles,
Grafton, Chron. Rich. III.,
hawse ${ }^{2}$ t, $n$. [ME.; cf. hawse ${ }^{2}, v$. .] Exaltation. Alwais to labour that journay,
Potyng my hole hart, arength, mynde, and thought ay Rom. of Partenay (E. Е. T. S.), 1, 498.
hawse ${ }^{3}$ (hâz), n. A Scotch form of halse ${ }^{1}$.

## hawse－bag

hawse－bag（hâz＇hag），n．Naut．，a conical can－ vas bag filled with oakum，used in a head sea to stop the hawse－holes when the cables are bent．Also called jackass．
hawse－block（hâz＇blok），n．Same as hawse－ plug．
hawse－bolster（hâz＇bōl＂stèr），n．Naut．，a curved oak timber，usually ironed，placed un－ der a hawse－hole as a protection from chafing by the cable．
hawse－boxt（hâz＇boks），$n$ ．The hawse－hole．
hawse－buckler（hâz＇huk＂lẻr），n．A hinged shutter，generally of iron，placed on the ont－ side of a hawse－hole to close it when the cable is not bent．
hawse－hole（hâz＇hōl），n．A cylindrical hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable is


## Hawse－hole with Anchor in Place on Vessel－rail．

passed．－To come through the hawse－holes，to com－ mence sesman＇s ilfe s8 \＆common sailor：uaed in con－ is，to begin as an officer．
hawse－hook（hấáhủk），n．Naut．，a breast－hook which crosses tho hawse－timber above the up－ per deck．
hawse－piece（hâz＇pēs），$n$ ．One of the foremost timbers of a ship through which a hawse－hole passes．
hawse－pipe（hâz＇pīp），n．An iron pipe fitted into a hawse－hole to prevent the wood from be－ ing abraded．－Hawse－pipe bottom，s ses－bottom of clsy or soft rock perforated by worms or other marine
hawse－plug（hâz＇plug），n．A block of wood driven into a ship＇s hawse－pipe at sea，to pre－ vent the ingress of water．Also called howse－ block．
hawser（hâ＇zẻr），u．［Formerly written halser， haulser，halsier（as also hetse）；くOF．haulse－ ree，くhoulser，heusser，raise，lift，the E．hauser being practically from the corresponding E． verb hacse ${ }^{1}$ ，q．v．The seuse suggests a con－ nection with E．haul，hale ${ }^{1}$ ；but this cannot be made out．］Naut．，a cable；especially，a small cable，or a large rope in size between a cable and a tow－line，used in warping，etc．

Within，the waves in softer murmurs gllde，
And ships secure without their halsers ride．
Pope，Odyssey，xili．
The anchor，slipp＇d at need
With haulser huge，sbates thelr fearful speed．
Iloole，tr．of Ariosto＇s Orlando Furloso，xix．
The friction of the hawsers was so great as nearly to cut through the bittheads，and，vitimately，to set them on
farre．
hawser－laid（hâ＇zèr－lād），a．Made of three small ropes laid up into one，as，formerly，small running rigging，shrouds，etc．，or，now，cables and tow－lines．
hawse－timber（hâz＇tim＂bėr），n．Naut．，one of the upright timbers in the bow，bolted on each side of the stem，in which the hawse－holes are cut．
hawse－wood（hâz＇wủd），n．Naut．，a general name for the hawse－timbers．
hawsing－iron（hấzing－ī ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ern），n．A chisel used in calking．
hawsing－mallet（hâ＇zing－mal＂et），n．A mallet or heetle used with chisels，called irons，in calk－ ing．
hawsomt，n．［G．hausen，sturgeon：see hausen．］ A sturgeon．


## 2744

thorn $(=\mathrm{D}$. haagdoorn $=\mathrm{MHG}$ ．hagcdorn， G ， hagedorn hagdorn hagendorn＝Icel，hagthorn ＝Sw．Norw．hagtorn），＜AS．haga，E．haw，a hedged inclosure，＋thorn，thorn：see haw ${ }^{1}$ and thorn．Cf．haythorn．Hence the proper name Hawthorn，Hawthorne，Hathorn．］A thorny shrub or small tree，Crategus Oxyacantha，much used in hedges．It ia found in the wild atate throngh out most of Europe，in northern Arrica，snd western Asia． It has been lniroduced into the United Ststes：s hedge was planted with it by George Washington at Mount Ver non．It has atiff branches bearing strong thorns and deep－ y lobed or cut lesves．The frutt is the haw．The name Cratogyus．Also hathorn，haythorn，and hedge－thorn．

## The hawthorn whitena；and the juicy groves Pui forth thelr buds．Thomson，Spring， 1.90

 The hawthorn buah，with gesta beneath the shade， For talking age snd whlsp ring lovers made．Goldsmith，Des．Vil．，1． 13.
Hawthorn china，a kind of Oriental porcelain uavally classed as Chlnese，though ssserted by some to be from Jspsn．The decoration represents the flowering branches of a plum－tree without the leaves，reserved in white，the ground of dark blue helng filled in around it．－Haw thora pattern．（a）A common decorstlon of Bow por celain．（b）A decorative pattern $n$ sed in some Orienta See Uarthorn china
hawthorn－grosbeak（hâ＇thôrn－grōs＂bēk），$n$ ． The hawfinch．
hawthorn－tree（hâ＇thôrn－trē），$n$ ．Same as hawthorn．

It was a maide of my countrè，
As she came by a hathorne－tre，
As full of flowera sa might he seen，
She merveld to se the tree so grene．
The Hawthorn Tree（Child＇s Ballads，I．812）
hay ${ }^{1}$（hā），n．［＜ME．hay，hey，heiz，hay，also growing grass，＜AS．hig，ONorth．hēg，heig， hoeg，hay，also growing grass，$=\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{hooi}=0 \mathrm{HG}$ hewi，howve，MHG．höu，hou，houve，G．heu（hau， obs．）$=$ Icel．hey＝Sw．Dan．hö，hay，＝Goth． hawi，hay，grass；prob．orig．grass cut or to be cut，$\left\langle\right.$ AS．heáuan， $\mathbf{E}$ ．hew，etc．，cut：see hew ${ }^{1}$ ．］ Grass that has been cut；especially，grass cut and dried for use as fodder．
He smote the afede，and rode in s－monge hern，sud made filde，as hey in a medowe．Merlin（E．E．T S．）in the

Make ua a bed，${ }^{\prime}$ green rushes，
Lizzie Lindsay（Chlld＇a Ballsde，1V．71）．
When merry milkmalds click the Istch，
And rarely smeils the new－mown hay．
Tennyson，The Owl
Between hay and grass，too late for one thing or source of anpply，sud too soon for another．IColloq．， U．S．］－Camel＇s hay．Same ss camel－grass．－Neither hay nor grass，not exactly one thlng or the other．［Col oq．，U．S．－Tame hay，hsy made usually from foreign grasses，such as timothy，or from other forage－plants，as meadowa for the purpose．［Western U．S．］－To look for a needlein a bottle of hay．See botlle 3 ．－To make hay．（a）To cuit mod cure grass for fodder．
Me sssisted the farmers occasionally in the lighter labora of their Parms；helped to make hay；mended the fences took the horses to water． （b）To throw thinga into confusion；scater everything bout in disorder．
0 ，fsther，how you are making hay of my things
Miss Edgevorth，Rose，Thistle，and Shamrock，i． 2
Furniture，crockery，fender，fire－irons 1 lsy in one vast hesp of broken confusion in the corner of the room．${ }^{\text {The }}$ hadn＇t come here and made hay afterwards

II．Kingzley，Ravenghoe，vil．
To make hay while the sun shines，to seize the favor－ shie opportunity，ss must be done with reference to sun－ shive m hay－making．－Wild hay，hay made from the na－ hayl（hā），$x_{0}$［く hay $\left.{ }^{1}, n.\right]$ I．trans．1．To make hay of ；convert into hay．

The bunch－grass mstures in the field，snd is hayed uncut．
2．To feed with hay；give hay to．
After some honra the postillion atopped before a house on the Swedish bsnk to hay hls horaes．
II，intrans．To cut and dry or cure grass for use as fodder．
$h^{2} \dagger(\mathrm{hā}), n . \quad[<\mathrm{ME}$. haye，heye，〈 AS．hege，a hedge，fence，＜haga，a hedge，＞E．havo ${ }^{1}$ ：see haw ${ }^{1}$ and hedge．］1．A hedge．

As fast I bisiede and wolde fayne
Have passed the hay，if I myght Ros． 1.2971
Thise holtis snd thise hayis，
That han in wynter dede ben snd drye
2．A net set round the haunt of an animal．
It were not meet to send a huntsinan ont
Into the woods with net，with gin or hay．
John Dennys（Arber＇a Eug．Garner，I．164），

## haydegye

Subsequently，in 1503，a penality of the ssme smonut was impoaed upon any person keeplng deer hays，or buck－ stalls，unless he had a park，chase，or forest．

S．Dowell，Taxes in Englend，111． 271.
3．An inclosure；a haw，－4．［Cf．heydegny．］
A round country－dance；a dance in a ring．
Hayez，jigges，and roundelayes：
Martin＇s Month＇s Minde（15s9）．（Halliwell．） With their winding hays，
Active and antle
Your frolic eyes．
To dance the hay，to dance in a ring；hence，to move about briskly．

Shall we goe daunce the hay？
Better pipe could ever play
England＇s Helicon，p．228．（Halliwell．）
I will play on the tabor to the worthies，and let them
dance the hay．
Shak．，L．I．L．，v． 1.
Shak．，L．IL L．，v． 1.
Bary is busied sbout many things，Ia dancing the hays
Walpole，Letter， $\mathbf{1 1} .122$ ．
hay² $\dagger$（lă），v．i．［＜hay2，n．，2．］To lay snares for rabbits．

Prithee，content thyaelf．
Beau．and $F l$ ．，Coxcomb，i． 8 ．
hay ${ }^{3}$（hā），interj．Same as hey ${ }^{1}$ ．
hay ${ }^{4} \dagger$（hā）．［It．hai，you have it， $2 d$ pers．sing． pres．ind．of avcre，＜L．habere，have：see habit， have．Cf．L．habct，he has it，an exclamation used when a gladiator was wounded．］In fen－ cing：（a）An exclamation used when one＇s op－ ponent is hit．
O，it must be doue like lighining，hay！
B．Jonson，Every Man in hia Humour，iv． 5.
（b）A home thrust．
He fights as you aing prick－song，keeps time，distance， and proportion．${ }^{\text {to }}$ ：Ah，the immortal passido！the punc－
haya（ha＇yä̈），n．［African．］An arrow－poison used on the western coast of Africa．It seems to have a local suaigetic effect，somewhat like that of cocsine， when sbsorbed from a mucons surrace or injected hypo－ least in part upon the presence in it of the bark or other parts of Erythrophloeum Guineense． hay－asthma（hā＇ast＂mä），$n$ ．

## fever．

I escaped from the hay－asthma with a visil of onemonth．
hay－bacillus（hā＇ba－sil＇us），n．Bacillus sub－ tilis：so called because it is abundantly ob－ tained from infusions of hay．See Bacillus， 3. hay－band（lā̄＇hand），$n$ ．A band with which a hundle of hay is hound．
hay－bird（hä＇bėrd），n．1．A small bird，as a warbler or flycatcher，which uses hay in build－ ing its nest．The name is varionsly applied，as to the whitethroat，Sylvia cinerea，the Furopean biackcsp，$S$ ． atricapilla，and other species of the ssme genus in its most resiricted sense ；to the willow－wsibler，Phyllogeo－
pus trochilus，the wood－warbler，$P$ ．sibilatrix and chiff． pus trochitus，the wood－warbler，P．sibilatrix，gnd chiff： chaft，etc．Mufz；［Eng．］
2．The pectoral sandpiper，or grass－snipe，Trin－ ga maculata．［New Jersey，U．S．］
haybote（hā＇bōt），n．［＜hay ${ }^{2}$ ，hedge，＋boot ${ }^{1}$ ， ME．bote，fine，reparation．］In Eng．law：（a） A fine for damaging or breaking fences．（b） Formerly，an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences；hedgebote．
hay－cap（hā＇kap），n．A canvas cover or hood placed over a cock of hay to protect it from rain．
hay－car（hā＇kär），n．On American railroads，a box－ear for carrying baled hay．Car－Builder＇s Dict．
hay－cart（hä＇kärt），n．A hay－wagon or－wain． We met，however，with grest numbers of travellers， mostly fsrmera with laden hay－carts．

B．Taylor，Northern Travel，p． 412.
haycock（hā＇kok），$n$ ．A small conical pile or heap of hay thrown up in a hay－field while the hay is being cured or is awaiting removal to a barn．

If the earlier sesson lead
To the tann＇d haycock in the mead． Milton，L＇Allegro，1． 90.
As they rake the green－appearing ground，
And drive the dusky wave along the mead
In order gay．Thomson，Summer，J． 367
hay－cold（hā＇kōld），$n$ ．Same as hay－fever．
hay－cromet，n．A hay－rake．Davies．
They fell downe on their mary－bones，and lift up their hay－cromes unto him．

Nashe，Lenten Stuffe（Harl．MIsc．，VI．106）．
hay－cutter（hā＇kut＂èr），$u$ ．A machine for cut－
ting hay into small pieces for use as food for cattle．
haydegyet，haydegeet，etc．，n．See heyday－

## haydenite

haydenite（hā＇dn－īt），$n$ ．［Named after Dr．H． H．Hayden（1769－1844），a dentist，who discov－
ered it near Baltimore in Maryland．］A variety of the zeolite chabazite．
hay－elevator（hā＇el ${ }^{\prime \prime} \bar{e}$－vā－tor），n．A mechani－ cal hay－fork or hay－lifting and－conveying ap－ paratus，used to lift a quantity of hay from a wagon and place it in a loft
hayesin（hā̀zin），n．［Named after A．A．Hayes （1806－82），an Amcrican chemist．］A hydrous calcium borate related to ulexite．
hay－fever（hā＇fē＂vér），$n$ ．A feverish attack， coming on in the summer，with inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and eyes， or conjunctivitis，bronchitis，and asthma，and caused by the pollen of various plants，especial－ ly of the ragweed．Also called summer fever，summer catarrh，hay－cold，hay－asthma，autwnnal catarrh，pollen－
fever，pollen－catarrh，and（eariy forms）rose－cold and Jun cold．
hay－field（hā＇fēld），n．A field where grass de－ signed to bo made into hay is grown；a field where grass is being made into hay．
There from the sun－burnt hayfeld homeward creeps
The ioaded wsin．
hay－fork（hā＇fôrk），$n$ ．A fork used for turuing over hay to dry，or in lifting it，as into a cart， on to a rick
hay－hook（hā＇hủk），n．1．A hand－tool for pull－ ing hay from the side of a stack or mow．－2． In her．，a rare bearing representing a large hook with a sort of square socket at the upper end．The point is sometimes finished with a head，as of a dog．
haying（hā＇ing），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of hay ${ }^{1}, v$ ．］The process of making hay；the work of cutting， curing，and storing grass．
hay－jack（hā＇jak），$n$ ．A name of several war－ blers，as of species of Sylvia and Plyylloseopus， which build nests of hay；a hay－bird．［Local， Eng．］
This style of nest－building［with the sides and hottom
ike open bssketwork］secme to be common to ali the spe． like of the genus districts has obtained for the buiders the usme of IIay－ $J a c k$ ，quite without reference to the kind of bird which puts the neste together．Encyc．Brit．，XXIV． 553.
Black－headed hay－jack，Sylvia atricapilla，the black．
hay－knife（hā＇nif），$n$ ．A long knife with the blade set at right angles to the handle，or a spade－like cuttiug－tool with a blade，foot－rest， and curved handle，used to cut hay from the side of a haystack or haymow．
hay－loader（hā ${ }^{\prime}$ lō dèr），n．A device attached to a hay－rack or hay－wagon，for gathering up the hay from windrows or from haycocks and loading it upon the wagon．The most simple form is a crane lastened to the body of s wsgon，snd having a
farge hay－fork suspended from ite arm．A more compri－ cated machine includee a hay－rake trailing behind the wagon，snd an elevator for raising the hay gathered by the rake and depogiting tt upoo the wagoo
hay－loft（hā＇lôft），$n$ ．In a stable or barn，a storing－place for hay．
hay－maiden，hay－maids（hā＇mā＂dn，－mädz），$n$ ． ［In poet．allusion to girls in the hay－field．］The ground－ivy，Nepeta Glechoma．［Eng．］
haymaker（hā＇mā＂kėr），n．1．One who cuts and dries grass for use as fodder；specifically in England，one who follows the mowers and tosses the grass over to dry it．
The conversation turned commonly on the incidents of the summer；how the hay－makers overtook the mowers， or how the rain kept the labour bsck．

Hone＇s Year Book，Oct． 8.
2．An apparatus for drying and curing hay． It consists of a long inciined shoot，throngh which fresh－ it meeta \＆volume of hot air from a coke－furaace．It re－ ombles the more simple frnit－driers．
3．pl．A kind of country－dance．Also called haymakers jig．
hay－market（hā＇mär＂ket），$n$ ．A place for the
haymow（hā＇mou），n．A mow or mass of hay stored in a barn．
haynselynst，$n_{0} p$ p．See hanselines．
hay－plant（hā＇plant），n．An umbelliferous plant，Prangos pabularia，which grows in Tibet and adjacent mountainous countries，and is there highly valued as a forage－plant．Its value was arse made koown to Enropesns by Moorcroft，and st－ tempts have been made to introduce it into Europe，but generaliy without succeess．It has been thonght to be the
＂Silphium＂mentioned by Arrtan in his acconut of the wars of Alexander the Great．
hay－press（hā＇pres），n．A press for making loose hay into bales for convenience of storage and transportation；a baling－press．
hay－rack（hā＇rak），n．A light framework of
wood placed on an open wagon for the purpose
of carrying bulky material，such as hay or straw．
The deputy eheriff and then his prisoner had to ciimb over a hayrack and thence down to the grauni．

E．Eggleston，The Graysons，xvi．
hay－rake（hā＇rāk），n．1．A hand－rake used in raking hay．－2．A machine for raking hay into windrows；a horse－rake．
hayrick（liā＇rik），n．A haystack．
The stabie，sheds，and other outbulldings，with the hay－ ricks and the pens for such csttie as we bring in during winter，are near the house．
hayrift，$n$ ．Sce hairif．
hay－scent（hā＇sent），n．A fern，Nephrodiun ore－ opteriz：so called on account of the fragrance of its fronds．It is common in northern Europe， and ranges from Norway to Spain．See Ne－ phrodiun．
hay－seed（hā＇sēd），n．1．Grass－seed．［Col－ loq．］－2．The redseed，brit，etc．，upon which mackerel，menhaden，and other fish largely feed．［New Eng．］－3．A countryman；a rus－ tic．［Slang，U．S．］
haysoget，$n$ ．An obsolete variant of haysuch． hay－spreader（hā＇spred＂èr），n．An apparatus for spreading out hay to expose it to the sun and the air．
haystack（liā＇stak），n．［＝Dan．höstak＝Sw． höstack．］A large stack or pile of hay，made in the open air as a means of storing or pre－ serving the hay．It is finished sbove in conical form， or in the form of a ridged rool，and the sides are geveralily
made to project somewhst for better protection from rain． Set fire on barns snd hayztacks in the night．

Shak．，Tit．And．，v． 1.
Haystack boiler，sn ofd form of steam－boiler，somewhat． in a haystack，to seek for what it is aimost impossibie to ind．
How in the world wili we manage to find you after－ wards？After we get into the thick of the bresh，it＇il be like lookin＇for a needle in the biggest sort of a haystack．

W．M．Baker，New Timothy，p． 200.
haysuck（hā＇suk），n．［E．dial．also hazoch，ha－ zeck，hay－jack，isaac，etc．（and haysucker），〈 ME． haisugge，heisugge，heysoge，$\langle\mathrm{AS}$ ．hegesugge（men－ tioned once，iu a list of birds，next to the wren， glossed＂cicada，vicetula＂：see below），（hege， E．hay ${ }^{2}$ ，hedge，+ ＊sugge，sugga，a certain bird， glossed＂fieetula，＂＂ficitula，＂i．e．，L．ficedula， the fig－pecker，beccafico，garden－warbler．The connection of AS．sugga with sügan，sücan，suck， is not obvious．］1．The hedge－sparrow，Accen－ tor modularis．
Thou［the cuckoo］mortherere of the heysoge on the That broughte the forth．

Chaucer，Psritament of Fowis，1． 612.
2．The whitethroat，Sylvia cinerea．
haysucker（ $\mathrm{ha}^{\prime}$＇suk＂er），$n$ ．Same as haysuck． haytt，interj．See hait．
hay－tea（hā＇tē），$n$ ．The juice of hay extracted by boiling，and used as food for cattle．
hay－tedder（hā＇ted＂èr），$n$ ．A machine for scattering hay so as to expose it to the sun


## Hay－tedder（an English fomm）．

and air．It consists of a pair of wheels supporting a reei，which carries bars set with curved tines pointing outward．The reei is rotated by \＆pinion connected with a spur－wheei in the hub of one of the wheel $\theta$ ．
haythorn（hā＇thôrn），n．［＜AS．heegthorn；same as hawthorn，which prop．represents ONorth． hagathorn：see hawthorn．］Same as hawthorn．
Haytian（hā＇ti－an），a．and n．［＜Hayti（see def．）+ an．］I．a．1．Of or pertaining to Hayti or San Domingo，a large island of the West Indies lying east of Cuba．－2．Pertaining to the republic of Hayti，comprising the western part of this island．
II．n．A native or citizen of Hayti．
hay－tit（hà＇tit），n．1．The whitethroat，Sylvia cinerea：so called from the hay used in its nest． ［Oxfordshire，Eng．］－2．The sedge－warbler， Acrocephalus phragmitis：so called from the materials of its nest．［Oxfordshire，Eng．］ haytorite（hā＇tor－it），n．［＜Maytor（see def．） $+-i t e^{2}$ ．］A pseudomorphous mineral occurring
in crystals having the form of datolite but con－ sisting of chalcedony． $1 t$ is from the Haytor iron－mines in Devonshire，England．
haywardt（hā＇wârd），n．［Early mod．F．also heyward；＜ME．licyward，heyeward，heiward， also，through OF．influence，haward，＜AS．heig－ weard（rare），for＂hegweard，＜hage（in comp． hag－，cf．lawthorn，haythorn），haw，hedge，in－ closure，+ weard，keeper．Hence the proper names Haywavd，Heyward，Haward，and also Howard（ME．Howard，var．of Haward），which is not，as often said，a contraction of＂hogicard （cf．Hoggart，which represents hoglerd，equiv． to swineherd）．］An official whose duty was to guard the common herd or cattle of a town and to prevent them from breaking the hedges or fences of inclosed grounds；in New England， a similar official whose special duty was to im－ pound strays．
Haue an horne and be haywarde，and Hggen oute a
And kepe my corn in my croft fro pykers snd theeues． Piers Plowman（C），vi． 16
The mesnest sort of men，as shepheards，heyvards sidd
such ifke．$\quad$ Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 20. such ifke．Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 20.
The hayward in Engisnd was the watcher of bounde， The hayward in Engisnd was the wstcher of bounds， ponnder sud common driver more than it did that of the
The hay－ward，who watched over the common pasture When enclosed for grass－growing，was patd by a piece of hayz（hā＇iz），n．［Ar．］In astrol．，an accidental fortitude，consisting in the situation of a mas－ culine diurnal planet in a masculine sign above the horizon in the daytime，or of a feminine noc－ turnal planet in a feminine sign below the hori－ zon in the night－time．The planet is properly said to be in its own hayz or running－place． hazard（haz＇ärd），$n$ ．［Formerly also hasard； ＜ME．hasard＇，hazard，a game of chance，〈OF． hasard，hazard，a game at dice，the six at dice， adventure，F．hasard，hazard，$=$ Olt．zara，a game at dice，also a hazard or a nick at dice， It．（after F．）azzardo，hazard，risk，danger，く Sp．azar，an unforeseen disaster，unexpected accident，an unfortunate card or throw at dice， hazard，formerly also the ace at dice，$=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． azar，ill luck，a cast at dice losing all；orig． a die，＜Ar．al－zār，the die，＜al，the，$+z \bar{a} r$ （in vulgar speech），a die（Devic），く Pers．zär， die（Zenker）．Mahn，in Webster，gives Ar． sehār，sār，a die，〈 saluara，be white，shine（cf． Ar．sehar，dawn of day \％）．］1．The leading game at dice．The instruments are a box and two dice．The plsyers are a caster sud sny number of setters． The setter otakes hie money upon the table；the caster accepts the bet if he chooses，and nust cover the setter＇s money if required．The setter can bar any throw．The
caster first calls a main－that is，he calls any of the numbers $5,6,7,8$ ，or 9 ．He then throws his chance．It this is $2,3,11$ ，or 12 ，ti is calted crabs and he loses，ualess the main were 7 and he throws 11，or the msin were 6 or 8 and he throws 12．In these cases，sud also if he throws the matn，his throw is catied nick，and he wins．If he throwe netther crabs nor nick，he nnast continne to throw untir he sgain throws the main or his chance；if he throws the former firet，the setter wins，if the latter the caster at hazard has a great advantsge over a novice．

In Flaundres whylom was a companye
of yonge folk that haunteden foiye，
As ryot，hasard，stewes and tavernes
As ryot，hasard，stewes snd tavernes．＇Chaucer，Pardoner＇s Tale，i．3． Eariy at business，and at hazard late；

Pope，Moral Eseays，t． 73.
2．A fortuitous event；chance；accident．
I will stand the hazard of the die．
hak．，Ritch．III．，v． 4.
Fortune
（The blifn foe to sll beauty that is good）
Bandied you from one hazard to another． Two plants taken by hazard were protected under sep－ 3．Risk；peril；exposure to danger；liability to do or to receive harm：as，the hazards of the sea；he did it at the hazard of his reputation．
But Fame ssid，take heed how you loose me，for if you do，you wiil run a grest hazard never to meet me agsio，
there＇s no retrieving of me．
Iovell，Letters，il．14．

The tragedies of former times，
Wordsworth，PreInde，vili．
4t．One of the holes in the sides of a billiard－ table．Bailey，1731．Hence－5．A stroke in bil－ liards：known as losing hazard when the player pockets his own ball off another，and as winning hazard when he pockets the object－ball．［Eng．］ The object of the pisyer ．．．is to drive one or other of The balis in one or other of the pockets．．．．［This atroke］
Is known as a hazard．
Encyc．Brit．，11． 675 ．
6．Something risked or staked．


7．In tennis and some similar games，that side of the court into which the ball is served．See tennis．

Another when at the racket court he had a bali struck into his hazard，he would cver and snot cry out．Estes

When we have anstch＇d our rackets to these balla，
We will in France，by Gods grace，play a set
Shall strike his father＇s crown in he hazard．
Shak．，Hen．V．，I． 2
Chicken hazard，a game of chance with very small stakes．－To run the hazard，to do something when the consequences sre not foreseen and not within the powera of calculation；risk；take the chance $=$ Syn Venture，
hazard（haz＇ärd），v．［＝F．hasarder，venture； from the noun．］I．trans．1．To take the chance of ；venture to do，undertake，ete．
A cunniug thiei ．．．would hazard the winning both of
Shak．，Cymbeifne，i．5．
Mr．Darcy would never have $h$ if he had not been weil assured of his consin＇s corrobora． tion．

Jane Austen，Pride sind Prejudice，p．I77． 2．To take the risk or danger of；run the risk of inourring or bringing to pass：as，to hazard the loss of reputation or of a battle．
Nor is the benefl propoaed to be obtalned by it in sny
manner equal to the evfi hazarded．Clarke，Works，I．If． I know that by teling it I hazard a mortal eamity．

Theodore Parker，Historic Americans．
3．To imperil；expose to danger or loss：as，to hazard life for a friend；to hazard an estate recklessly．

Who chooseth me must give and hazard ali he hath．
Shak．，M．of V．，ii． I hoid it better far
To keep the courae we run，than，seeking chsige，
Hazard our livea，onr heira，and the reaims．
Febster and Dekker，Sir Thomas Wyat，p． 18
4．To incur the danger involved in；venturo．
I must hazard the production of the baid fact，
though it ahouid prove an Egyptian skuil at our banquet．
5．To expose to the risk of ；put in danger of： with to．［Rare．］
He hazards his neck to the halter．
Fuller．
＝Syn．To jeopard，peril，imperil，endanger．Seo danger， and risk，$n$ ．
rons． 10 try the chance；adventure cun the risk or danger．
Yet you may scspe to the camp；we＇li hazard with you． nge a day or two
Pelore you hazard．a day or two
hazardable（liaz＇är－da－bl），a．［＜hazard＋ －able．$]$ 1．Liable to hazard or chance；ex－ posed to danger．

How to keep the corps seven dayes Irom corruption by anointing and washing，without exenteration，
hazardable peece or art，in our choiaest practise．
For Cooper＇s Dictionary，I will aend it you as soon as I can；but it is so difficult and hazardable toll how to convey that，or anything eise to thee． Winthrop，Hiat．New Engiand，I． 410. 2．Capable of being hazarded or risked． hazarder（haz＇är－dêr），$n$ ．［Early mod．E．also hasardour；＜ME．hasardour，＜OE．hasardour， hasardeor，＜hasard，hazard：see hazard，n．］A player at dice or cards；a gamester．

It is repreve and contrarie of honour
Chaucer，Pardoner＇a Tale，1．I34．
Triat nout to ys wonder world that lastit bot a wlie： For it is not bot［only］wiles of wo，a hasardour thst wil the［thee］gile．

1azardizet $n$ ．［＜hazard＋ mandise，n．，eowardice，etc．］A hazardous situ－ ation or enterprise；danger．

## Her selie had ronne into that hazardize．

Spenser，F．Q．，II．xil． 19. hazardous（haz＇êr－dus），a．［＜OF．hasardeux ＝It．azzardoso，hazardous；as hazard＋－ous．］ 1．Full of or exposing to hazard or peril，or dan－ ger of loss or evil；dangerous；risky．
I underatand you have been in anndry hot and hazard－ ous Encounters，because of those msny Scsra and Cntayou wear sbout you．Howell，Letters，iv． 40. Perbaps thou［Christ］linger＇st，in deep thought detain＇d OI the enterprise so hazardous and high．

Milton，P．Ru，ili． 228.

## E＇en dsylight has its dengers ；snd the walk

 Is hazardous and wastes2t．Reckless；daring；inclined to run risks． Lycurgus was in his nature hazardous，and，by the lucky passing through msny daogera，grown eonfldent in him－
seif．
Sir P．Sidney，Arcadia，iii．

2746

Hazardous insurance，an insurance effected st a high premium on bnildings or goods more than ordinarily lia－ varnish．works petroleum，when then the risk is con－ sidered to bo very hazardous＝Syn Periluus，unsafe，precarious，uncertain， bold，daring．
hazardously（haz âr－dus－li），$a d v$ ．In a hazard－ ous manner．Bailey，1727，Supp．
hazardousness（haz＇ër－dus－nes），$n$ ．The state or quality of being häzardous．Bailey， 1727. hazardry†（haz＇⿰⿰丿⺄rd－ri），n．［＜ME．hasardric， hasardrye，く hasard，a game of chance：see haz－ ard．］1．The playing of the game of hazard； dicing；gaming．

> O glotonte, luxurie and hasardrye.
> Chaucer, Pardoner'a Tale, 1. 435. Tske a Toppe，yit thou wolt pleye，
And not at the hasardrye．
Vernon iss．，fol．310，col．I． Some fell to daunce；some fel to hazardry， $\begin{aligned} \text { Spenser，F．Q．，III．1．} 57 .\end{aligned}$
2．Rashness；temerity．
Hasty wroth，and heediesse hazardm，
Doo breede repentaunce iate，and tasting infamy． Spenser，F．Q．，II．ष． 13.
hazard－table（haz＇ärd－tā＂bl），n．A table at which games of chänce are played，especially with dice．
haze ${ }^{\mathrm{T}}$（hāz），n．［Formerly also hase；the earli－ est instances（namely，of haze，v．，and hazy，a．： see quot．）are of the latter part of the 17th century．Origin unknown；there is nothing to connect the word with AS．hasu，haso，gray（ap－ plied to the dove，eagle，wolf，to smoke，to garments，etc．，but not to the weather），$=$ Icel． höss，gray（applied to the eagle，wolf，the hair of the head，etc．，but not to the weather）．］ The aggregation of a countless multitude of extromely minute and even ultra－microscopic particles in the air，individually invisible，but producing in the aggregate an opaqueness of the atmospherc．Unlike fog，haze is commoniy ob－ served when the lower alr ia ina atate of unuaual dryneas， served when the lower air inizatal atrata at an average al－ somede of alout 1,500 feet，and again often difitued through the air up to a much greater height and having no defl－ nite locus．In the common form that occurs when the upper alr is in a atate of inciplent cloudineas，the parti－ clea are very minnte dropiets of water with or withont an adnixture of aunoke or dust；in other cases，the particies conast of organic or inorganic matter carricd to high alti－ tudes hy convertive and other ascending currents．The
former has been termed zoater－haze，and uaualiy appears gray or bluish in reflected light，and yellow，urange，or red in transmitted light ；the latter ia called dust－haze，and may be distinguished by its buff tint．$=$ Syn．Mist，Fog，etc．
haze ${ }^{1}$（häz），$v_{i}$ i．；pret．and pp．hazed，ppr．haz． ing．［＜haze $1, n$.$] 1t．To drizzle．$

It hazes，it misles，or rains amall rain．Words（ed．1891）． 2．To be or become foggy or hazy．［Rare．］
haze ${ }^{2}$（hāz），$t . ;$ pret．and pp．hazed，ppr．haz ing．［Eormerly also hase；＜OF．haser，irri－ tate，vex，amoy，insult（Godefroy）．］I．trans． 1．To harass with labor；punish with unneces－ sary work，as a seaman．
Every shifting of the atudding－sails was only to haze the 2．To play mischievous or abusive iricks on； try the pluck or temper of，especially by physi－ cal persecution，as lower－class students in a college or new－comers in an establishment of any kind．

Tis the Sophomorea ruahing the Freahmen to haze．
I intra ladma，quoted in College Words，p． 251
To frolic；lark．［Colloq．，U．S．］ Hazin＇ronnd with Charity Bunker snd the reat of the
Wise，Tales for the Marines，
hazeck（hā＇zek），n．Same as haysuch．［Prov． Eng．］
hazel（hä＇zl），n．and $a$ ．［Also hazle，early mod． E．hasel，hasil，〈ME．hasel，hesil，〈 AS．hassel＝D． hazel（aar）$=0$ HG．hasala，f．，hasal，m．，MHG． G．hasel，f．，＝Icel．hasl，m．，hesli，n．，$=$ Sw


Dan．hassel $=$ L．corulus，corylus（for＂cosulus） w．coll，hazel．The form suggests a con nection with hare 1 ，OHG．haso，G．hase；but this is uncertain．］I．n．A plant of the ge－ nus Corylus，shrubs or small trees belonging to the natural order Cupuliferc，or oak family，and giving name to the tribe Corylec，to which the hornbeams also beloug．The European hazel，Cory－ tus Avellann，may become a am buah，naually growing in dense thickets from which it excludes neary an other vecetation．The benked hazel is C．restrata，the more northern of the American apecies， Impressiona of leaves hsve been found in a fossil state


Hazel（Corylus Americana）．

which cannot be distinguished from the leaves of $C$ ． Anericana and C．rostrata．These impressions occur in What ia known to geologists as the Fort Union group，of Yellowatone valley in Montana．The type is therefore very ancient．See Corylus．
Their bowes are of tough Hasill，the strings of Leather， and srtificially teathered．Purchat，Pifgrimage，p． 762

The younger people making hoifday ．．
Went nutting to the hazels．
Tennyson，Enoch Arden
II．a．［Attrib．use of the noun．The older adj．is hazelen．］1．Made of or belonging to the hazel．
They hung me up by the heeia，and beat me with hazel－ sticks，as if they would have bsked me，and have cozened somebody with me for venison．

Of a light brown eolor
Thon wilt quarrel with a man for cracking nuts，hsving no other reason but becsuse thon hast hazel eyea．

Shak．，R．and J．，iii． 1
hazel－crottles（hā＇zl－krot＂lz），n．A species of lichen，Stieta pulmonaria，used in dyeing yarn and woolen goods．It is also a tonic and an astringent， and has been uaed for flavoring beer，for maklng diet－ drinka or fellies for invalids，snd by the Swediah peasanta for epidemic catarrh in cattle and abeep．Also called hazel－ rag or hazel－razo．See Sticta．［North．Eng．］
hazel－earth（hā＇zl－êrth），n．Soil suitable for the hazel；fertile loam．［Eng．］
hazelent，a．［〈ME．＊haslen，heslyn，く AS．haslen， ＜hasel，hazel：seo hazel and－en 2．］Pertaining to or composed of hazel．

Hoitis and hare woddea，with heslyme achawes
Morte Arthure（E．E．T．S．），1． 2504
hazeless（hāz＇les），a．［＜haze¹＋－less．］With－ out haze ；free from haze．
hazel－grouse（hā＇zl－grous），$n$ ．A name of the European ruffed grouse，Bonasa betulina，from its frequenting thickets of hazel．
hazel－hen（hā＇zl－hen），n．Same as hazel－grouse
St．Beanna protected the cranes and hazel－hens which
built their nests upon the Ulster mountaius．
C．Elton，Origins of Eng．Hist．，p． 298. hazelly（hā＇zl－i），a．［＜hazel＋－ly ${ }^{1}$ or $-y^{\mathbf{1}}$ ．］Of the color of the hazelnut；of a light brown．
［Rare．］
hazelnut（hā＇zl－nnt），n．［＜ME．haselnote， AS．haselhnutu（ $=$ D．hazelnoot $=$ MLG．hasel note $=0 H G$ ．hasalnuz，G．haselnuss＝Dan．has selnöd），くhersol，hazel，＋hnutu，nut．］1．The nut of the hazel．It consiats of a hard globose or ovold pericarp inclosing a single penduloua seed coniposed of two equal，thick，fleahy hemiapherical cotyledona with a very ahort superior radicle aurrounded by membranaceoua teata，the whoie inclosed in two large and mora or lesa
fleshy coherent bracta with follaceona summits，in Corylus fleshy coherent bracts with follaceons summits，in Corylu rostrata proionged into a beak．The nuts are gometimes保保 snd edible part，or＂meat，＂of the nut is the fleshy cotyledons，which are very acreeabiy flavored．Hazelnut． oil is used in mixiog paints and perfumes．It is also taken for coughs．

## hazelnut

Ther ben summe of the gretnesse of a Bene，sad summe 2．The plant which bears the hazelnut．See hazel．
hazel－oil（hā＇zl－oil），n．A severe beating，as with hazel rods．［Prov．Eng．］
hazel－rag，hazel－raw（hā＇zl－rag，－râ），n．Same as hazcl－erotttes．
hazel－tree（ $\mathrm{ha}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} z 1-\operatorname{tre}$ ），n．1．Same as hazel． －2．A tree，Guevina Avellana，of the natural order Protcacese．It is feund in Chtli snd the Chonos archipelago weat of Patagonia．It is a very ernamentsi tree， 30 lect the helght，with anow－white flowers sud coral－ red fruit，the latter ripening at the aame time with the opealng of the former．It is an evergreea tree，with tough hazelwort（hā＇zl－wert），n．Asarum Europeum， the asarabacea．See Asarum．［Eng．］
hazer（hā＇zèr），$n$ ．One who hazes．
The hazers in college are the men who have been bred upoo dime novels and the prize－ring－in spirit，at leaat， gentleman are unknowo．

G．W．Curtis，Harper＇s Mag．，LXXVI．636．
haziness（hā＇zi－nes），$n$ ．The state of being hazy．
hazing（hā＇zing），n．［Verbal n．of haze2，$v$ ．］ The act or practice of harassing or abusing a new－comer，as a student at college or a sailor at sea，by practical jokes or tricks．
The petty bullyiag of hazing，snd the whele system of college tyranny，is a moat contemptible denlal of farr play． hazle ${ }^{1}, n$ ．and $a$ ．See hazcl．
hazle ${ }^{2 \dagger}\left(\right.$ hä＇zl $\left.^{\prime}\right)$ ，v．t．［＜OF．hasler，haler，sun－ burn，F．haler，sunburn，く OF．hasle，F．hale， sunburning，the scorching heat of a summer sun．］To make dry；parch up．
That happy wind $\dot{0} \dot{\text { did }}$ hazle and dry up the ferlorn
drega and alime of Noah＇s deluge．D．Rogerg，Nsaman．
hazle ${ }^{3}$（hā＇zl），n．［Perhaps named from its color，くhazle1，hazcl．Cf．hasel－gebirgc，an im－ portant group in Austria．］In coal－mining，a tough mixture of sandstone and shale．Gresley． ［North．Eng．］
hazock（hā＇zolk），n．Same as haysuck．
hazy（hā＇zi），＂a．［＜haze $\left.{ }^{1}+-y^{1}.\right]$ 1．Opaque with liaze；obscured by light fog or smoke； dull；misty：used with reference to the state of the atmosphere，or to atmospheric effects， as in a picture：as，a hazy morning；a hazy landscape．
Iodeed the sky was，in general，zo clondy，and the wea－ ther so thick aod $k a z y$ ，that he had very little beneft ef
sue or moon．
Cook，Voyages，III．i． 4 ．

Like hidden peets lie the hazy streams．
T．B．Read，Indlan Summer．
2．Lacking distinctness；obscure；vague；con－ fused：applied to thought and expression ：as， a hazy reasoner；a hazy proposition．
IIe was as hazy abeut the Hypostatic Unfon ss are many laymen about the Prsgmatic Sanctien．

Scribner＇s Mag．，III． 739.
H．B．M．An abbreviation of His（or Her） Britannic Majesty．
H－branch（āch＇branch），n．A double－branch pipe or T－joint united with a four－way joint， used to connect two parallel pipes with a pipe at right an－ H． g ． ol ．
． hdkf．A commercial contrac－ tion of handkerchief．
H－drill（āch＇dril），$n$ ．A spe cial form of rock－drill having an end the section of which resembles the letter H．See cut under drill．
he ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$（hē），pron．and $n$. ；now only in the masc． nom．he，pass．his，obj．（dat．and acc．）him，pl． （from another source）nom．they，poss．their，obj． （dat．and acc．）them．［The pron．of the 3d per－ son，now commonly recognized only in the masc． sing．，the pl．being supplied by another word， and the associated fem．（pess．and obj．）her and the neut．it being commonly treated as sepa－ rate words；but orig．complete in all genders and cases，presenting a typical form，and re－ taining still the most numerous characteristics of the ancient pronominal inflection，and for that reason，and in order to explain its involved forms clearly，exhibited here with some full－ ness．The native and other Teut．forms are given in detail below in separate divisions；the typical form is the nom．sing．masc．he，く＇ME． he．$\langle\mathrm{AS} . h \bar{e}=$ OS．he，hi，hie $=$ OFries．hi $=$
MLG．he，LG．he，hei $=$ D．hij $=$ Goth．＂his （found only in the masc．dat．himma，acc．hina，


Branch．
neut．acc．lita）$=$ Scand．（with a suffixed de monstrative particle），Icel．hann＝Sw．Dan．han， he（Icel．hinn，Sw．Dan．himn，hin，that，the other） （for other Teut．forms，sec below）；Teut．＊h perhaps allied to L．hic $\left(<\sqrt{ }{ }^{*} h i+-c\right.$ ，$-c e$ ，a de－ monstrative suffix），this，this one，and to Gr． $\kappa \varepsilon i v o s, \dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \varepsilon \overline{v o s}$ ，that one，$\dot{\varepsilon} \kappa \varepsilon \bar{l}$ ，there．A different root，not fonnd in AS．and E．（being appar． merged at an early period in that of he），ap－ pears in OS．masc．gen．is，etc．，neut．nom．it （gen．is $)=0 H G$. MHG．G．mase．nom．er，OHG． MHG．neut．$c z$, G．es，it，$=$ Goth．masc．is（gen．is， dat．imma，acc．ina），fem，gen．izas，ete．，neut． ita（gen．is，etc．）$=$ L．is，fem．ea，neut．id，he， she，it，that，$=$ Skt．$i$ ，this，that：an Indo－Eur． demonstrative pronominal root appearing also in various inflectional and deriv．suffixes． From the same Teut．pronominal root＂hi are derived here ${ }^{1}$ ，hen ${ }^{2}$（obs．），hence，hethen ${ }^{2}$（obs．）， hither．The fem．and pl．forms of he began to fall away in the early part of the ME．period， being replaced in part by forms from other stems：sce she and they．The aspirate in he， her，him is commonly suppressed in ordinary pronunciation after an accented monosyllable or dissyllable，a suppression which prevails throughout in the case of it，orig．hit，but is not generally acknowledged in regard to the other forms except in intentional representa－ tions of colloquial or dialcetal speech，as，I told＇im so，see if＇$e$＇s in，take＇ em away，etc． In formal speech the aspirate is more care－ fully given．］I．personal pron．A personal pronoun of the third person，the form he be－ ing nominative singular masculine．It staods． in s nown or snother pronoun previously expreased，or by the situatlen．Therd net expreszed when polited out of Middle English with their Anclo－saxon originals and thefr cognates，sre here given sccording to gender and case，with quetations．lidiomatic naes applicable to sll orma are then treated without regard to case．
A．Masc．sing．（a）Nom．he．［Celloq．er dial also e，also
 $=$ Goth．＊his $(=$ lcel．$h a n n=$ Sw．Dsn．han $)$ ：see further In etym．above．］
Ac wel werth Pcuerte！Ier he may walke vnrobbed Among pileurs in pees，yf pactence hym telwe．

Piers Plowman（C），xiv． 1. Psil． sil．hlom that thinketh he atandeth take heed lest he If thou beest he－But， 0 ，how fallen！how changed Clothed with tranacendent brightoess，didst outahine Myrleds，though bright！Milton，P．L．，i． 8 He whe trem zonc to zone
Guides through the boundless axy thy certain flight．
（b）Poss．（gen．）his（hiz）．［Celloq．or dial．also is，＜ME． his，hys，is，ys，＜AS，his $=$ ofriea，his（ $=0 \mathrm{OS}$ ，etc．，is，from anether root：see etym．sbove）．］of him：now always merely posseasive，and preceding the noun，but origlnally
alzo uzed cbjectively alzo nsed objectively with certain verbs．${ }^{\text {of }}$ By a cenfusion of personal proncun，the auffix came in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuriea to be often written aeparately as his：as，Artaxersea his crown，etc．For thls use，Bee uuder $h_{i s}{ }^{2}$ ．For the nenter $h i i_{\text {，aee }} \mathrm{C}(b)$ ．
Nys hele nane in God his［Latin in deo ejus，Vulgate］．
He ．．．became is man．$\quad$ Havelok，1．2254．
When y thenke on Jesu blod that ran doun bi ys syde． Specimens of Lyric Poetry（ed．Wright），p． 8
That the alre hym－relf doth，by hus owene
That the alre hym－zelf doth，by hus owene will，
The sone for the ayres aynue sholde not be the werse．
（c）Obj．（dat．）him，［Collog．er dial，also im，$\langle\mathbf{M E}, \mathrm{him}$ ，
 im，em，LO．em＝OHG．imo，MHG．ime，im，G．ihm $=$ ferm，originally only dative，is also used as sccuative， having dizplsced the original torm for the sccusative． See（d）．For the neuter him，sce C（c）．
Deth delt him［dat．］a dent，and dref him［acc．］to the erthe． Piers Plowman（A），xil． 104.
Whosoever hath，to him shall be given．Mat．xiii． 12. They gave him to drink vinegar mingled with gall．
They had no such lawe，bnt they hsd another，that the King of Persia might doe what him liked．
，
The atory $I$ hed of him 18 literally true，and well knewn te be so in the country wherein the elrcnmatances were
transseted． ［For the proper objective him 18 often incorrectly nsed he in certain constructlons where a familiar sequence $I$ and
I cannot think of any character below the flatterer，ex－ Cepte coly Converscly，him is often nsed，colloquially，for he in the predcate：a8，it is）him；like it is me（a）Obj．（acc．）him．［A aubstitntien of the dative form him，or an accon．to him of the earlier lerm，ME．hin hine，$\langle$ AS．hine $=$ OFrtes．hini，hine（also him，hem）（ct． OS．ina $=$ OHG．ina，MHG．ine，O．in，G．ihn＝Goth．ina， from snother root ：see etym．shove）．］See（c）abeve．
he
A palmere he than mette
And lafre hine grette．
Kiny IIorn，L．1027．
Sore he longed hym for to se，snd he hym alse．
Merlin（E．E．T．S．），iil
B．Fem．sing．（a）Nem．he ho，hoo（now only dialectal， the form she of airerent orjgin，being used in literary Engish）．［E．dial．also ，a，ho，hue，（also zeo，zho，zoe，ze，theze forms afford－ ing a transtion to the use of scheo，scho，sche，she，whence
mod．．she，q．v．） hiu（for other Teut．Forms，Bee she）．］She．

The madden turned oyaln aoon，
the waye he［ghe］hadde er gon．
Lai le Freine（Weber＇s Metr．Rom．，I．）．
He［Msry］chaungede cher \＆selde hou schelde I gon with childe
Witheut felsuschupe of mon？
Joseph of $\Delta$ rimathie（E．E．T．S．） 1.83.
For hue ys fayne of thy felsuship，and for to be thy make ［mate］？

Piers Plowman（C），1v． 155 ．
（b）Poss．（gen．）her．［E．dial．also er；＜ 31 E ．her，hir， here，hire，hur，hure，ir，＜AS．hire，hyre $=0$ Frlea hiri $=$ ire，G．ihr $=$ Goth．$i z \delta s$ ，from another root：see etym． sbove）．］

Er ich wedde auche a wif，wo me by－tyde！
For hue ys freel of hure falth and fikel of hure speche． Piers Plowman（C），Iv． 158.
With more then admiration he admired
Her azure veias，her alabaster akin，
Her coral lips，her snow－white dimpled chin．
Shak．，Lacrece，1． 419.
（c）Obj．（dat．）her． ［E．dial．also er；〈ME，her，hir，hyr，
here，hire，hure，hur， $\mathrm{AS}$. hire，hyre $=\mathbf{O F r i e r}$ ．hiri $=\mathrm{D}$ ．
 haar（ct．OS．iru＝MLG．er，ir，LG．er $=$ OHG．iru，MHG．
ire，ir， 0 ．ihr $=$ Goth．$i z a$, from snother root：see etym． ire，ir，
above）．］
Gawein drough hym to the damesell，and asked hir of

## whena ahe was

Mamesell，and asked hir of
Merlin（E．E．T．S．），iii． 643. Glve me atrength
Not to tell her，never to let her knew． Tennyson，Enoch Arden． （d）Obj．（acc．）her．［E．dial．also or；＜ME．her，hir，hyr，
subatituted（as arso the masc．dat．for acc．） subatituted（as also the masc．dat．for acc．）for the orig．
scc．，MiE．heo，hi（alse hise，$h i z$, ，$i s$ ），$\langle$ AS．$h i e, h i=0$ Friea． hia（lor other Teut．forms，see she）．］

Anima ahe hatte［ls named］，ac Eouye hir hateth．
That thou hast her，it is not all my gricfl，
And yet it may be said 1 loved her dearly．
And yet it may be said 1 loved her dearly． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shakk．，Sennets，xiti．}\end{aligned}$
C．Neut．sing．（a）Nem．it．［E．dial，also hit（rather as s corrupt sapiration of the prevalent it than a survival of
the orig．Forn hit），early mod．E．also $y t$ ，$\langle$ IE．$t$ ，$y t$ ，et， hit，hyt，$\langle$ AS．hit，hyt $=$ OFries． hit $=$ D．het $\langle\mathrm{cl}$ ．OS．$i t=$ MLG．it，et，LG．et $=$ OHG．iz，ez，MHG．ez，G．es $=$ Geth Some of vs went to the lande to the vyllage，whiche ta right lytel worthe ；hit is vnder the Venysians，

Sir R．Guylforde，Pylgrymage，p． 10.
Wealth may be an excellent thing，for $i t$ means power， it means letaure，it means liberty．

Lowell，Harvard Anniversary．
（b）Poas．its，formerly his．［The poss，form its is firgt re－ corded in print in 1598．It is fermed frem it by the ad－ dition of the common posseazive（genttive）suffix -8 ，of nouna，the nem．and obj．form it being also used for a time in the possessive witheut a anffix．The aubstitution arose when the orig．nent．poas．his，which had the game
form as the masc．poss．$h i$ ，began te be regarded as masc． form as the masc．poss．his，began te be regarded as masc． enly，thua giving it，when used properly as neut．，the ap－
pearsuce of a personification．Earlier med．E．his，hys， ME． Mis，hys，＜AS．$h i$ is，in form like the masc．$h i s:$ see A（b）．］
of beaten work shall the candlestick be made：his shaft， and his branches，his bowls，his knops，and his flowera， shall be of the same．

It is tust so high as it is，and mooues with it owoe or－ gans．

Doe childe，goe to yt grandame，childe，
Giue grandame kingdome，snd it grandame will
due yt a plum，a cherry，and a flgge．
Shak．， K ．John（tollo 1623），i． 2
The hardest knlfe ill used doth loze his edge．
The censclons water saw its God and blushed．
Crashav，Epigram（trana．）（1834），
（c）Obj．（dat．）it．［Thls la a subatitution for the orig．him， the nom．snd acc．it being so frequent（by reason of the numerous diomatic uses of the werd gave way to the accusature，while in Enasc．and fem， ＜ME．hin，hym，＜AS．him，etc．，in forma like the masc．： see A（c）．］
We hane no lymea to labore with；vr lord we hit thonken，
Thou art icclined to sleep；＇tis a good dulaess，
）Obj．（acc．）it．［ $\langle$ ME．it，hit，et，＜AS．hit，etc．，in forms 11ke the nom．See（a）above．
He $\{$（God］is thre persoces departable；Ich proue hit by
mankynde．
Piers Plowman（C），xix．216．
But vnto him that brouhte $y t$ yee hit take
Whenne yee haue done．
${ }_{\text {Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p．}}$ ．
Ah，my liege Lord ！forgive it onto mee，
It ought against thine heneur i have tolde．
Spenser；Muiepotmos，1． 102
$[$ This neuter it is new generally treated ss a separate word，
having nany idiomatic uses ol ita ewn．
he
D．Masc．，feme，and neut．pl．［Obsolete or coiloquial（see
 hia（in other Teut，forms from a different root，repre－
sented by she）．They：displaced in medern English by they（which aee）

Alle beon he bithe
Tist to my song lythe．
King IIorn（E．E．T．S．h．I．I．
And nuste wat folk it was，to hem he sende hys sonde，
Res，other heo nolde non．
Tewsrd Mantribie ridden $h i$ ．
Sir Ferumbras（ed．Enlis），ii． 394.
（b）Poss．（gen．）her，heret．［New only dial．；＜ME．here， $=0$ ories，hiara．］Their：displaced in modern English by heir（which see，under they）．
Thenne cam Pllatus wilh muche peuple
o seo heu dountiliche Deth sholde do and deme here
beyer［of both of them］ryght．
Hiers Plowman（C），xxi． 36.
（c）Obj．（dat．）hemt，emt，＇em．［Common in early mod．E．， in which it came to be regarded as a centr．of the equiv． them，and was therefore in the 17 th century often printed ＇hem，＇em；in present use oniy celioq．，written＇em（see $=0$ Fries．hiam，hinn，hinimen，etc．（eł．Goth．im，from an－ other root：aee etym．above）．］Them．See they．
And［he］precheth to the poeple seynt Peules wordos，
And with gisdde wilie doth hem gode．
Thst ys zow，do ze the sal that men de

MS．Rawl．Poet．145．（Hallivell．）
（d）Obj．（gcc．）hemt，emt，＇em．［＜ME．hem，hom，etc．；
a substitution for the orig．$h e$, hi，etc．（same form as the a substitution for the orig．he，$h i$ ，etc．（same form as the nom．），the dative having displaced the accusative here as
in the singular（sea A（d）．See（c）above．］Them．See they．

## He could coln or counterfeit

New words，with little or no wit；；${ }^{\text {a }}$ ，
And when with hasty nolse he apoke em， The Ignorant for current took eien．

S．Butler，Hudibras，1．1．113． His frlends－as Angeis I recelved＇em，
His foes－the Devil had suborn＇d＇em， Tennyson，Queen Mary，i．5． In early use sud in modern diajectaj speech he is often found with retcrence to inanimate objects where present due to the agreement required by the grammatical gen． der；in modern use it is due rather to personitication or to mere mixture．An actual change of hit or it to he is not to be supposed．
From South to North he［England］ys long eigte hondred
Rob，of Gloucestar， m ． 2 ． A staffe of slxe verses is vcry pleasant to the esre，，snd taves，whlch maketli him more commonly the ine ued Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poeste，p． 55 ． The possessive msy be used withont a noun following， elr use，sn sdditional genitive suftix -8 ，as in his，namely，
hers．

This was his desir sud hire also．
Chavicer，Miller＇s Tale，1． 221.
And what his fortune wanted，hers could mend．
A thing always becomes his at last who says it best，sud thus makes it his own．

解l，Among my Books，1st ser．，p． 41
For the reflexive and emphatic form of he，see himself．
II．demonstr．pron．This one；that one．
Msnye a msn that msy nat stonde a pui，
It likyth him st wrastelyng for to he，
And demen yit，wher［whether］he do bet or he．
II．n．1．A male person；a man eorrela tive to she，a woman．［Now only humorous．］ Here I stsnd to snswer thee，
proudest of thy sort．
Or any he the proudest of thy sort
Shak．， 3 Hen．V1．，il． 2.
One that dares step as far to gsin my freedom
As any he that breathes．
Fletcher，Double Marrisge，i． 1.
2．A male animal；a beast，bird，or fish of the male sex：correlative to she，a female animal． Hence much used sttributively or as an sdjective prefix， preflxed supplying the plsce in English of the distinctive suffixes common in other tongues and used to some extent in Adgio－Saxen（compare fox，fixen，vixen）：ss，a he－hear， he－cat，he－goat，correlative to she－bear，etc．The use occurs first In Middle Engilsh，when theregular suffixes of gender， distinct iu Anglo－Saxon，fell away or became confused．
These prefixes are sometlmes also used contemptuously with reference to persons．
They have many hee and shes－Saints，in great venera－ They have many hee and shes－Saint
tlon，with long legends of their liues．

Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 444.
All the he and 8 he scoundreis of the capital，writhed nd twisted together，rush hy you．
Thackray，Paris Sketch Book，

Some Fashionable ［French Novels．
he ${ }^{2}$（hē），interj．A sound made in calling，
laughing，etc．：as，He！hel an archers＇word laughing，etc．：as，$H e$ ！hef an archers＇word of call．
head（hed），$n$ ．and $a$ ．［The spelling ea indicates the orig．long vowel；early mod．E．also heed， hed；＜ME．hed（i．©．，hēd），hede，heed，contr．of carlier heved，hevid，heaved，haved，く AS．heafod （gen．heafdes），the head（lit．and fig．），＝OS． höbhid $=$ OFries．hüred，häfd，hād＝D．hoofd $=$ MLG．hōvet，LG．hövet，hoofd＝OHG．houbit， MHG．houbet，houpt，also höubet，G．haupt（dial． haid，häd，heed，after LG．）＝Icel．höfudh＝ Sw．huftud $=$ Dan．hoved $=$ Goth．haubith，the head（prob．connected with AS．hüfe，ME． houve，howe，Sc．how，a hood，＝MLG．LG． huve $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．hūba，MHG．hūbe，G．haube，a cap，coif，hood，$=$ Icel．$h \bar{u} f a=$ Dan．$h u e=$ Sw． hufva，a cap，hood，bonnet）；prob．＝L．căput， head（ $>$ ult．E．ehief，capitall，eape ${ }^{2}$ ，etc．）．The Gr．кє申a $\lambda$ y，the head，agrees with the rare and poet．AS．hafala，hafela，also written heafela， heafola，the head；but this is appar．not con－ nected with heáfod，head：cf．Skt．kapāla，a cup，the skull．］I．n．1．The upper part or division of the human body，consisting of the more or less rounded skull and its integuments and contents，the organs of sight，hearing， taste，etc．，with the mouth and its parts，and joined to the trunk by the neck；in an extended sense，the corresponding part of any animal＇s body；the front，fore，or top part or oral end of an animal，in any way distinguished from the rest of the body，as by being borne upon a neck；the end opposite the tail．In all verte－ brates except the isncelets，which hsva no skuii er brain， crostaceans，the head is ant anterior partol the body in some way distlngnished from the thorax，aa by the coalescence of a number of the primitively distinct somites of the body into oue segment，and the conversion of the append ages of these confluent somittes lito mouth－parts and organs of special sense；though the out ward separatien between head sid thorax is often obscire or nuil．（See cephalothorax．） In the grest group of worms，or suart hropodous soneloid animala，the head is sinuply the oral as opposed to the is frequentiy recogolzable by its mouth，tentacies，etc． but in many there is ne auch distinction，these being called in censequence acephalous or headless．Still lower in the acsie，the term head can be applied only，if at all the orat end of sn animai．（See cranium and skull．） In certain Vermes the hesd is the whole mature indi－ vidual excepting its generstlve buds，joints，or strobila： at the head of a tapeworm．
Hou longe sselle hor luther［lither］heued above hor
ssoldren be？
Rob．of Gloucester，li． 126 ．
Both wife and barnes opon him fell
And lay opon the cors criand，
Holy hood（E．E．T．S．）p．71．
There was wont to ben the heed of scynt John Bap－ tlst，enclosed in the Wrlle

Mandeville，Traveis，p． 207
It wss one of those heads which Guido hsa often painted

## mild，pale，penetrating

## Ster

2．Mental faculty regarded as seated in the head；intelligence；understanding；will or res－ olution；inclination；mind．
For what thorw werre and wrake and wycked hyfdes， May ne preiour pees make in no place，hit semeth．
Piers Plownan（C），xviii． 85.

Would Chloe know if you＇re alive or desd？
She bids her footman put it in her head．
Pope，Moral Essaya，1i． 178.
When in ordinary discourse we say a man has s fine head，a long head，or a good head，we express ourgelves metsphericaliy，and speak in relstion to his understand－
Of this slege M．Vioilet－ie－Duc gives a iong and mioute account，which the visitor whe has a head for such things msy follow，with the brochure in hand，on the fortifica－
tions themselves．
H．James，Jr．，Littla Tour，p． 149 ． 3．An individual animal or person；especial－ ly，an animal or a person considered as merely one of a number：as，to charge so much a head． ［In this use after a number the plural is head．］ A company of giddy heads wili take upon them to define
hew many shall be saved．Burton，Anst．of Mrel．，p． 626 ． Thirty thoussnd head of swine．

Addison．
The red deer，which toward the begiuning of this cen－ tury amounted to about five hundred head．

Gilbert White，Nst．Hist．of Seiborne，vi
4．One who has the first rank or place，and to whom others are subordinate；a principal per－ son；a leader；a chief：as，the head of an army； the head of a sect or party．
Sitthen ich am zoure alre hefd［the head of you ali］ich
am zoure alre hele．Pier＇s Plowman（C），xxii． 473. The husband is the head of the wlfe，even as ctirist is the head of the chnrch． The Master of the College，or＂Head of the House，＂is a D．D．，who has been a Fellow．Hels the supreme ruier withln the college walls．

C．A．Bristed，Engilish University，p． 31. 5．A conspicnons external covering or prom－ inence on the head．（a）The covering of hair：as，a
head

## I will bring dewn new heads for my aistera．

## Sails with lappet－head and mincing airs <br> Duly at chink of beli to morning pray＇r．

（c）The antlers of a deer． But，air，I sssure ye，it was a buck of the first head that
6．A part of a thing regarded as in some de－ gree resembling the human head in position， form，or importance．（a）The top，especisily when distingulshed fome way from the rest of the thing：as， the head of a pin，of a apear，of a nail，of a mast

He hied him to the head of the house，
To the house tep of Fyvie
Andrew Lammie（Child＇s Ballads，II．196）．
As much 88 the full moon doth［overshine］the cinders of the element，which show like pins＇heads to her．
Shak．， 2 Hen．IV．，iv． 3.
（b）The top or upper part of a plant the leaves of which ferm a single more or iess compact mass：as，a head of grsin or lettuce．
The wheat and barley which they sowed last winter are already in full head．

B．Taylor，Lands of the Saracen，p． 49. （c）In bot，a mere or less giobuiar ciuster of sessile or neariy bessile flowers cenlripetal in development，as in the plane－tree，button－bush，clover，etc．By the aherten－ ing of the rsys the umbel becomes a head，as in Erygium， Sanictla，etc．In the Compositee the flowera are always ical，flat，or even concave receptscie．Oray calia such a head the anthodium，from the reaemblance of the whole hesd to a slngle flower．In the Characees Sachs sppliea the term head（koppchen）to a peculiar hyaline cell altu－ ated at the central end of each of the eight manubria．S head－cell，snd cut under anthoclinium．（d）The maln peint or part；that which constitutes the most conspicueua or mest fimportant feature．

True，I hsve married her ；
The very head and front of my offending （e）The fore part ；hence，the foremost piace ；the most prominent or honorable position：as，the head of a ship processlon，of a column of troops or of a class；the hcad of the table；the head of a profession．
After 7 mlles riding，passing thre＇a wood heretofore the Falisci． Where Mtsegregor sits，there is the head of the table．
Gorizla hss been Per ages the head of a principslity．
．A．Freemar，Venice p． 9
（f）That end of a thing which is regarded as the upper
end：as the head of a bed；the head of a street
At the tothcr hede of the halle was，hegh vppolofte，
A wonderfull werke weghes to behelde．
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 1672
He put his hand at her hed head，
nd there he found a gude grey horn．
Leesome Brand Childs Balsds，
The sheets thus produced receive thelr firat fold（in the heads）in the directlon of the axis of the cyilnders which carry them；the second fold（down the＂back＂）is given
hy a bar．
Ure，Dict．，IV． 682. （g）Of a barrel or the like，either end when closed；hence， the materisi with which either end is closed：as，to knock out hoth hecads of a cask．（h）That which rises to the top， as the froth on a pot of beet．
1 add to the residual partially purified goods a ley of mod sosp）and bins curd Watt，Soap－making， 73.
ing，p． 73
（i）That part of an abscess or a heil where it breaka or seems ijkeyy te hreak：olten used flguratively．（j）The
principsl source，or one of the sources，as of a atream；the remotest point from the mouth or opening into a sea or iake，as of a creek，bay，or gulf；a source or spring in general．

The mystery of your loDeliness，and find
Your salt tears＇head．Shak．，Ali＇s Weil，i．3．
Those bless＇d flowers that dwell
At the rough stream＇a calm head，thrive and do well．
Donne，Satires（ed．1819）．
Whence shouid this flood of passion，trow，take head，
（k）The accumulation of oil in oil－tubea when the pumps are jdte．（l）A reliquery in the shape of a human bead． See chef，3．（ $m$ ）A headland or promentory，as in the names Gay Head，Flamborough Head．
Our overplus of ahlpping will we barn
And，with the rest full－mann＇d，from the head of Actlum Beat the approaching Cesar．Shak．，A．and C．，iii． 7.
At a head of lsnd a little short they behesded two sa－
Winthrop，Hist．New England，I． 278. （ $n$ ）A special part of analogy with the human head，aa the upper or stecl part of an anvil；the riser，aprue，or sullage－plece of a casting； the obverse of a coin；the capital of a column；the atriking parte as distlacuish from the cion to menelve，and the of a lathe；the lathe－stock in which is the live spindte， as distinguished from the tail－stock，which contalns the dead spindle；the top edge of a book；the top of a door， etc．（o）A bundile of flax measuring probbbly 2 feet in of hemp weiglghing a few peunds．In Dorsetshire a head ward I．callell Tractatus de ponderibus et mensuris，a head of linen is 10 yards：＂Cheer de fustiano constat ex tre－ ding：（1）The caput findenis ex decem ulnis．＂（ $p$ ）In qrhal．

## head

the aquare end cut off from the main piece, and aeparately white horse, junk, and case, an of a sperm-whale, or the whalebone and some blubber of a baleen-whaie. (q) Io tortoise-shell manuf, the larger plates, taken collectivaly of the upper silell of ( $r$ ) Io omusical notation, the principal part of a note - that is, that part which indicates by its poaition on the staff the pitch of the tone: as, $=$ Heads are either open, as in aemibreves and minimas, or golid, as in crotchets quavera, etc. $(s)$ In various stringed musical instruments of the instrument above the neck where the tuning-pegs are inserted. It is usually carved ornamentally, eqpec ( $t$ In musical inatruments of the drum family, the atretched membrane covering one or both of the ends, by atriking which the tone is produced. The tension on he hear and thus the pitch of the tone are goverued by a ring around the edge, which may be raised or lowered, refaxio 7. In hydros., the height of water above a given level, as in a pond or reservoir, considered as a measure of its quantity or force of fall: also reckoned in terms of the pressure of the water per square inch at the given level: as, a reservoir with forty feet head of water. See fall.
A mill driven by a fall of water, whose virtual head is
8. In pneumatics, the difference of pressure on a unit of base existing between two fluid columns of different densities communicating at their bases: estimated as the height of a column of the denser fluid whose pressure on a unit of its base is equal to the difference: as, the head which determines the velocity of flow in a chimney.-9. In steam- and gasengin., the pressure of a confined volume of steam or gas upon a unit of the interior surface of a confining vessel, estimated in terms either of weight or of the height of a column of water or mercury which would exert the same pressure upon a unit area of its base: as, a full head of steam.-10. A culmination or crisis; height; force; strength; pitch. Compare def. 6 (i).

Foul sin, gathering head,
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1.
Now does my project gather to a head.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.
The indiaposition which has long hung upon me is at last grown to such a head that it must quickly make an end of me, or of itseif.
11. Power; armed force.

And 'tia no littie reason bids us speed,
To save our heada by raiaing of a head
Shak., 1 Hen. 1 V., 1. 3.
Before I drew this gailaat head of war,
Aod cull'd these flery spirita from the world Shak., K. John, v. 2 Ten thousand Cornish,
Orudging to pay your subaidies, have gather'd
A head. Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i.

## Gin we meet a' together in a head the morn, <br> We'll be merry men

Fray of Suport (Child's Ballada, VI. 117).
12. A chief point or subject; one of a number of successive topies of discourse, or a summary thereof: as, the 7eads of a discourse or treatise. If I would study the Cannon. Law as it is used in Engiand, 1 muat study the Heads here in nae.

Table-Talk, p. 31.
The whoie circle of traveliers may be reduced to the foliowing heade. Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 13. I shall say no more on thia head, where wishes are so
Warren as mine.
Walpole, Letters, II. 420. 13. A printed or written title; a heading. In printing a ehapter-head is the word chapter with its number in large type; a running head, the tite of a the pages; a side-head, a title inserted in the firat iine of a paragraph (as, for example, the title-words in this dictionary); a sub. head, a second titie following the main one, or the title of a minor division of a chapter or other general division. 14. In coal-mining: (a) A level or road driven into the solid coal for proving or working a mine. (b) The part of a face or breast nearest the roof. See heading, 10.-15. In angling, a feather or herl wound closely on the body of an artificial fly, both for ornament and to hide the butt-end of the wing where it is clipped off. - Accollé heads, affronté heads. See the adjectives. cornute head, discoid head. See the qualifying words. head, the head which reckoned statically would account
for the preasure of a moviag fluid. It ja generally less than the actual head. - Exserted head, See exserted. For my head. See for.-Hand over head. See hand. was dragged head anl shoulders into the controversy.
They bring in every figure of speech, head and shoul-
Felton. (b) By the height of the head and shoulders; hence, by a
great deal ; by much; by far; greatly: as, he ia head and

2749

## head

river; the head man of a village; a head workmau.

It's the head court of them all,
For in it rides the Queen.
there comes in the stout head wat B
tray of hot vianda. ${ }_{\text {T. }}$ Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.
The head man of Karagui, a tali oid man whose iong aran was dyed with henna to the colour of a fox'a back,
O'Donovan, Merv, xi
2. Coming from in front; bearing toward the head, as of a ship: as, a head wind; a head sea.
We had a head wind and rough aea.
B. Taylor, Lande of the Saracen, p. 18.
[In many instances usage varies between writing head separately as an adjective and joining it by a hyphen wh a noun to make a compound.]
Head boy, in Engiand, the senior pupil in a public school
or other grammar-school; the captain of the school.
A auperannuated head-boy, whose mathematicai proflciency had put more than one bepuzzied usher to the blush. $1 /$ rs. Gore, Two Aristocracies, L. 2. Almost every gentleman who does me the honour to hear me will remember that. . the person to whom he has looked ag win the was the always his [Stcele's] head-boy.
always his [stele ${ }^{2}$ Thackeray, Eng. Humourists, Steele.
Head center. See eenterl, 10.-Head reach. See reach. - Head warched bridge.
head (hed), v. [< ME. heden, heveden, behead, more commonly beheden: see behead. In other uses the verb is modern; from the noun.] I. trans. 1. To take off the head of; behead; decapitate: now rare or obsolete, except with ref erence to plants, fish, etc.: as, to head back a tree (that is, to prune it at the top, so as to promote lateral instead of upward growth); to head thistles; to head a fish.
A bowt ij myle from Rama ys the Towne of Lydia, wher Seynt George Torfington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

If you head and hang ali that offend that way. ii. 1.
In heading down a young tree, we cut away one-ihird or ne-half of the length of the stem.
P. Barry, Fruit Garden, p. 103.
2. To be or put one's self at the head of; lead; direct; act as leader of.
Nor is what has been said of princes less true of ail other governours, from him that heads an army to inm that is master of a family.

And see the Soidier plead the Monarch's Right,
Heading his Troops, and forcmost in the Fright. Piesented to the King.
3. To form a head to ; fit or furnish with a head: as, to head a nail or a cask.

And I will eat these broths with apoons of amber,
Headed with diamond and carbuncie.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Their arrowes are made some of straight young sprigs, which they head with bone, zome 2 or 3 ynches long.
Capt. John Smith, Wurks, 132.

The viewless arrows of his thoughts were headed
And wing'd with llame.
4. To make a beginning for; begin: as, to head a subscription-list.

Heaven heads the count of crimes
with that wild oath. 5. To go in front of, so as to keep back or from advancing; get in front of: as, to head a drove of cattle.
One of the outriders had succeeded in heading the equi-
 6. To turn or direct in advancing; give a forward direction to: as, to head a boat toward the shore- - To oppose, check, or restrain: as, the wind heuds the ship (that is, the wind has so chbuged that the ship can no longer go on her course).-8. To go round the head or source of.
They ... headed a great creake, \& oo ieft the sands, \& turned an other way into ye woods. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 81.
It is shorter to cross a stream than to head it.
To moor head and stern. See moor:-To one's headt, Revile him to to head.

Jer. Taylor.
To turn head, to turn one's head. See turn. - To win by a head, in horse-racing, 10 reach the winning-post the one's own headt. Same as of one's own head.
This year Mr. Allerton brought over a yonge man for a minister to $y^{e}$ people hear, wheather upon his oume head

Bradford, Piymouth Plantstion, p. 243
Let no man, upon his own head, reprove the religion that
is eatabl Virtual head, the pressure at any point of a liquid diproduct of its density into the acceleration of gravity. = Syn. 4. Commander, Leader, etc. See ehief.
II. a. 1. Being at the head; first or foreII. a. 1. Being at the head; irst or fore-
uxley, Lay Sermens, p. 11.
To head off. (a) To atop the progress of hy getting in front: as, to head off a running horse. (b) To prevent by
II intrans. 1. To come to or form a head, literally or figuratively.

Check
Your appetite and passionsto our daughter, if,
Barklon, The Fawne, i1. 1.
No partiai favor dropped the rain:-
Alike the righteous and profane
Rejoiced above their heading grain. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Whitier, Trinitas. }\end{aligned}$
2. To originate; spring; have its head or source, as a river. - 3. To direct one's motiou; also,

## head

to have direction in a course; tend: as, how does the ship heally
About the center of the bay lies Harbor Island. We 4. To go head foremost; drive at something with the head, or head-and-head: used especially in whaling
-head. A variaut of -hood.
headache (hed 'āk), n. [Formerly head-ach, head-ake, hedake, hedaehe, $\langle$ ME. hedake, heavedeehe, < AS. heáfodece, < heáfod, head, + ece, ache: see achel.] 1. A pain in the cranial part of the head, apparently somewhat deep-seated as compared with the sensation produced by a superficial irritation of the scalp. Apart from traums, classifled may be produced ins The followiog groups may bs distiagulahcd: (a) Headsches depending on sbnormal states of the blood, ss in snemis; or when waste products accumulate fo the biood through the inefficlency of ths excretory organs, as in Bright's diseass; or when the fungs, through pulmonary or cardisc 1auit or the closeness of rooms, fail to replace carbon dioxid with oxygen snd to remove ths other impurities which they shouid remove; poisoning; or when thers is sibsorption of poisons formed in the alimeatary tract (as in constipstion), or unusual fermeatative processes go on in thst tract; or when poisons are formed in the biood or solid tissues, ss in zymotic diseases or in Iithemic states, (b) Headsches dependent ou exhaustion, such as those rom overwork or excess of any kind, forming s part of \& generai neurastlenia, or after epireptic attscks. Hystericai headaches insy perhsps bs inciuded hers. (c) Headaches dependent on peripheral pharynx, from the sexuai spparatus, or from eye-strain incident to errora in refraction or inaufficiencies of the muscles moving the eyeball. Some oil these heiong doubtless quite as properiy to the preceding class, (d) Headaches dependent on hyperemis or ischemis of the brain snd Its envelops. The effect of change of posture on the intensity of most hesdaches seems to indicste that conin the head. But this class is ons of uncertain limits (e) Hesdsches from overheating, as from exposura to the sun The headachs of zynotic fevers seems to be due in part to the fever (pyrexis). ( $f$ ) Megrim. ( $g$ ) IIesdaches from gross lesions, as tumor, meningitis, or hemorrhage.
which corn-poppy, Papazer Rhocas, the odor of wain is sald to cause headache. Also called wead-wark. [Eng.]-Blind-headache, a headache in which thers is hyperesthesia of the retina of the eye, or -Slock-headache, suy headsche sccompanied with nau-
headache-tree (hed'āk-trē), $n$. A verbenaceous shrub, Premna integrifolia, native of the East Indies and Madagascar, the leaves of which have astringent properties and are used as a remedy for headache. The root is also said to
headache-weed (hed'āk-wēd), n. In Jamaica, a dicotyledonous monochlamydeons shrub, order Chloranthacea.
headachy (hed'ā-ki), a. [< headache.$+ y^{I}$.]解g pain in the

Next morning he awoke headachysod feverish. Farrar.
Mr. Lewes is constantiy ailing, like a delicste headachy
George Eliot, in Cross, II. xii.
head-and-head (hed'and-hed'), adv. Head on;
head to head: a whale ers' term.
head-band (hed'band), n. 1. A fillet; a band for the head.
The bonnets, and ths ornsments of the legs, and the
headbands.
2. In printing: (a) A thin slip of iron on the tympan of a printing-press. (b) A band of decoration, usually engraved, at the head of a chapter or at the top of a page. When made, as was usuaf in the eighteenth century, of s combination or 3. In bookbinding, a sewed cord placed at the head and tail of the inner back of a well-bound book as a decoration and to make the inner back as long as the outer. A worked hesd band ia made by the book-sewer when sewing the book with thread and needie. The ordinary head-hand is s cord of bright colored silk sttached to the inner back.
head-band (hed'band), v.t. [< head-band, n.]
To attach a head-band to (the inuer back of a book) in the process of binding.
After headbanding the book should receive s hollow
head-bay (hed'bā), n. The water-space immediately above the lock in a canal.
head-betony (hed'bet" $\overline{0}-n i$ ), $n$. A plant, Pedicularis Canadensis, better kuown as the woodbetony or lousewort.
head-block (hed'blok), n. 1. In a saw-mill, the device which supports or holds the log and carries it to the saw; specifically, the forward carriage, on which the head of the $\log$ rests.-
2. A block of wood placed under the upper
ring of the fifth wheel of a carriage, and connected with the spring and the perches.- Headblock plate, sn irou on which the hesd-biock of s yehicie or two profecting pistes, to which the perch-bars are stheadboard (hed'bōrd) n. 1. A board forming or placed at the head of anything, as of a cart, a grave, etc.; especially, the board which forms the head of a bedstead.
Ths upper rooms were all supplied with beds, oae of which displayed remsrksble portraits of the Crown Prince of Denmark and his spouse upon the head-boara
B. Taylor, Northera Travel, p. 388
2. pl. Naut., the berthing or close boarding between the head-rails.
headboom (hed'böm), n. A jib-boom or a fly-ing-jib boom.
headborough, headborrow (hed'bur " $\overline{\text { o }}$ ), $n$. (ML ME. heedborow, hedborve, lit. head-pledge (ML. plegius capitalis), く heed, head, + borow, <AS. borh, a pledge, security, surety: see borrow ${ }^{\text {I }}$.] In England, formerly, the head of a borough; the chief of a frank-pledge, tithing, or decennary. His duties were similar to those of the offlo cers now cisiled petty constables. See constable, 2 . Called in some counties borsholder (that is, borough's elder), and sometimes tithing-man.
Each borough [oi Attics]. . had its demarchus, like head-boundt, $a$. Turbaned.

A vallant gentleman, a nobie Dane
As e'er the country bred, endsnger'd now
By fresh suppiy or head-bound infiders.
head-case (hed'kās), $n$. In entom., that par 1. the integument of a pupa that covers the head. head-cell (hed'sel), $n$. In bot., the small roundish hyaline cell borne upon each of the eight manubria in the antheridium of the Characere. Also called eapitulum.
head-chair (hed'chãr), $n$. A chair with a high back, made to suppert the head in a convenient position.
headcheese (hed'chēz'), n. In eookery, por-
tions of the head and feet of swine cut into fine pieces, seasoned, and, after being boiled, pressed into the form of a cheese. Also called brawn.
head-chute (hed'shőt), $n$. A canvas tube or pipe leading from a ship's head down to the water's edge, for the purpose of conveying refuse matter overboard.
head-cloth (hed'klôth), n. 1. A canvas screen for the head of a ship.-2. A piece of stuff, broader than a fillet, used to cover the head Wholly or in part, or to wind around a cap. Compare turban.
What's here? all sorts of dresses painted to the life; ha! ha! ha! head-cloaths to shorten the face, favourites to
raise the forehes d.
Mrs. Centliver, Platonic Lady, ifi. 1 .
3. In upholstery, that one of the bed-curtains which hangs behind the head of the bed from the tester.

## head-coal (hed'kōl), n. The upper part of a

 seam of coal so thick that it has to be worked in two or more lifts or heads. [Eng.]head-court (hed'kōrt), n. A court, of which there were formerly three in the year, at which all the freeholders who owed suit and presence Were fined in default of attendance. The hesdcourts were afterward reduced to one, snd by the act of
20 George II. fines for non-attendsncs were abolished. Michaelmas head-court, in Scotland, the annual meeting of the freeholdera sad commissiovers of supply of s head-cracker (hed'krak"ėr), spade.

## head-cringle

(hed'kring"gl),
head-dress
head-dress
A covering $n$. decoration for the head, as a hat, cap, coif, veil, or any arrangement of the hair with or without such a covering.
A lady's head-dress-a most airy
sort of biue and silver turbse, with a
pinme.
side.
C. Bronte, villette,
C. Bronter, Villette

## A+ren

## 

hea ble.

You mast not be so head-hung: why dost peep
Under thy ciosk as thou didst fear a serjeant? Shirley, Love in a Maze, iv. 2.
head-hunter (hed'hun"tèr), n. A savage who practises head-hunting.
head-hunting (hed'hun "ting), $n$. Among certain savage tribes, the practice of making incursions for the purpose of procuring human heads as trophies or for use in religious ceremonies.
Head -hunting fa not so much a religious ceremony among the Pskatans, Borneo, as merely to show their bravery and manfiness.
St. John, quoted in spencer's Prin. of Sociol., $\$ 350$. ing, that part of the winding-machinery which is attached to the head-frame, and of which the most important part is formed by the sheaves or pulleys over which the hoisting-rope passes. head-guide (hed'gid), n. See guidel.
head-house (hed'hous), $n$. In coal-mining, the house or structure in which the head-frame stands, and by which it is protected and shielddrom the weather.
ead-hung $\dagger$ (hed'hung), $a$. Despondent; hum-

Are ws to bclievs that the Morlacchi used the turbsa as
their head-dress before the Ottomsn csme? E. A. Freeman,

Butterfly head-drese s head iress worn conterfisy head-dress, s head-dress worn sbout 1475 , probshly supported by a light wire frame. See cut in preceding column.
head-earing (hed'ēr ${ }^{\prime}$ ing), $n$. See earingl.
headed (hed'ed), p.a. Furnished with a head; capitate; having a top: used chiefly in composition: as, long-headed; thick-headed.
The Atticas Poets did call him [Pericies] Schinocephslos, as much ss to ssy, headed liks an onton.

North, tr. of 1lutarch, p. 133.

## "He's headed like a buck," she ssid,

Queen Eleanor's Confession (Child'a Balisds, VI. 210). There musing sat the hoary-headed Earl.
header (hed'êr) 1 One who or that emoves the head from something; beheads or head rom something; one who ain or decapitates: obsolete except in certain special uses. (a) One who heads fish in the operaHow of dressing them. (b) The knife used in the operation of hesding fish. (c) A form of reaping-mschine which cuts off and gathera only the heads of the grain. (d) An seed.
2. One who places a head on something, as on a nail or a pin ; specifically, a cooper who puts in the heads of casks.-3. One who or that which stands at the head of something, as one who leads a mob or party.-4. In nasonry: (a) A heary stone extending over the thickness of a wall. (b) A brick laid lengthwise across the thickness of a wall and acting as a bond. See cut under inbond.-5. A plungeor dive head foremost, as into the water, or, involuntarily, from a horse or a bicycle.
whe time to go down sad bathe; Ill get my header some 6. One who dives head foremost. [Rare.]

There thay bathed, of courae, and Arthur, the Glory of headers,
edges with Hope, he twenty feet, he thirty.
Clough, Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich, ifi.
7. In the manufacture of needles, a person whose duty it is to turn the needles all one way, preparatory to drilling.-8. A sod, brick, or stone placed with the end toward the interior in luilding revetments.-9. A ship's mate or other officer in charge of a whale-boat; a boat-header.
head-fast (hed'fast), n. Naut, a rope at the bows of a ship, used to fasten it to a wharf or other object.
The Ships ride here so close, as it were, keeping up one another with their Head.fasts on shore

Defoe, Tour through Grest Britain, I. 64.
head-fish (hed'fish), u. A sunfish of the family Molide.
head-frame (hed'främ), n. In mining, the structure erected over the shaft to support the head-gear. Called in.England gallows-frame. headful (hed'fül), $n$. [<head +-ful. $]$ As much as the head can hold.
III undertake, with s handful of sllver, to buy s headful
Ford, "Mis Pity, i. 2.
head-gate (hed'gāt), n. 1. The up-stream gate
of a canal-lock.-2. Any water- or flood-gate of a race or sluice.
head-gear (hed'gēr), n. 1. Any covering for the head, as a hat, or an ornament for the head; a head-dress.-2. All the parts of a harness about the head, as the head-stall, bits, ete.-3. In min-

## headily

headily（hed＇i－li），ade．［＜ME．herlyliche；
heady $\left.+7 y^{2}.\right]$ Iu a heady or rash manner； hastily；rashly．
Antor liasted hym to kynge Carades，and met hym so atclen heede shewed thourgh his shuldre

Merlin（E．
Hed they not been headily carried on ty ．．h 1.11. prejudice，they would never have passed this rash sen－
Tillotson，xii．135．（Latham．）
headiness（hed＇i－nes），$n$ ．The condition or quality of being heady，in any sense of that word．
As for thetr headiness，see whether they be not prone， d，snd run headiong into all mischief．

Tyndale，Ans．te Sir T．More，etc．（Parker Soc．，1850），
heading（hed＇ing），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of head，$v_{0}$ ］ 1．The act or process of providing with a head： as，the heading of a pin or of a barrel．－2．That which stands at the head；especially，a title；a caption：as，the heading of a paper．－3．Mate－ rial to form a head，as timber for forming the heads of casks．－4．The foam on liquor．－5．A preparation of equal parts of alum and green vitriol，used in brewing．－6．In dressmaking： （a）The upper edge of a flounce or ruffle which projects above the line stitched on the dress， etc．（b）Any narrow braid or trimming placed at the head of a flounce，ruffle，fringe，or other trimming．－7．In lace－making，the edge of the lace on the side sewed to the dress，whether as a part of the design or in the form of a sepa－ rate braid．－8．In fireworks，the particular de－ vice of a rocket，especially when used as a sig－ nal：as，a star－heading．－9．A driftway or pas－ sage excavated in the line of an intended tun－ nel，forming a gullet in which the men work．－ 10．In coal－mining：（a）In England，often used as synonymous with head．（b）In Pennsylva－ nia，a cross－heading，a continuous passage for air，or for use as a manway；the place where work is being done in driving any horizontal passage．Pern．Geol．Surv．Gloss．－11．pl．In placer－mining，the mass of gravel above the head of the sluice．－12．In brickwork，a row or course of headers；a heading－course．-13 ． head－mold．－14 Homespun cloth C．Hallock． ［Southern U．S．］－15．See the extract． Tan－liquer Is then rnn into the vst，and when the inter－
atices sre filled，the whole is crowned with a layer of bark， which tanners call a heading．

C．T．Davis，Lesther，p． 360. heading－chisel（hed＇ing－chiz＂el），n．A chisel for cutting down the head of a mortise．E．H． Knight．
heading－circler（hed＇ing－sèr＂klerr），n．A ma－ chine for cutting and dressing the pieces used to form the head of a cask．The stuff is clamped between two disks，shaped by a saw， and finally dressed by revolving cutters．
heading－course（hed＇ing－kōrs），$n$ ．In masonry， a course which consists entirely of headers，or of stones or bricks laid lengthwise across the thickness of the wall．See English bond，under bond ${ }^{1}$ ．
heading－hillt，$n$ ．A place of execution by be－ heading．

Huntly＇s gallant stalwart sen
Wis heidit on thl heidin hill．
Battle of Corichie（Child＇s Ballads，VII．214）． They brought him to the heading－hill，

Young Waters（Child＇s Ballads，1II．304）．
heading－joint（hed＇ing－joint），$n$ ．1．In arch．， a joint between two or more boards made at right angles to the fibers．－2．In masonry，a joint between two voussoirs in the same course． E．II．Knight．
heading－knife（hed＇ing－nif），$n$ ．A knife used for heading．（a）A knite used by coopers In msking the formsking holes too large to be msde hy a puic used curriers＇scraping－knffe．（d）A fishermen＇s knife for cut－ ting off the hesds of flsh．
heading－machine（hed＇ing－ma－shēn＂），n．1．In agri．，a form of harvester by which the heads are torn off from the standing grain．See reap－ ing－machine．－2．An apparatus for swaging up the heads of bolts or pins．－3．A kind of lathe for forming and trimming the heads of casks． －4．A press in which the heads of cartridges are shaped．－5．A machino for making the heads of pins．
heading－tool（hed＇ing－töl），n．A hand－clamp for holding the rod of metal used in forming the heads of bolts，rivets，nails，ete．
headish（hed＇ish），a．［＜headl＋－ish ${ }^{1}$ ］Head－ strong；testy ；flighty．［Prov．Eng．］

2751
head－kerchief（hed＇kêr＇chif），n．A kerchicf woru ou the head，usually as a turban．
Those whe had ante－emanclpstlon costumes of flowered mousseline－de－lsine gowns，black－silik aprens，snd real bandanna head－kerchiefs，put them on for volunteer ser
head－kidney（hed＇kid＂ni），n．The anterior one of three parts of the segmental organ or rudimentary kidney of a vertebrate embryo， situated in tho region of the heart，and tech－ nically called the pronephros．
Termed the head－lidney er pronephros；and ita duct is head－knee（hed＇nē），n．Naut．，a piece of mold－ ed knee－timber situated beneath the head－rails， and fayed edgewise to the cutwater and stem for steadying the cutwater．
head－knot（hed＇not），$n$ ．A knot of ribbon or some similar thing worn as part of a head－dress． headland（hed＇land），n．［In def．1，also E． dial．headlands，adlands；＜ME．hevcdlond，〈AS ＊heafodland（once spelled hafudland，glossed L．limites），a boundary，headland（ $=$ G．haupt－ land，the mainland，the mother country）， hedfod head，+ land，land．For the sense ＇cape＇＇cf．head， 6 （m），and capel．］1．A ridge or strip of unplowed land at the ends of fur rows or near a fence．

Now down with the grass apon headlands sbout
Tuserer，Five Hundred PoInts．
Access ws8 given．．．by the headland，at right angles to the atrips，on whtch there wss a right to turn the to till his land till all the strips sre ploughed．XIX 904
2．A cape ；a promontory；a point of land pro－ jecting from the shore into the sea or other ex－ panse of water．

Flsgs，flutter out upan turrets and towers ！
Flsmea，on the windy headland flare Tennyson，Welconte to Alexandra
The braclng air of the headland gives a terrible appe－ fite to these of us who，like me，have been sea－slck snd fasting for forty－eight hours．

B．Taylor，Lsnds of the Sarscen，p． 20
headle（hed＇l），$n$ ．See heddle．
headledge（hed＇lej），n．Naut．，a thwartship piece used in framing the hatchways or ladder－ ways．See cut under hatchway．
headless（hed＇les），a．［＜ME．heedless，hevedles， ＜AS．heafodleas（ $=\mathrm{D}$ ．hoofdeloos $=\mathrm{G}$ ．hauptlos $=$ Dan．hovedlös＝Sw．hufvudiös），くhed́fod，head， ＋－leás，－less．］1．Having no head；acepha－ lous；acranial：as，the headless mollusks；head－ less vertebrates．
Ichabod was horror－stricken at perceiving thst he［the herseman was heruvess－－b the was seul mor rested on his shoulders，wss carried before him on the pommel of the zaddle．Irring，Sieepy Hollow． 2．Destitute of a chief or leader．
They ．．．mado the empire stsnd headless．Raleigh． $3+$ ．Destitute of understanding or prudence； foolish．
It．may more justly be numbered smong these headless Id－wtves＇tales which Plutarch so justly derideth．

Fotherby，Atheomastix，p． 62
headlesshoodt，n．A variant of heedlesshood． headlight（hed＇lit），n．1．A large lamp or lan－ tern and reflector carried on the front of a lo－ comotive and serving to illuminate the track by night．On locomotives of European make two head－ inghts are carried，one over each rail of the track，snd they are aet much lower than the hesdlight of an American locomotive．
2．A white light carried at a steamer＇s mast－ head when under way．［Rare．］
head－line（hed＇lin），$n$ ．1．A line or rope at－ tached to the head of an animal，as a bullock． －2．In printing，the line at the top of the page， which contains the folio or number of the page， with the title of the book（technically known as the running head），or the subject of the chapter or of the page．
headling $\dagger$ ，headlings（hed＇ling，－lingz），adv． ［く ME．hedling，heedling，hevedlynge，and with adv．gen．－s，－es，hedlings，hedlynges（ $=\mathrm{MHG}$ ． houbetlingen）；＜head＋－ling ${ }^{2}$ ．］Same as head－ long．
Al the drone wente hedlynge in to the ses．
The foollsh multtude everywhere ．．．as a ras （the banks broken dewn）rnneth headlings Into all blss phemy and devilishness．Bp．Bale，Select Worka，p． 508. head－lining（hed＇li＂ning），$n$ ．A painted can－ vas sometimes used to form the ceiling of pas－ senger－cars．
headlong（hed＇lông），adv．［＜ME．hedlonge， var．of headling，q．v．］1．With the head fore most：as，to fall headlong．

## head－mold

［She］hit hym so heturly with a hert wille，
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 10980.
He flung her headlong into the mote
Northern Lord and Cruel Jew（Child＇a Ballads，VIII．281）．
2．Rashly；precipitately ；without deliberation．
Some ask for envy＇d pow＇r，which public hate
Pursues，and hurries headlong to their fste．
3．Hastily；without delay or respite；tumultu－ ously．
We are csrried away headlong with the corrent of our The rspid charge，the rsllylng shout， Retrest borne headlong into rout．
scott，Lh of the L，ii． 17.
headlong（hed＇lông），a．［くheadlong，adv．］ 1. Steop；precipitous．

Llke a tower upon s headlong rock． $\begin{gathered}\text { Byron，Childe Hiscld，ill．} 41 .\end{gathered}$ To take the bit between hls teeth，sud Hy

Dryden，The Medal，1． 122.
2．Rash；precipitate：as，headlong folly．
The headlong course that madd ning heroes run，
Crable，Werks，1． 158.
3．Rushing precipitately；precipitate；hasty． The descent of Someraet had been a gradual and almost imperceptible lspse．It now became s headlong fall．

Macaulay，Lord Becen．
The young men think nothlng of a headlong journey rom Bath to London sud bsuk sgsin．

Mrg．Oliphant，Sheridan，p． 26.
headlongt，$v . t$ ．［くheadlong，adv．］To precipi－ tate．Davies．
We－forget the course of our own sinful ignorance that headiongs us to confusion．

Rev．T．Adame，Works，III． 03.
headlongly†（hed＇lông－li），adv．In a headloug manner；precipitately．
So snatchingly or headlongly dxiven，flew Juno．
Chapman，liisd，xv．，Commentary．
headlongwiset（hed＇lông－wiz），adv．In a head－ long manner．
Now they began much more to take stomacke snd indig－ nation，In csse that after Tarquinius the kingdome should not returne to them sud their line，but should still run on end，snd headlonguise fall unto such bsse varlets．
head－louse（hed＇lous），$n$ ．Thelland，tr．of Livy，p．29． Pediculus capitis，which infests the hair of the human head．Compare body－louse，crab－louse． head－lugged $\dagger$（hed＇lugd），a．Lugged or drag－ ged by the head．
A lather，snd a gracious aged man，
Whose reverence even the head－lugg＇d bear weuld lick－ Most barbarous，most degenerate！Shak．，Lear，iv． 2. headlyt（hed＇li），a．［＜ME．hedly，havedlich，＜ AS．heáfudlīc，capital，〈heáfod，head：see head．］ 1．Principal；capital．
This weddyng is broken by tche hedly synne．
by tche hedly synne． 1 IIf， 162.
2．［In this sense found only in Shakspere，in the following passage in the folio of 1623 ，where it is prob．a misprint for heady，as in all other editions．］Same as heady， 3.
Headly marther，apoil，and villainy．Shak．，Hen．V．，ili． 3. head－man（hed＇man＇），$n$ ．［＜early ME．hefi－ man，hevedmon，く AS．hedfodman，a chief，leader （＝MHG．houbetman，houptman，G．huuptmann （＞ult．hetman and ataman，q．v．）＝Dan．hovcds－ mand＝Sw．höfvitsman，captain），くheáfod，head， ＋man，man．Cf．headsman．］A chief；a leader． ［Now usually written as two words．］
head－mark（hed＇märk），n．The natural char－ acteristics of each individual of a species．
Head－mark，or，in other words，that characteristle In－ divtduality stsmped by the hand of Nature apon every individual or her numerona progeny．

Agric．Surv．，Peebles．（Jamieson．）
Galleway and Buchsn，Lothian and Lochsber，sre like ferelgn parts；yet you msy choose a man from sny of them，snd，ten to one，he shall preve to have the head－
mark of a Scot．$R$ ．L．Stevenson，lhe Foreigner st Home．
head－master（hed＇más＇têr），$n$ ．The principal master of a school or seminary．
Mr．Thring claims that three hundred boys is the limit of numbers that a head－master can know personally． The Century，XXXVI． 653.
head－mold（hed＇mōld），n．1．The skull proper， or cranium；the brain－pan．－2．In arch．，a molding carried around or over the head of a door or a window；a hood－mold or hood－mold－ ing．－Head－mold shott，a morbid condition of a new． born child in which the siturea of the skull，nsually the coronal suture，have their cdges shot over one another．
In the old London Bills of Mortality the term head－ droccphslus，er wstood ss the vernaculsr for a form or hy

N．and Q．，6th ser．，IX． 13.

## head－molding

head－molding（hed＇mōl＂ding），$n$ ．Same as hcad－ head－money（hed＇mun＇i），n．1．A capitation－ tax；a tax of so much per head．
To be taxed by the poll，to be sconced our head－money．

2．A reward by the head or number for per－ sons captured in war，especially at sea；also， a reward for the production of the head of an outlaw or enemy．

The lawa of some states hold out special rewarda to en－ courage the capture of veaseis，especially of commissioned veaseta，of their enemles．Such ia the head－money of fivs pounds，due under a sectlon of the Britiah prize act，to Ity，for every man on board of a simllar captured vessel who was living st the beginning of the engagement．

Woolsey，Introd．to Inter．Law，\＆ 144.
Head－money cases，three cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1884 （112 U．S．，580），which heid thst an act of Congresa（August 30 ， 1882 imposing upon Unlted States was valid．
headmost（hed＇mōst），a．superl．［＜head＋ －most．］Most advanced；most forward；first in a line or order of progression：as，the head－ most ship in a fleet．
One steam torpedo－boat ．．msnaged to ruu the gaunt let of the gusrd－bosts，sind came through then bravely st
the headmast Turkish ship．N．A．Rec．，CXXVII． 884.
head－netting（hed＇net＂ing），n．An ornamental netting used in merchant ships instead of the fayed planking of the head－rails．
head－note（hed＇nōt），$n$ ．A note or remark placed at the head，as of a chapter or page specifically，a brief and condensed statement introductory to a report of a legal decision， stating the principles of law to be deduced from the decision to which it is prefixed，or the facts and circumstances which bring the case in hand within the principle or rule of law or of practice which the court applied；a syllabus．
head－pant（hed＇pan），n．［ME．not found，＜AS． hedfodpanme（＝D．hoofdpan＝ODan．hoved－ pande），the skull，（ heafod，head，＋panne，a pan The brain－pan．
head－penny（hed＂pen＂i），n．［ME．hafed－pen－ ing．］A poll－tax：usually in the plural，head－ pence．Also called head－silver．
head－piece（hed＇pēs），n．［Formerly also hcad－ peece，headpeace；＜head＋piece．］1．A hel－ met；specifically，an open helmet such as was worn after the abandonment of the armet； also，a hat；head－gear．See morion，cabasset， burganet．
One dark little man atood，aat，walked，lectured，under the head－piece of a bandit bonnet－grec．

Charlotte Bronte，Viliette，xxxv．
2．The head；especially，the head as the seat of the understanding；heдce，intelligence；judg－ ment．［Colloq．］

A Biggen he had got about hla brayne，
For in his headpeace be feit a sore payne
Spenser，Shep．Cal．，Miay．
Pride comfort your poor head－piece，lady！＇tia a weak one，and had need of a night－cap．
eau．and Fl．，Philaster，1．1．
3．A decorative engraving placed at the top of the first page of a book，or at the beginning of a chapter，etc．；a head－band．
head－plate（hed＇plät），$n$ ．1．A metal strip or guard covering the joint of the top of a laudau． －2．A reinforcing piece on the cantle of a saddletree．－3．In entom．，a horny plate on the cophalic extremity of the larva of certain in－ sects．
Many larvm are deatitute of eyea－namely，ali maggota with an undeveloped hesd，ss well aa many larvse with a diatInct corneoua head－plate．
4．In gun．，a plate which covers the breast of the cheeks of a gun－carriage．
head－post（hed＇post），n．1．One of the posts at the head of a four－post bedstead．－2．In the stall－partition of a stable，the post nearest the manger．
head－pump（hed＇pump），n．Naut．，a small pump placed at the bow of a vessel，with the lower end communicating with the sea，used chiefly for washing decks．
headquarters（hed＇kwâr＇térz），n．pl．1．The quarters or place of residence，permanent or temporary，of the commander－in－chief of an army．－2．The residence of any military chief， or the place from which his orders are issued． Hence－3．The place where one chiefly resides or carries on business．
headrace（hed＇rảs），$n$ ．1．The race or flume which leads water to a water－wheel．－2．See the extract．

The channel of aupply，or head race，whereby water is head－rail ${ }^{1}$（hed＇rāl），$n . \quad[\langle$ head + rail1．］ 1. In ship－building，one of the elliptical rails at the head of aship．－2．The upper horizontal mem－ ber of a door－frame．
head－rail² ${ }^{2}$（hed＇rā］），n．［＜head＋rail2．］A kerchief or other garment of linen for the head， worn especially by women．
head－reach（hed＇rēch），v．i．Naut．，to shoot ahead，as a sailing vessel during the evolution of tacking．
head－rest（hed＇rest），$n$ ．A rest or support of any kind for the head；specifically，in photog．， an adjustable apparatus，generally a metallic skeleton frame，placed behind the sitter to steady and support his head during the taking of his portrait．
head－rìng（hed＇ring），n．A decoration wornn by the men of the Kafirs after marriage，consisting of a leaflet of palm secured permanently to the woolly hair，and covered with vegetable wax or other material used for dressing the hair．
head－rope（hed＇rōp），n．［＜ME．hederap．］ 1 ．
Naut．，a rope to support the head of a mast．
Thane was hede－rapys hewens［cut］that helde upe the
mastes．Morte Arthure（E．E．T．S．），． 3669.
Tlat par＇t of a bolt－rope which terminates 2．Tlat part of a bolt－rope which terminates
any sail on its upper edge，and to which the sail any sail on
is sewed．
head－salls（hed＇sālz），n．pl．Naut．，sails set forward of the foremast．
headshake（hed＇shāk），n．A significant shake of the head．
That you，at such times aeeing me，never ahall，
Wlth arma encumber＇d thus，or thua head shake，．．．note That you know shak．，Hamlet，1．5． head－sheets（hed＇shèts），n．pl．Naut．，the sheots of the head－sails；the jib－sheets．
head－shield（hed＇shēld），$n$ ．In herpet．，a cephal－ ic plate；one of the usually definite and sym－ metrical plates on the top of the head of a snake or lizard．
headship（hed＇ship），n．［＜head＋－ship．］The state or position of being a head or chief；head or chief place；lience，authority；rule；govern－ ment．
Aa an eatate of the reaim the apiritualty recogniaes the headship of the king，as a member of the Church Catholic of the pope．Stubbs，Const．Hlatog है 376.
There aeema no reason to doubt that Rome，in the daya of her kinga，fad won a federal headship over ali Latiumi， kinga to consula．E．A．Freeman，Amer．Lecta．，p． 316. Federal headship．See federal．
head－sill（hed＇sil），$n$ ．In a saw－pit，one of the transversc pieces at each end，on which the ends of the timber rest．
head－silver（hed＇sil＂vér），n．Same as head－ penny．
head－skin（hed＇skin），n．A thick，tough，elas－ tic substance，proof against the harpoon，pro－ tecting the case of the sperm－whalc．$C . M$ ． Scammon．
headsman（hedz＇man），n．；pl．headsmen（－men）．
［＜ME．heddysman（def．1）；くhead＇s，poss．of head，+ man．］1．A chief person；a head man．
Thel ．．Hyngede of theire heddys－mene by hundrethes
2．One who cuts off the heads of condemned persons；a public executioner．
Come，headrman，off with his hesd．
Shak．，All＇s Well，iv．3．
3．A laborer in a colliery who conveys the coal from the workings to the horseway．
head－spade（hed＇spād），n．A long－handled in－ strument with iron shank and cast－steel blade， belonging to the cutting－gear used by whalers in cutting in a whale．It ia heavier than the cutting． spade，and Is employed in cutting the bone which con－ nects the whale＇a bead to the body．Also cslied head nects the
headspring（hed＇spring），n．Origin；source； fountainhead．
head－stall（hed＇stâl），n．1．That part of a bri－ dle which encompasses the head．－2．Same as capistrum， 1.
head－station（hed＇stā＂shon），$n$ ．The dwelling－ house and offices on an Australian sheep－or cattle－station．［Australia．］
Soon they passed a headstation，as the homeatead snd main buildings of a atation are invariably called．

A．C．Grant，Bush Life in Queensiand，I． 42.
head－stick（hed＇stik），n．1．Naut．，a short round stick with a hole at each end，through which the head－rope of some triangular sails is thrust before being sewed on．－2．In printing，

## headway

a straight piece of furniture placed at the head of a form，between the chase and the typc．
head－stock（hed＇stok），$n$ ．In mach．：（a）The framing used to support the gudgeons of a whecl．（b）In a lathe，the frame which supports the live spindle，to which the work is chucked or dogged，as distinguished from the tail－stock， which supports the dead spindle；the live head． （c）The transverse member which forms the end of the under frame of an American railroad－car． headstone（hed＇stōn），n．1．The principal stone in a foundation；the chief stone，as the corner－stone of a building，or the keystone of an arch．See cut under archl．－2．A stone， usually inscribed，set at the head of a grave．

## Where Claribel low－Ileth

At noon the wild bee hummeth
About the mosa＇d headstone．
Tennyson，Clarlbel．
head－stool（hed＇stöl），$n$ ．A small narrow kind of pillow used to rest the neck or cheek upon during repose，and leave the hair undisturbed． Such appliances were used when large and elaborate coiffures were in vogue．
headstrong（hed＇strông），a．1．Wilful；un－ governable；obstinate；bent on pursuing one＇s own ends．
Peace，headstrong Warwick！Shak．， 2 Hen．V1．，1．3． She＇a as headntrong aa an allegory on the banka of the Nile． Sheridan，The Rivala ill．3．
In all bis deallngs he was headstrong，perhsps，but open
and sbove board．
Irving，Kuickerbocker， p ．203．
2．Directed by or proceeding from obstinate wilfulness：as，a headstrong course．
Thus Ill curb her mad sud headstrongy humour．
Shak．，T．of the S．，iv． 1.
＝Syn．Iutractable，unruly，atnbborn，dogged．
headstrongness（hed strông－nes），$n$ ．Obsti－ nate wilfulness．［Rare．］
Roainante＇a headstrongness．．shews thst a beast knows when he ia weary，or hungry，better than his rider． Gayton，Notea on Don Quixote，p．G． head－sword（hed＇sōrd）， 1. Water running through an adit－level：a Cornish mining term． head－tabling（hed＇tā＂bling），$n$ ．See tabling． head－timber（hed＇tim＂ber），n．Naut．，one of the upright pieces of timber which are inserted between the upper knee and the curved rail，to support the frame of the head－rails．
head－tire（hed＇tir），$n$ ．Dress or attire for the head．

A chariot with brldiea of gold，and an headtire of flue innels

Esd．iii． 6.
Their head－tires of flowers，mixed with allver and gold， ith some spriga of agrets among，B，Jonson，
head－tone（hed＇tōn），$n$ ．In singing，a tone so produced as to bring the cavities of the nose and head into sympathetic vibration，thus giv－ ing an impression of being made there．
head－turner（hed＇tér＂nér），$n$ ．A machine for shaping and leveling the heads of barrels．
head－valve（hed＇valv），$n$ ．In a steam－engine， the delivery－valve．E．H．Knight．
head－veil（hed＇vāl），n．A veil used to cover the head and usually falling behind it，as distin－ guished from the face－veil：such a veil is an important part of the costume of the wealthier Moslem women
head－roice（hed＇vois），$n$ ．In singing，that meth－ od of using the voice，or that portion of the singer＇s compass，which tends to produce head－ tones．
headward，headwards（hed＇wärd，－wặrdz）， adv．［＜head＋－vard，－vards．］Toward the head．Packard．
head－wark（hed＇wärk），n．［＜ME．hcedwarke， hedewarke，〈AS．heáfodwaerc（＝Icel．höfudhrerkr $=$ Sw．hufvudvärk $=$ Dan．hovedvark），く hedfod， head，＋worc，ache，pain．］Same as headache， 2. headway（hed＇wā），n．1．Motion ahead or for－ ward；force or amount of such motion；rate of progress：said specifically of a ship，but ap－ plied to all kinds of progress，literally or fig－ uratively．
The enginea［of a steamerl ars firat＂alowed，＂then atopped，snd finaily backed，if ire
Hamersly，Navsl Encyc．，p． 35.
My Lord Derby and hla friends seem to think Democracy hsa msde，and is making，dangerous headzray．

W．Phillips，Speeches，p． 104.
2．In arch．，clear space in height，as from a floor to a ceiling，or from the ground to the crown of an arch；specifically，the perpen－ dicular distance from any step or landing of a stair to the ceiling．－3．In coal－mining，a cross－heading．［North．Eng．］－To fetch head－ way．See fetchi．

## head－word

head－word（hed＇wèrd），$n$ ．A word put as a title （and printed usually in a distinetive type）at the head of a paragraph，as the words in ful－ this dictionary ；a title－word；a word constitut－ ing a heading or a side－head．
head－work（hed＇werk），n．1．Mental or intel－ lectual labor．
He had the perseverance，the capsblilty for head－work and calculatien，the steadiness and general forethought Which might have made him a great merchant in he nad To this Ideational adjustment may be referred most of Ing，refleeting，and all that people call head－work．

2．In arch．，the heads and other ornaments on the keystone of an arch．
head－worker（hed＇wèr kèr），n．1．One who works with his head or brain，as distinguished from one who does physical labor．Specifically －2．One who assists in planning a robbery or burglary，by finding out where money or valuables are kept and informing the gang， for an interest in the proceeds of the plunder． ［Thieves＇cant．］
heady（hed＇i），a．［＜head $\left.+-y^{1}.\right]$ 1．Head－ strong；rash；precipitate；hurried on by ob－ stinacy or passion．
Let the immortall seule lift her eies ypwards，not down－ wards Into this darke world，which is vnstable，madde， headie，crooked，slway encompassing a blinde depth． Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． $367 .^{\text {Pa }}$

A man of sstreng heady temperament，like Villen，Is very differently tempted．His eyes lay hold on all provecstions greedily，and his heart flames up st \＆look into inıperions
desire． 2．Apt to affect the head；intoxicating． A sort of wine which wss very heady．

Boyle． This towne much consists of brewers of a certaine heady They［moles］are drlven from their hsunts hy garilick for a time，and other heady smells buried in thelr passages． New honours are as heady as new wine．

## 3．Violent ；impetuous．［Rare．］

Never came reformstion In a flood，
With such a heady currance，scouring fanits
Shak．，Hen．V．，I． 1 A cliffe
Against whese base the headie Neptune dasht

## ils high－curlde browes． <br> Maraton and Webster，Malcontent，1v． 3.

head－yard（hed＇yärd），n．Naut．，one of the yards on the foremast：as，to haul around and brace up the head－yards．
heall（hēl），v．［＜ME．helen，＜AS．h $\bar{\infty}$ lan（ $=$ OS．hēlian $=$ OFries．hēla $=\mathrm{D}$ ．heelen $=\mathrm{MLG}$ ． hēlen，heilen，LG．helen $=\overline{\mathrm{OHG}}$ ．heilan， MHG ． G．heilen $=$ Icel．heila $=\mathrm{SW}$ ．hela $=$ Dan．hele $=$ Goth．hailjan），heal，make whole，$\langle$ hāl，whole： see whole，and cf．holy，hale 2 ，hail ${ }^{2}$ ，health，etc．］ I．trans．1．To make whole or sound；restore to health or soundness；cure：as，to heal the sick．
Thel that were hnrt and wounded s－bode at theire hos－ telles for to hele theire wonndes

Merlin（E．E．T．S．），lii． 499.
The rarest simples that our flelds present－vs
Heale but one hurt，and healing too torment－vs．
Speak the word only，and my servant shall bo healed．
2．To restore to wholesome conditions；re－ move something evil or noxious from；purify； cleanse；strengthen．

I ．．．will heal their land．
2 Chron．vil． 14
Thy gifts，thy love，msy scarce now heal my heart－
Look not so kind－God keep us well apart ！
William Morris，Earthiy Paradise，11． 324.
3．To remedy ；remove，repair，or counteract by salutary or beneficial means：as，to heal a quarrel or a breach．

I will heal their hacksllding．
Hos．xiv． 4.
We took order that he should be dealt with by Mr．Cot－ ton，Mr．Hooker，and Mr．Welde，to be brought to see his crronr，and to heal Winihrop，Hist．New England I 179 Time and tale a long－past woe whl heal， and mates melody of grlet．

William Morris，Earthly Paradlse，II． 23.
II．intrans．To grow whole or sound；return to a sound state：with reference to a wound，some－ times with up or over．
Wilhinne a tewe dayes he schal so hool that he schal
ele him silf of the statt snd the strenkthe of x1 zeer． Book of Quinte Essence（ed．Furnivall），
e blameless Klng went forth．Tennyson，Geraint
Healing tissue，See tissuc．
heall（hēl），$n$ ．［Also dial．hale；＜ME．hele，く ，safety，salvation，＜hai， well－being．

In our chapltre praye we day and nlght
To Christ that he the sende hele．
Chaucer，Summoner＇s Tale，1． 238.

## Well are they led，well are they clad， <br> And live in heal and weal．

Fair Annie（Child＇s Ballads，III．387）．
heal ${ }^{2}$（hēl），v．t．［Also heel（see def． $2(b)$ ）；＜ME．
helen，hilen，＜AS．helan（pret．hael，pl．hälon，pp． holen $)=$ OS．helan $=$ OFries．hela $=$ D．helen $=$ MLG．helen $=\mathrm{OHG}$. helan，MHG．heln，G．hehlen， cover，conceal，$=\mathbf{L}$ ．eelare，cover，conceal（in comp．concelare，$>$ ult．E．conceal，q．v．），akin to occulere，hide（ $>$ ult．E．occult，q．จ．），to eella，a hut，cell（＞ult．E．cell，q．v．），to Gr．кади̃т $\tau \varepsilon \nu$ ， cover，conceal，etc．From the same Teut．root are E．hall，hell＇，hell ${ }^{2}$ ，hill ${ }^{2}$ ，hull ${ }^{1}$ ，hole ${ }^{1}$ ，hold ${ }^{2}$ ， hollow ${ }^{1}$ ，helm ${ }^{2}$ ，etc．］It．To hide；conceal；keep secret．

Mordre is so wlatsom and abhominable
To Ged，that Is so jnst and resonsble，${ }^{\text {The }}$
That he ne wel neught suffre it hiled be．
Chaucer，Nun＇s Priest＇s Tale，1． 235.
I can nae langer heal frae thee，
Thou srt my youngest trither．
Rosmer Hafmand（Child＇s Ballads，I．254）．
2．To cover，as for protection．（a）To cever or over－ lay，as a roof with tiles，slates，Un，etc．［Obsolete or prov． Eng．$]$

Alle the honses beth heled halles and ehambres，
With no lede，bote with Lone and with Leel－speche．
Piers Plovman（C），vill． 237.
Water with of rayne or of the welle，
Then hele it firere，or se that it be soo．
Palladius，
Husbondrie（．
（E．
（b）［Tn thls use also spelied heel，being partly confused
with heel2，orig．heald 1 ，heeld，incline．］
To cover（the with heel2，orig．heald 1 ，heeld，incline．］To cover（the roots of trees and plants），usaally in an Inclined or slanting position，with soil，siter they have been tare before setting them permanently ：generally used with in．

VII bushels［of seed］on sin scre londe bestowe
When all the dewe is off，In houres warme，
And hele hem lest the nyghtes weete hem harme．
heal ${ }^{3}$（hēl），$v$ A variant spelling of hect ${ }^{2}$ ．
healable（hé＇ $1 \mathrm{a}-\mathrm{bl}), a$ ．［＜heal $1+$－able．］Capa－ ble of being healed．
heal－all（hēl＇âl），n．A plant supposed to pos－ sess great healing virtues，especially Brunella vulgaris，more commonly called self－heal．Among the other plants sometimes called by this name sre Col－
lingonia Canadensis，the horse－balm or stene－root，Rho－ diola rosea，the roseroot，snd Serophularia nodosa，the fig wort．－High heal－all，a common North American herb， Pedicularis Canadensis，the lonsewort．Sce Pedicularis． heald ${ }^{1}+, v$ and $n$ ．See heeld．
heald ${ }^{2}$（hēld），n．Same as heddle．
heal－dog（hēl＇dog），$n$ ．［＜heal¹，v．，＋obj．dog．］ see ma wort
healerl（hé＇lér），n．［く ME．helere（ $=$ OHG． heilari），（helen，heal：see heal $1, v$ ．The AS． noun hālend（prop．ppr．）（ $=$ OS．hēljand $=$ MLG. heilant $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．heilanto，heilant，MHG． heilant，G．heiland），lit．healer，was applied only to Jesus，being a translation of the name Jesus or of its Latin equivalent salvator．］One who or that which heals，cures，restores，or repairs．
This nsme Thesu es noghte ells for to say one Ynglische bot heler or hele．

Hampole，Prose Trestlses（E．E．T．S．），p． 43. 0 Tlme！．．comferter，

Byron，Childe Itarold，iv． 130.
healer ${ }^{2}$（hē＇lér），$n$ ．［＜heal2 + eer ${ }^{1}$ ．］One whose business it is to cover houses with tiles，slates． etc．Also hellier，hillier．Ray，South and East Country Words．［Prov．Eng．］
healfult（hēl＇fúl），a．［＜ME．heeleful，heleful；〈heal $\left.1, n .,+-f u l^{2}\right]$ 1．Tending to heal or cure； healing．－2．Full of health or safety．
It schalle zyue drynke to hym with watir of heelful wisdom．Wyclif，Ecclus．xv． 3 （Purv．）． He made the Gospelles，in the whiche Is gode Doctryne trewe prechinge to hem that heleeven in God．

Handeville，Traveles，p． 133.
Vertues to knowe，thaym forto haue snd vse，
Is thing meste heelfulle in this worlde trevly． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p．} 1 .\end{aligned}$
healing（hē＇ling），n．［＜ME．heelinge，＜AS． hēling（＝D．heeling $=$ OHG．heilunga，G．hei－ lung），verbal n．of hālan，heal：see heall，v．］ 1. The act or process of making or becoming whole，sound，or well．
The first stage of healing，or the discharge of matter，is by surgeons called digestion．

Oursell，foreseeing casnalty，．．．learnt，
For many weary moons beere we came，

## health

2．Cure；the means of making whole．
Unto you that fear my nsme shall the Sun of righteous－
ness arise with healing in his wings．
A light of healing glanced about the couch． healing ${ }^{1}$（hèling），p，a．Curing；curative；re－ storative；soothing．

Every virtuous plant and healing herb． Milton，Cemns，1． 621. Eve，
As one who loves，snd some unkindness meets，
With sweet sustere composure thns replied
To whom with healing words Adam repiled．
Milton，P．L．，Ix． 290.
Much，however，must still have been leIt to the healing
nfluence of time．Macaulay，Hist．Engos，vi． The
healing ${ }^{2}$（hē＇ling），$n$ ．［＜ME．helinge，hilinge covering；verbal n．of heal ${ }^{2}$ ，v．Cf．equiv．hill－ ing．］A covering．Speclfcally－（a）The coverlng of the roof of a building．［PTov．Eng．］（b）pl．Bed－covers． ［Prov．Eng．］${ }^{\text {Le}}$＇ling－èrb），$n$ ．A plant，Sym plytum oficinale，generally called comfrey．
healing－pyx（hē＇ling－piks），u．Eecles．，the pyx or box which contains the sacred oil for anoint－ ing the sick．
healing－stonet，n．A roofing－slate or－tile．
For the covering of houses there are three sorts of slate， which from that use take the nsme of Healing－stones．
R．Carew，Survey of Cornwall，fol． 6.
heallesst，$a$ ．［ME．heleles；＜heall，n．，＋－less．］ Incapable of being made whole or well．

How myght s wight in tormente and in drede
And heleles，yow sende ss yet gladnesse？
healm，$n$ ．See halm．
healsfangt，$n$ ．［AS．，lit．＇neck－taking，＇＜heals， the neck，E．halsel，q．v．，+ fang，n．，＜fon（pp． fangen），take：see fang．Cf．Icel．hālsfang，em－ bracing，hälsfengja，embrace．］In Anglo－Saxon law，a fine or mulct of uncertain character； ＂the sum every man sentenced to the pillory would have had to pay to save him from that punishment，had it been in use．＂Thorpe．
healsome（hē］＇sum），a．A dialectal（Scotch） variant of wholesome．
health（helth），n．［＜ME．helth，く AS．h $\bar{e} l t h$, health，healing，cure（ $=$ OHG．heilida，health） （more commonly $h \bar{\omega} l u, h \bar{\omega} l o, ~ h e a l t h, ~ s a f e t y, ~ s a l-~$ vatiou：see heall，u．），〈hă，whole，hale：see whole，hale ${ }^{2}$ ，hail2，heall．The word is thus an abstract noun from whole，not from heal．］ 1. Soundness of body；that condition of a living organism and of its various parts and func－ tions which conduces to efficient and prolonged life；a normal bodily condition．Health implies also，physielogically，the ability to prodnce offspring fit－ ted to live long and to perform efficiently the ordinary fnnctions of their species．
It is as＂the entward sign of freedom，the realisation of the unlversal will，＂that health may be set at once as sign and as goal of the harmonious operation of the whele sys－ tem－as sign and as geal of a realisstion of life．II． 554. 2．In an extended use，the general condition of the body with reference to the degree of sound－ ness and vigor，whether normal or impaired： as，good health；ill health；how is your health？ That health of the body is best which is ablest to endure all alterations and extremities．
acon，Advancement or Learning， 1. ． 6 3．Natural vigor of the faculties；moral or in－ tellectual soundness．
We have left undene those things which we ought lo have done；And we have done these things which we onght not to have done：And there is no health in us．

The besutiful selemn werds of the ritual han good，snd restored much of his health

Mrs．Gagkell，Sylvla＇s Lovers，vi．
4．Power of healing，or giving health；capa－ city for restoring，strengthening，enlightening， purifying，etc．：chiefly in Scripture．

That thy way may be known upon earth，thy saving health Ps．ixvil． 2
The tongue of the wise is health．Prov．xil． 18. 5．A salutation or a toast；an invocation of health and happiness for another：as，to drink a health to one．

## Thou worthy lord

Of that unwort hy wife that greeteth thee，
Mealth to thy person！
Shok．，Lucrece，1． 1305
Lady Margerie was the first ladye
And aye as the healtha gsed round and round，
＂Laddy，your love is mine 0 ．
Sweet Willie and Lady Mtargerie（Child＇s Ballsds，II．53） Well－ceme，give us a bettle of geed wine，and we＇ll drink the Isds＇health．Sheridan，School for Scandkl， 11.3. Bill of health．See bill3．－Board of health，a beard of

## health

States or of any State，city，or town，to make regnlations for preventing the spread of contagious or infections dis eases，to promote or reguiste ssinitary conditions in par－
ticular cases，snd in other ways to care for the public ticuar cases，and in other ways to care for the public
health．The National Board of Health consists of several members appointed by the President，one medical officer of the army，one of the navy，one of the marine hospital service，and one ofticer of the department of jnstice．It coöperates with State and municipal boards，and reports upon and endesvors to increase their efficiency．－Flgure
of health．See foute． ing the generai sanitary conditions by the organization ol ing the generai se
healthful（helth＇finl），$a$ ．［＜health + －ful．］1． Full of or in the enjoyment of health；free from disease；healthy：as，a healthful body or a healthful condition．［In this sense healthy is more commen．］
The virtue which the worid wants is a healthful virtue， not a valetudinartan virtue．Jaceulay，Leigh Hunt．
2．Serving to promote health；salubrious； wholesome；salutary：as，a healthful air or cli－ mate；a healthful diet．
Send down．．．The heallhful spirit of thy grace．
Book of Common Prayer，Prayer for Clergy and Peopie． In books or work，or healthful play， Let iny first yeara be past．

Watts，How doth the Little Busy Bee．
A lew cheerful companions in onr walks wiil render them abundantly more healthful．V．Knox，Essays，c． 3．Well disposed；cheerful．［Rare．］
Gave healthful welcome to their ship－wrack＇d guests．
$=$ Syn． 1 and 2．Wholesome，etc．See healthy．
healthfully（helth＇fül－i），adv．In a healthful manner；wholesomely．
healthfulness（helth＇fùl－nes），$n$ ．The state of being healthful or healthy；wholesomeness； salubrity．
This verse sets forth the healthfulness and vigour of the tants of that fertile country．
health－guard（helth＇gärd），n．In Great Brit－ ain，officers appointed to enforce the quaran－ tine regulations．
healthily（hel＇thi－1i），adr．In a healthy con－ dition；so as to be healthy or to promote health；
healthiness（hel＇thi－nes），$n$ ．The state of being healthy；soundness ；freedom from disease ：as， the healthiness of an auimal or a plant．
healthless（helth＇les），a．［＜health + －less．］ 1．Infirm；sickly．

0 wisdom，with how swcet an art doth thy wine and Oil restore health to my healthless soul！！
2．Unwholesome；wulhealthy．［Rare．］
He thst spends his time in sports，snd calls it recreation， is like him whose garment is ali made of iringes，and his meat nothing but sauces；they are healthless，chargeable， and usel ess．Jer．Taylor，Hoiy Living，i．1．

## healthlessness（helth＇les－nes），$n$ ．The state

 of being healthless，sickly，or unwholesome．A merry meeting，or a looser feast，calls upon the man to act a scene of folly and madness，and healthlesmess health－lift（helth＇lift），$n$ ．An apparatus for exercising the muscles by raising a weight by a direct upward lift．It is sometimes so arranged，by means of levers，that the body of the person lifting serves as the weight lifted．
health－officer（helth＇of＂i－sèr），$n$ ．An officer charged with the administration of the health laws and the enforcement of sanitary regula－ tions．
healthsomet（helth＇sum），$a$ ．［＜health + －some．］ Wholesome．
healthsomeness $\dagger$（helth＇sum－nes），$n$ ．Whole－ someness．
He［Cesar］himseif made so many iorneyes as he thought sufficient for chaunge of the places for healthsomenesse．
healthy（hel＇thi），$a$ ．［＜health $\left.+-y^{1}.\right]$ 1．Be－ ing in a sound state；possessing health of body or mind；hale；sound．

Asks what thou lackest，ihought resign＇d，
A healthy frame，a quiet mind．
Two Voices． Io also a healthy nind koen contribus to the health of the mind， so althy mind keeps the body well．

2．Conducive to health；wholesome 2．Conducive to health；wholesome；salubri－
ous；healthful．［In this sense healthful is gen－ erally preferred．］
Gardening or husbandry，and working in wood，are fit and healthy recreations for a mav of study or business．
Locke．
And therefore that love of action which would put death
out of sight is to be counted good，as a holy spd healthy thing（one word，whose meanings have become nndnly severed）．

3．Safe；prudent．［Slang．］＝Syn．1．Vigorous hearty，robust，strong；Healthy，Healthrul，Wholesome healthful is nearly estabished．Heallhy is appificsbie to the condition of body or mind；healthful to that which produces heaith．Whotesorne is sometimes preferred to chiefly to food，as salubrious spplles chiefly to sir climate and the like．Salutary has malnly a moral significance． 88，s salutary effect；salutary infuence．Healthy and uoholesome are often used figuratively；the others are not． heam（hēm），n．A dialectal form of hamel．
heap（hēp），$n_{0}$［く ME．heep，a heap，crowd， multitude，く AS．heip，a band，troop，crowd， multitude（of persons），rarely a pile（of things）， LGS．hoop $=$ OFries．$h a \bar{p} p=\mathrm{D} . h 00 p=\mathrm{MLG}$ ．hopp， LG．hoop，hope，also hupe，hüpe $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．houf and hūfo，MHG．houf，houfe，and hūf，hūfe，G． haufe＝Icel．hopr＝Sw．hop $=$ Dan．hob（the vowel in the Scand．words being conformed to that of the LG．），a troop，crowd，multitude． Cf．OBulg．kupǔ，Russ．Pol．Zupa，Lith．kaupas， a crowd，heap（Slav．and LG．p do not reg．cor－ respond）．Doublet hope，in the phrase forlorn hope：see forlorn．］1．A great number of per－ sons or animals；a troop；a crowd；a multitude． ［In this（the original）sense now rare except col－ loquially．］

Now is not thst of Clod a fuỉ fair grace，
That swich s lewed mannes wit shall psee
The wisdom of an hepe of learned men？
Chaucer，Gen．Prol．to C．T，，J． 575.
They haue hills consecrated to $\mathbf{I d o l s}$ ，whither they re sort in heapes on pilgrimsge．Purchas，Pligrimage，p． 445
2．A great number of things；a large acen－ mulation，stock，or store of any kind；a large quantity；a great deal：as，a heap of money； tho frost destroyed a heap of fruit．［Now chief－ ly colloquial．］
Touch．Yet wss not the kaight forsworn．
ledge？
Thon now one heap of beauty art．
Heaps of comment hsve recentiy been written sbont Wordsworth＇s way of dealling with nature
．C．Shoirp，Aspects of Poetry，p． 110
3．A collection of things laid in a body so as to form an elevation；a pilo or raised mass： as，a heap of earth or stones．In some places a heap of limestone was formerly $4 \frac{8}{4}$ cubic yards． There is an heep of Stones aboute the pisce，where the Body of hire was put of the Angles．

Mandeville，Travels，p． 62.
They doe ．．．raise certaine heaps of ssnd，mudde，clay， or some other such matter to repeli the water．

Coryat，Crudities，I． 206,
There is seene a ruinous shape of a shapelesse heape and
building．
J＇urchas，Filgrimage，p． 58. It was \＆crumbling heop，whose portal dark
With blooming ivy trails was overgrown．

Shelley，Revolt of Islam，iv． 1.
4．In math．，a collection of objects all related in the same way one to another．－A heap，nsed adverbiaily，a great deal ；very nuch ；exceedingly：as， he goes a heap too often；to like one a heap．Al80，by ab－ ican Indians speaking English．［Coilou．］
To go to church in New York in any kind of tolerable
tyle costs a heap y year． IIe is a big man，heap big man．

Speech of Hole－in－the－Sky at Washington， 1868. In a heap，close together．Chaucer．－To strike all of ish or confound．See aheap．［Colioq． infusion；aston－ Now was I again truck
Now was I agsin struck．all of a heap．However，soon
recollecting myseli，＂＂Sir，＂said 1，＂I have not the pre reconecting myseli，＂Sir，＂said 1，＂I have not the pre－
sumption to hope such sn honor．＂ Richardson，Pamela，1． 297. heap（hēp），v．t．［く ME．hepen，く AS．heápian （ $=\mathrm{D}$. hoopen $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．houfon，MHG．houfen， G ． häufen $=\mathrm{Sw}$. hopa $=\mathrm{Dan} .($ op－）hobe），heap， ， heáp，a heap：see heap，n．］1．Tocast，lay，or gather in a heap；pile；accumulate；amass：as， to heap stones or ore：often with up or on：as， to heap up treasures ；to heap on wood or coal．

Eke heep uppe everie roote of ferne and hrieres，
And everie weed，ss used everi where is．
Palladius，Husbondric（E．E．T．S．），p． 47.
Though he heap up silver as the dust．Job xxvil． 16. ＂One，two，three，four，＂said Mr．Tacker，heaping that number of black cloaks upon his left arm．

Her brother ran in his rage to the gate，
He came with the babe－laced lord；
Tennyson，Mand，xxiii． 1.
2．To round or form into a heap，as in mea－ suring；give or fill with overflowing measnre．

Nay，strew，with Iree and joyous sweep，
For hence the plenteous year shall $h$
The garners of the men who toil．
Bryant，Song of the Sower．

## hear

3．To bestow a heap or large quantity upon． Wever had nan more foyfull day then this，

Spenser，Epithalamion，1． 247.
Heaped measure，a quantity overfiliog the measuring． top of the vessel Sach moaty belig formed above the toes，fruit，or other articies of merchandise for coal，pota－ lie compsetly in the measuring－vessel．－To heap coals of fire on one＇s head．See coal．
heap－cloud（hēp＇kloud），$n$ ．Same as cumuius， 1. I wiil tske the case of the common cumuins or heap．
heaper（hé＇per），n．One who heaps，piles，or amasses．
heap－lloodt（hēp＇flud），$n$ ．A heavy sca．
One ship that Lychns dyd shrowd with faithful Orontes In sigit of captayDe was swasht wyth a roysterus heape－
flud．
Slanihurst，Aneid，i． 124.
heap－keeper（hēp＇kē＂pêr），n．A miner who attends to the cleaning of coal on the surface． heapmealt，adv．In heaps：also，as if a noun， in the phrase by heapmeal．
They got together spices and odoura of all sor Holland，Ir．of Camden＇s Britsin，p． 71. heapy（hè＇pi），a．［＜heap $+-y^{1}$ ．］Gathered in heaps．

## The weaker banks opprest retreat， And sink beneath the heapy water＇s weight．

Rove，tr．of Lucan，vi．
Wheres dim glesm the paly lanthorn throws
Gay，Trivia，1ii．336．
hear（hēr），$v . ;$ pret．and pp．heard，ppri．hearing． ［＜ME．heren，heeren（pret．herde，pp．herd），（AN． hiéran，hēran，hỳran（pret．hȳrde，pp．hȳred）＝OS． hōrian $=$ OFries．hēra，hōra $=\mathrm{D}$. hooren $=\mathrm{MLG}$ ． hören，LG．hören，hüren $=\mathrm{OH}$ ．hören，MHG．G． hören $=$ Icel．heyra $=$ Sw．höra＝Dan．höre（all these forms with $r$ for orig．$s$ ）$=$ Goth．hausjan， hear．It is hard to see the suggested connection with Gr．áкoivlv（for＊áкovojelv，orig．＊коvбјєıvl－ cf．коāv for áкoи́єц in Hesychins），hear．Some take Teut．$h$－，Gr．$\dot{a} \kappa$－，$k$－，as a reduced pre－ fix，and connect the verb with L．audire（orig． ＊ausdire 9），hear，auseultare，listen，Goth．auso， etc．，$=$ E．ear＝Gr．ov̄（ $\dot{\omega} \tau-$ ，orig．＂ovбat－），ear： see acoustic，audience，audit，etc．，auseultation， ear ${ }^{1}$ ．Hence ult．hark，harken．］I．trans．1．To perceive by the ear；receive an impression of through the auditory sense；take cognizance of by harkening．

Not knowing whether nose，or ears，or eyes，
Smelt，hard，or saw，more sauours，sounds，or Dies
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeke，ii．，Eden．
0 friends！I hear the tresd of nimble feet．
Iilton，P．Lh，iv． 866.
Where you stand you cannot hear
From the groves within
From the groves within
Tennyson，The Poet＇s Mind．
2．To pay regard to by listening；give ear to； give audience to；mark and consider what is said by；listen to for the purpose of learning， awarding，judging，determining，etc．：as，to hear prayer；to hear a lesson or an argument； to hear an advocate or a cause，as a judge．
There is the Awtier，where oure Lady herde the Anngeles
Mandeville，Travels，p． 91.
Hear my cry， 0 God；sttend unto my prayer．
Ps．1xi． 1.
He sent for Paul，and heard him concerning the faith in
Acts xxiv． 24 ．

## Hear，sll ye Trojans，all ye Grecian bsnds， Whst Yaris，anthor of the war，demands．

Pope，IIisd，iii．
3．To listen to understandingly ；learn or com－ prehend by harkening；hence，to learn by ver－ bal statement or report．
Sir，do rede this letter thst my lorde hath the sente，and than shalt thou heren his wilie and his corage．

Merlin（E．E．T．S．），iii． 620
He began with right a mery chere
His tale anon，and saide as ye shu］here
Choucer，Gen．Prol．to C．T．，1． 860
This is an hard sayidg；who cad hear it？John vi．co
Toward the eveniog，a relation of the sheilk＇s came from Bayreut，where，he said，he had heard that I walked about
the city，and had observed every thing very curiously the city，and had observed every thing very curiously， which had alarmed the people．
Io lo a hearer of atend stration hearer of ；attend usually the min－
 Colloq．］－5ł．To be called．［A Latinism．］
Bright effluence of bright essence increate，
Or hear＇s thou rather（wouldst thou rather hear thyseif called）pure ethereal stream，
Whous foutsin who shall tell？ Whose fountain who shall tell？Milton，P．L．，iii． 7. To hear a bird sing．See birdl．－To hear a bookt． geveral report．［Obsoiete or colloquial．］

## hear

Dere frende Merlin, I haue herde say that ye loved
well my fader, Vterpendragon. Merlin(E. E. T. S.), Li 114. Painting, sir, I have heard say, is \& mystery [craft].
Shak., M. for M., Iv.
I have heard say (again to take a trifling matter) that st the beglnning of this century it was a subject of serions, nay, of angry controversy, whether It began with Jabunry To hear tell of to Newan, Gram. of Asscut, p. 363. ten to what ia sald about. [Obsolete or coiloquiai.]

She cannot endure to hear tell of a husband.
II. intrans. 1. To possess the sense of hearing; have that form of sense-perception which is dependent on the ear.
The hearing ear, snd the seelng eye, the Lord hath msde even both of them.

## You are so sadly deaf, my dear,

Cowper, Mutual Forbearance.
2. To listen; harken; give heed.

Hear ye now, 0 house of David.
I8a, vii. 13. Dost thou hear \& gav'st thou my letter to Julla?

When themes llke these employ the poet's tongue,
I hear as mute as if a syren sung.
Cowper, Tsble-Talk, 1. 199
3. To be told; learn by report: as, so I hear.

When the Queen heard of the King's Proclamation, she returning for her into England with. Charm'd with the sight, the world, I cried, Shall hear of this thy deed.

Cowper, Dog and Water-Lily
44. To be heard, or heard of; be reported.

I will no more of these snperfinous excesses. They a B. Jonson, Love Rest

Our King and Pariament have been at great strife who should obtaina most Justice; if they would now strlve who should shew most Mercy, it would heare well through-
out the world.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 70.
Hear, hear ! an exclamation used to call attention to the words of a speaker, snd usually to express approbation. I (he, etc.) will not hear of, I (he, etc.) will not entertain the ides of; I (he, etc.) will not have to do with.
He will not hear of druga. B. Jonson, Volpone, i.
To hear to, to yleld or consent to ; heed; regard: as, to
Ie will not hear to the suggestion that they msy be glving account of different battles.

解, Origin of Books of the Bible, p. 30t.
heard ${ }^{2}$ (hérd). Preterit and past participle of hear.
heard ${ }^{2} f, n$. An obsolete spelling of herd ${ }^{2}$.
heardgroomet, $n$. See herdgroom.
heared. An obsolete or dialectal form of heardl hearer (hēr'èr), $n$. [< ME. herer, herere ( $=G$. hörer), \& heren, hear.] One who hears; one who listens to what is orally delivered by another; an auditor; one of an audience.
Be ye doers of the word, and not hearere ouly.
Jas. 1. 22.
They thought they must have died, they were ao bad; Their peevish hearere almost wish they had.
hearing (hër'ing), $n$. [< ME, heringe, herunge (= OHG. hōrunga); verbal n . of hear, v.] 1. Perception of sound; the act of perceiving sound; the faculty or sense by which sound is perceived; audition: one of the five external senses. See ear 1
But their loud Instruments doe rather aftright then de-
light the hearing.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 56.
Yet in these esrs, till hearing dies,
One set slow bell will seem to toll.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, 1 vil.
2. Audience; opportunity to be heard.

If coma with graclous offera from the king,
II you vouchsase me hearing and respect. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.
The excitement of the House was such that no other journed. Macaulay, Warren Hastings. 3. A judicial investigation of a suit at law; attention to and consideration of the testimony and arguments in a cause between parties, with a view to a just decision: especially used of trial without a jury.
I have a couple of brawling neighbours, that, I'll assure you, wer.
mot agree, and you ahall aava the hearing of thelr
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 3.

Shall hsve judiclous last offences to us
4. Distance within which sound may be heard; ear-shot: as, ho was not within hearing.

Thou hast apoken in mine hearing.
Where stood that renowned City of Corinth of both seas, and having a port unto elther.

Sandys, Travailes, p. 7.

2755
With never whtgerd a privste affair Wut I heard hearing of cat or mousa But I heard it shouted at once from the top of the house. 5. A scolding; a lecture. [Colloq. or Seoteh.] She aye ordered a dram, or a sowp kale, or something to is, after she had gi'en 148 hearing on our duties. scott, old Mortality, xiv.
6. Something heard; something to hear; report; news. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

In trueth this which you tell is s most ahsmefull hear.
Spenser, State of Irelsnd. Fran. Lady, I've lov'd you loug.
Ric. 'Tls a good hearing, sir. Middleton (and others), The Widow, 1. 2.
It was, in the Scotch phrase, 8 good hearing, and put me in good-humor wlth the world.
R. L. Stevenson, Inlsnd Voyage, p .115
7. Attendance on preaching. [Prov. Eng.]

I have learned since, that he... has a mother, between aeventy sud eighty, who walks, every Sunday, eight miles to hearing, as they call it, and back again.
Hard of hearing. See hard.-Hearing in presence in the Court of Session of Scotland, a formal hearing of counsel before all the judgea.-Organs of hearing, the suditory apparatus; the ear and sssoclate structures, adapted to receiva vibrations of the air, called sound waves. These organs consist, in the higher anlmals, es fluld usually contalning some hard body or otolith, and receiving aud being excited to molecular motion by impacta of sound-waves conducted to the nervous psrts through special passages closed by a membrsne, furnished in many cases with a apecial set of auditory ossicles, and usually communicating with the pharynx through a vestige of the rat postoral visceral cleit. sea carl.
hearingless (hēr'ing-les), a. [< hearing + -less.] Deaf.
hearken, hearkener. See harken, harkener.
hearont, $n$. An obsolete spelling of heron.
hearsalt, $n$. [By apheresis for rehearsal.] Rehearsal. Spenser.
hearsay (hēr'sā̀), $n$, and a. $[=\mathrm{D}$. (het) hooren zeggen $=\mathrm{MLG}$. hōr-seggen $=$ G. hörensagen; < hear + inf. sayI. The verb phrase, chiefly in the pret., occurs in ME. (herd sain) and AS. (hȳrde scegan).] I. n. Information communi cated by another; report; common talk; rumor ; gossip.

Not having had, as yet, sn opportunity of looking st the Saliabury codex, I can judge of it only from hearsay.
nock, Church of our Fathers 1. 6.
Somatimes a rumor, a hearsay, an inarticulate whisper,
Came with ita airy hand to point and beckon her forward. Longfellow, Evangeline, li. 1.
Let a prejudice be bequeathed, carried in the air, adopted by hearsay, however it may come, these minds wlll give it habitation.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 12.
II. a. Of or pertaining to or depending upon hearsay, or the talk of others; told or given at second hand.
Liable to be imposed upon by the hearsay relatlons of redulity. Goldsmith, Pref. to Brookes's Nat. Hist, She blamed herself for telling hearsay tales.
ennyson, Merlin sod Vivien.
Hearsay ovidence, evidence at aecond hand; teatimony the relevancy of which does not consist in what the witby information from another person. It is generally ex cluded ss objectionablc, becsuse lta credibility cannot be estlmated from the credit to be given to the witpess, but depends on tha veracity or competency of the thlrd person, not before the court. Thus, if a witnoss testlfles that s bystander told him that the prisoner struck the deceased, this is hearssy, for its credibility depends on tha bystsnder, sud be ahould be produced; but if he teatifies thst the or, before tio blow, told him he intended to strike it of or, before that blow, told him he intended to strike it, ol Ing struck, it is not hearsay. Erceptions to thed on be mada In respect to some forms of tradition as to facts of family history, and boundaries, and dylng declsrations (which see, under declaration).

In some cases (as in proof of sny general customs, or mattera of common tradition or repnte), the courts admit of hearsay evidence, or an account of what persons deceased have declared in their life-time.

Blackstone, Com., III. xxiil.
hearse ${ }^{1}$ (hérs), $n$. [As a historical term, referring to obsolete senses, and as a term of fortification (< F. hersc), spelled hersc (see hersel); early mod. E. only herse, < ME. herse, hers, herce, a frame for lights in a church service or at a funeral, a funeral pageant, a bier, a pall, also a dead body (the sense of 'carriage for conveying' the dead' being more modern), the frame being so called from its likeness to a harrow, $\angle O \mathrm{OF}^{\circ}$. herce, a barrow, also a grated portcullis (ML. hercia, hersia), F. herse, a harrow, a portcullis (herse ${ }^{1}, 1$ ), triangular candlestick, $=\mathrm{It}$. erpice, a harrow, < L. hirpex (hirpic-), also spelled irpex, a harrow: a rustic word, perhaps a corruption of Gr. $a \rho \pi a \xi$, a kind of grappling-iron (also a rake 8 ), akin to $\dot{a} \rho \pi a ́ \gamma \eta$, a rake: see Har-
pax.] 1t. A canopy, usually of openwork or trellis, set over a bier, or moro rarely over a permanent tomb, and used especially to support candles which were lighted at times of ceremony. A medlevsl iron hearse, said to be unique, stands in the alsle of Tanfled church, Durhan, England, over a omb of the Marmion family
In the Vestrye ther ys an herse that stonde full of Chalys. . . whar in ys closyd msny grett Reliqueles. Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Traveil, p. $\theta$.

## 2. A bier; a bier with a coffin.

Set down your honourable losd,
If honour may be shrouded tin a hearse.
Hugh Biahop of Lincoln lying vary sick, he not only weat to visit him; but belag dead, was oos of the three Baker, Chronicles, p. 74.
Decked with flowerg, a simple hearge
To the churchyard forth they bear.
Longfellow, Blind Girl of Csstel-Cuille, iil.
3. A carriage for conveying a dead person to the grave. The usual modern form has an oblongroofed body, often with plass sides, sod a door at the 4t 4 mpory monument
4 . A temporary monument orected over a grave. - 5 . A dirge or threnody, or a solemn recital or chant.

For the faire Damzel from the holy herse
Her love-alcke hart to other thoughts did steale.
6. In her., a charge resembling a portcullis or a harrow.
hearse ${ }^{1}$ (hérs), v. t.; pret. and pp. hearsed, ppr. hearsing. [< hearse1, n.] To put on or in a hearse.
Would she were hearsed at my foot, and the ducata in her coffin.

Shak., M. of V., iti. 1 .
Let me not burat in ingnoranca! but ter
Why thy canoniz'd bones, hearsed in deat
Have burst their cerements! Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.
hearse ${ }^{2}$ (hérs), a. A Scotch form of hoarse.
hearse-cloth (hèrs'klôth), n. [< ME. hersccloth, くherse, hearse, + cloth.] A pall; a cloth to cover a corpse when laid upon a bier.
The grave, meanwhile, was shrouded with a funeral pall or hearse-cotht, and wax tapers, more or lesa in number Rock, Churc
hearse-like (herrs'lik), $a$. Suitable to a hearse, and hence to a funeral.
If you listen to David's harp, you shall hesr as many heart (härt), n. [Early mod. E. also hart, harte; ME. hart, harte, herte, < AS. heorte (gen. heor tan $), \mathrm{f} .,=\mathrm{OS}$. hcrta $=$ OFries. hcrte, hirte $=\mathrm{OD}$. herte, hert, D. hart = MLG. herte, LG. hert $=$ OHG. horza, MHG. herze, G. herz (gen. hcrzens), neut., $=$ Icel. hjarta $=\mathrm{Sw}$. hjorta $=$ Dan. hjerte $=$ Goth. hairtō (gen. hairtōns), f., = Ir. cridhe $=$ Gael. ciridhe, cri, heart, $=\mathrm{W}$. craidd, center, $\pm$ Corn. kreiz $=$ Bret. hreizen $=\mathrm{L}$. cor (cord-) neut., $=$ Gr. карঠía, also крадía, f., also кйр, neut., $=$ OBulg. srüdütse, Bulg. srüdtse $=$ Slov. Serv. srdtse $=$ Bohem. srdtce $=$ Pol. serce (sertse) $=$ Russ. serdtse, heart; possibly = Skt. crad, trust connected with L. credere, trust (see under credit); the Skt. hrid, hridaya, heart, shows a discordant initial. From the L. form eor (cord-) are ult. E. cordate, core ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$, courage, etc., accord concord, discord, record, etc., and from the Gr. кapoía ult. E. cardiac, cardialgia, ete., pericardium, ete.] 1. The principal organ of the circulation of the blood in man and other animals; the physiological center of the bloodvascular sys-
tom. It is a hol low muscular or otherwise contrac.
tile organ which eceives blood In ts tuterior, and
by contrsctions or pulaationa drives $t$ out ggsin, and thus keeps up the circulation of this fuid. In ita simplest form, as in the early embryo of $s$ vertebrate and in msuy invertebrat ply sn expanded ply $8 n$ expanded In the couraa of 8 pable of beating pable of beating, pulsating, or alter contracting, and so scting upon the


Heart of Dugong (Haticore dupong), show
 Inperior vena cava; $V$ ci cava; venava conf righ
Fov, inner end of a cecal diverticulnmof of the fight anricle, info which a style is introduced and which represents the foramen ovale io $O$
auticular septum,
heart
mechanlcally. (See cuta under Astacidoe and Balanoglos
sus.) Io the process of development one or both orifice of tinis bulb arefurnished with a valve permitting the flow of blood in one direction and preventing it in the other; and the bulb is partly divided by a constriction scross it, one of the resulting parts being apecially devoted to the nly into the other part, which then lyy contraction urge $t$ onward, as into an artery. This is the structure of the wo-chambered or bilocular heart of the lower vertebrates in which the recelving-chamber is the auricle, the distrin ting-chamber is the ventricle, and the communication between them is the auriculoventricular opening. In a more complex form the hilocular hesrt is partly divided into right and lelt halves by a constriction or partition Which separates the single suricie into two, the result na auricle, the right, receives venour biood from the hody at large, the leit auricle recefves gërated or arterial lood irom gills or Jungs, and each auricle pours fts blood through its own suriculoventricular orifice into common snd single ventricle, which then aends a current of mixed venous and arterisl hlood to sll parta of the body. Such is the type of the reptilian heart ; thongh the right sud left auricles are in fact focompletely sep arated from each other, retaining an intersuricular oped kng, which in the embryos of birds and mammas is rstion of tha auricles, and complete division of a com mon ventricular caytty tnto a right and a leit ventriclo by an interventricular aeptum or partition, result in the perfectly four-chsmbered or quadrilocular heart oi all adult vertebrates above reptiles. Here the right and leit sides of the heart, each consisting of an auricle and a ventricle, are entirely separate, so that no mixture of venous and arterial currents is possible. (Seecirculation of he blood, under circulation.) The ventricles are larger and drive the blood through the body, while the auricles have only to inject it into the ventricles. All the orifices of the heart are more or less completely guard ed by sets of valves. The right auriculoventricular valves are called tricuspid the left, mitral, in both cases from their form in the hu man heart, in which three membranous val ves on the righ aide and two on the left sre operated hy delicate flbrous cords (the chordse tendinece) snd certain muscular pro The orifices of the aorta and of the pulmonary artery are alike guarded by three creacentic valves, called, from their hape, the semilunar valves. The orlfices by which veinsen ter either auricle either are or are not provided with valves in different cases, or In different animala. The contraction of the muscular walls of the heart as a whole, or of any one ystole ; the corresponding and slterpating dilatation of ts cavities, or any one of them, is the dias. ole; the two movepulsation or are s puat. In vert hatates hicheart is situated in the thorax, between he lungs, and envelped in a serous memr'ane, the pericardiwh which is generaly a closed sac with r cardiac pericardium, or epicardium, inesting the whole surace of the organ and he roots of the great vessels which spring
rom it, and the other, the parietal layer, relace of over the surace of adjacent strucposition of the heart is position of the heart is in the course of its development from the embryo it generally becomes tilted over to one side, the left, as is ssual in the higher point or apex of the point or apex of the ably to the leit, and comes unsymmetrical both th its own slape and iu its relageneral the form of he heart is conotdal, anricles) upward or forward, and the apex (the ventricles) downand sidis backward and sinistral. In man the heart is abut nches long, 31 inches 2 inches in greatcst depth; it weigha 10 or 2 ounces in the male, and 8 or 10 in the iquely in the chest, base nppermoat, a litthe right; its frea apex downward, for-
 1. Left side, left auricle and ventricle
laid open: $L A$, left auricle: $L V$, left
ventricle; $a b$, a style passed through left
 from left ventricle into left auricle
through left auriculoveotricular open
ing garded by $M V$, the mitral valve
$P V$, PV, four pulmonary veins entering PV, PV, four pulmonary veins enterin
left auricle from the lungs PA pu
monary artery issuing from right ventri monary artery issuing from right ventr
cle, not opened, $R V$. $R A$, right auricle
scarcely seen. Il. Right side, right an scarcely seen. .1l. Right side, right au-
ricle and ventricle laid open: $V$ cS, su-
perior vena cava; VCI, inferior vena
caval cava, these both entering right auricie
as shown by styles fecdic $R V$ righ
ventricle, with $P A$, pulmonary artery lasuing from $R V$ in course of the style
gh, garded by $S L$, the semilunat
valves, at base of the artery; ab, style
passed from $R V$ into $R A$, through passed from $R V$ into $R A$, through righ
auriculoventricular opening, guarded by
$T V$, tricuspid valve ; $L A$, $L V$, left auni cle and left ventricle, scarcely seen ; $A 0$
aorta.

2756
ward, and to the left, so that lts beating may he seen or about an inch and haif below, the left nipple, hetwee the fifth and sixth ribs. All the cavities of the heart are lined with a thin smooth membrsne, the endocardium, with the lining of als the vessels which enter or leave the heart. Its substance the myocardium is almost entirely muscular; the muscle is a peculiar atriated one of deep-red color; its flbers are intricately disposed in two aets, auricular and ventricular, separated by fibrouaringa which surround the suriculoventricular orifices. It is sup plted with blood for its own nourishment by the right aud leit coronary artertes, the irst branchea or the aorta, the are accompanted hy cardiac veina. Ita nerves are derive and the cardiac plexuses, formed by the pneunogas all other mammais and in birds the heart is substantiolly the aame as in man with differences in relative size ahspe, and in the detall of fta openings and valves; but in the acranial vertehrates, the lancelets, it is rudimentary See also cuts under circulation, embryo, lung, and thorax At his herte he saw a knif

Havelok, 1.479. Why do I yield to that auggestion
Whose horrid image doth unfix my hsir,
And make my aeated heart knock at my ribs,
2. The human heart or breast considered as the seat of all or of some of the mental faculties; hence, in common figurative use, these faculties themselves. (a) The emotions and affections, es pecially moral capacty or disposition, as for love or hatred, faith faith or diatrust, etc.
Jen clepen it Mount Joye; for It zevethe joye to Pilgrymea hertes, be cauae that there men seen arst Jerna The whole hesd is aick, and the wholo heart faint.

Isa. L. 5.
All offences, my lord, come from the heart; never came sny Irom mine that might offend your majesty.

Shat, Hen. V., iv. 8
Kind hearta are more than coronets,
And slmple faith than Norman blood
Clara Vere de Vere.
(b) The intellectusl faculties; cspecially, inmost or most private thought; innermoat opinions or convlctiona; genin her heart' the heart of a man is unsearchahle. the in her of the heart, to get one's heart upon oomething Merlin thought wele in his herte that ao sholde it not go.
erlin ( E E. T. S.) ill. 609
Sue speaks.
Shak., Minch Ado, iil. 2. (c) Good ieeling; love; kindneas; sensibility: ss, she is alf heart; he is all head snd no heart; to gain one's heart; ogive the
Miss Csrolina Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs has my warm
Goldsmith, Vicar, xif. That vivacious versatility
Which many people take ior want of heart. Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 97 Evil is wrought by want of thought

Hood, The Lady'a Dream. (d) Courage; splrit; determination; firmness of will; capacity for persever
his heart falled him
ffor $n 0$ man of lowe berthe durst not vndirtake no soche dedes, but yef it come of high herte
(erlin (E. E. T. S.), i1. 222.
A laint heart ne'er wan a fair Iadie.
ock of the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 85)
"Sir," said the least, "I sm almost beat out of heart."
Being so clouded with his griex and love,
Tennyson, Holy Grail. (e) The breast, as covering the heart, considered as the
seat of affection.

Then let me hold thee to my heart, and ev'ry care resign.
inh, Hermit, I. 39
Round my true heart thine arms entwine
Cennyson, Miller'a Daughter.
3. The inner part of anything; the middle or center: as, the heart of a country or a town.
For it ia the Herte and the myddes of all the World.
Mandeville, Travels, $p$.
Iandevill, Travels, p. 2.
A goodly apple rottea at the heart.
Yo mr durst not put to sea, till he aaw his men begine to recover, and ye hart oil winter over.

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 100. The year 1740, atill grim with cold tnto the "heart of summer, bids lair to have a late poor harvest.

Carlyle, Frederick the Great, III. 7.
4. The chief, vital, or most essential part; the vigorous or efficacious part; the core.
The very heart of kindness. Shak., T. of A., i. I. Veracity is the heart of morality. Huxley, Universities. 5. A person, especially a brave or affectionate person : used as a term of encouragement, praise, or endearment.
Ah, dear heart, that I were now but one half hour with
yous.

Cheerly, my hearls.

Shak., R. and J., i. 5.

## heart

6. Strength; power of producing; vigor; fertility: as, to keep the laud in heart. [Obsolescent.]
That the spent earth may gather heart agsin. Dryden. Care must be taken not to plough ground out of heart, because if 'tis in heart, it may be improved by marl again.
7. Something that has the shape or form of a heart; especially, a roundish or an oval figure or object having an obtuse point at one end and a corresponding indentation or depression at the other, regarded as representing the figure of a heart; especially, such a figure on a playing-card.
"This token, which I have worn $\operatorname{so}$ long," aaid Faith, laying her tremulous finger on the Heart, "Ia the assur8. One of a suit of playing-cards marked with such a figure.

Clubs, Dlamonds, Hearts, tn wild disorder seen,
Pope, R. of the LL, ifi. 79.
9. pl. A game of cards played with the full pack by four persons. The rulea are the aame as in whist, except that there are no partuers and no trump, and that the tricka count nothing, but at the end of the hand the player who has tsken the fewest hearts receives a counter from each of the others ior esch hesrt that other has taken. The game ia also played with variationa from these rules.
10. Naut., a block of hard wood in the shape of a heart for the lanyards of stays to reeve through.-11. In bot., the core of a tree; the solid central part without sap or albumen. See heart-wood. - At heart, in real character or disposition The Pharisee the dupe of his own art,
Self-ldolized, and yet a knsve at heari. Cowper, Expoatulation, 1. 94
Branchial heart. See branchial. - Brokenness of heart. See brokenne8s.- By heart, by
ory: as, to have, get, or jearn by heart.
Major Matchlock. . served in the last ctvil wars, and
Shall $I_{\text {, }}$ in London, act this idle part?
Compoaing songa, for fools to get by heart f
Cockles of the heart. See cockle 2 .-Douglas jewel having the form of a heart, made more or less in he hon the celebrated case in which Dougissinclosed he heart of Bruce for transport to the Holy Land. A number of auch jewela of great richnesa have been prewith the arms or devices of the house oi Donglas. - Feast of the Sacred Heart, a Roman Catholic feast celebrsted n ne's heart or

I bade the raacal knock upon your gate,
And could not get him for my heart to do it
'Heartt, 'sheartt, a minced oath or asseveration, con rod's heart
Lady P. Not mine, in good sooth.
Hot. Not yours, in good sooth! 'Heart, you swear like
'Heart! stand you away, an you love me
B. Jonson, Every Blan in his Humour, if. 1.

Heart alive! an exclamation of surprise or impatience. Colloq.]
Why, what'a this round box? Ifeart alive, John, it's a Heart of hearts, inmost heart; warmest affectiona. Give me that man
That is not passton's alave, and 1 will wear him
In my heart's core, sy, in my heart of heart, As I do thee.
Like most parents, in my heart of hearts I have a fa-
vourite child. That child is David Copperfleld. Dickens. Heart of Mary. See Immaculate Heart, below.-Heart of aly a hrave heart; a courageous person.
But here is a doozen of yonkers that have hearts of oake at fonrescore yearea

Old Meg of Herefordshire (1609). (Narea.)
Heart of oak are our ships, heart of oak are our men, We alwaya are ready, steady boys, steady,

Hearts of Oak, Unlversal Mag., March, 1760, p. 152. Heart's content. See content1. - Immaculate Heart, Mary to which religious veneration is pald as being united to her personality and a symbol of her charity and virtues. This veneration in ita present form dates from the latte part of the aeventeenth century.- Sacred Heart, in the Rom. Cath. Ch., the physical heart of Christ, to which special devotion is offered as heing not mere flesh, bu united to and Inseparahle from the divinity of Christ, and in a aymbol of his love and apiritual life. This devotion teenth century, and is approved hy papal decrees A num ber of orders, congregations, etc., have heen eatablished in dedication to the Sacred Heart, their constitutions and principles being in the main those of the Jeauits.- Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Mary. See sisterhood. - Smoker's heart, a morbid condition of the heart produced by the continued and excessive use of tohacco, manifesting itself hy disor
tobacco-heart.

The frequent existence of what is known sa smoker's is due to this fact the depressing retion of tobacco on the heart]. Science, XII. 223.
heart
To break the heart of. See break, v. $t$. - To eat one's
heart. See eat. -To find in one's heart, to le willing or disposed.
For my breaking the Isws of irlendshlp with yout, I your now handling of me gives me reason to conirm my former dealing.
To get by heart. See by heart, sbove-To have at
Friends . . . who, plsc'd apart
From vulgar minds, have honor much at heart.
To have in one's heart, to powper, Retirencat, 1.228.
To have in one's heart, to purpose; have deaign or interrifled or excited with alarm. [Colloq.]-To lay to heart. Same as to take to heart.
I wish your Iadyships would lay thls matter to heart in
To set one's heart at rest, to make one'a aelf qulet ; heTo set one's heart at rest, to make one a ae'r qulet; heto fix one's desirea on; be very desiroua or obtaining or keeplog; desire, and strive to obtain.
If richea Increase, set not your heart upon them.
Pa. Exil. 10. To speak to one's heart, In Scrip, to speak kindly to ; Bul I had heard a cuckoo that very alternoon, and I took heart from the fact. To take heart of grace. See grace.-To take to heart, torn for.
Sir, be not wroth for nothinge that he doth to me for he is fell sad proude, and therelore taketh [imperative] nothlnge to herte that be doth to me ne seith.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), if. 537.
Her [Semele's] myth ought to be taken to heart amongat the Tyburnlans, the Belgravlsns. Thackeray, Vanty Falr, $u$.
To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve, to expose one's dispoattion, feefinga, or lntentlons to every one. "Tis not long alter
But I will wear my heart upon my slever
For daws to peck at.
Shak., Othello, i. 1. heart (härt), $v . \quad[<M E$. herten; < heart, $n$. Cf. hearten. Cf. courage, v., encourage, ult. < L. cor = E. heart.] I. trans. 1. To give heart to; encourage; hearten. [Obsolescent.]
Thoche tarying ouer tyme turnys hom [them] to loy,
And hertis hom highly to hold (considerly you for fisint. I will be trehle-sinew'd, hearted, bresthed,
And fight maliclously. Shak., A. snd C., ui. 11.
2. $\ln$ masonry, to build, as the interior of a
rubble wall, solidly with stone and mortar. Imp. Dict.
II. intrans. To form a close, compact head, as a plant; especially, to have the central part of the head close and compact: as, some varieties of cabbage heart well.
heartache (härt'āk), n. [ME. not found; cf. AS. heort-ece, hiorot-ece, in lit. sense, $\langle$ heorte, heart, + ece, pain, ache.] 1. Pain in or of the heart. [Rare.]-2. Sorrow; anguish of the mind.

## The Heart-ake, sad the syousand Naturall shock

That Flesh la heyre too. Shak., Hamiet (follo 1623), il.
If ever I felt the full force of an honest heart-ache, it was the moment I saw her.
heart-beat (härt'bēt), $n=1$ A pulsation of the heart, including one complete systole and diastole, corresponding to that motion in the arteries called the pulse.

The heart-beats became more rapid.
Hence - 2 Figuratively a thought an ono tion, especially one that is tender or sad; a pang; a throb or throe of feeling.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Al the land was full of peopie, .. . } \\
& \text { Speaktng many tongnes, yet feeling } \\
& \text { But one heart-beat ln thir hooms. } \\
& \text { Longfellow, Hiawatha, xxi. }
\end{aligned}
$$

heart-bird (härt'be̊rd), $n$. [Prob. so called from the large black area on the breast.] The turnstone, Strepsilas interpres: a gunners' name. J. E. DeKay, 1844. [New York.]
heart-block (härt'blok), n. Naut., a large deadeye formerly used for setting up the fore and aft stays of the lower masts.
heart-blood (härt'blud), $n$. [<ME. herteblood, herteblod ( $=$ D. hartebloed $=\mathrm{MHG}$. herzebluot, G. herzblut $=$ Dan. hjertcblod $=$ Sw. hjertablod ) < heart + blood.] 1. Blood contained in the cavity of the heart, as distinguished from that in the vessels.

And my harte bloode for the I hled.
Hence - 2. Life; essence; something very dear precious, or vital to one's happiness: in this sense generally heart's blood.

2757

Her wretched kinsman,
That set this piot, shall with his hcart-blood aatisfy
Her injnr'd Jife and honour
Ftetcher and Shirley, Night-Wslker, iii. 2 heart-bond (härt'bond), $n$. In masonry, a bond in a stone wall in which two headers meet in the middle of a wall and another header covers the joint between them.
heart-boundt, a. Hari-hearted; stingy. Davies.
The moat laxatlve prodigals, that are lavish and Ietting fly to their lusta, are yet heart-bound to the poor.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 169.
heartbreak (härt'brāk), $n$. Overwhelming sorrow or grief. Also heartbrcaking.
Enforced heo was to put her away; snd foorthwlth to wed Julis, the daughter of Anguatus: not without much reje and hearbrat
A man of genius [Dante] who could hold heartbreak at
bay for twenty yeara, snd would not let himserif die till he
had done hla task. Lowell, Among my Books, 2 d aer., p. 20
heartbreak (härt'brāk), v.t. To break the
I'll cross him, sn' wrack him, until I heart-break him. Burns, What Can a Young Lassie?
heartbreaker (härt'brā"kèr), n. 1. One who or that which breaks hearts.-2. A curl; a love-lock. [Humorous.]

Llke Samzon's hcart-breakers, It grew
In time to make a natlon rue. $\quad$ S. Butler, Hudibraa, I. i. 253.
heartbreaking (härt'lorā"king), n. Same as heartbreak.
o the heartbreakings
of miserable maids, where love's enforc"
Middleton, Womea Bewsre Women, I. 2
heartbreaking (härt'brā" king), p.a. Causing
great grief or anguish; very distressing or pitiful.
A powerful mind in ruins in the most heart-breaking
thing which it is poasible to concelve.
On reading this heartbreaking account I hurried to M. Clémenceau'a houae. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLlli. 12
heartbroken (härt'brō ${ }^{\wedge} \mathrm{kn}$ ), a. Deeply afflicted or grieved.

Day by day he pass'd his father's gate,
Heart-broken, and his sather help id him not.
Tennyson, Dora
heartbrokenly (härt' brō"kn-li), adl. With deep grief.
She arose with a smile from the ruins of her life, amidst which she had heart-brokenly sat down

Howell, Their Wedding Journey, vill.
heartburn (härt'bérn), $n$. An uneasy burning sensation rising into the esophagus from the stomach, due to acidity and regurgitation ; cardialgia.
Ifeartburn exists in a very marked degree In dilatatio of the stomsch, belng produced by the decomposition of ndigeatible food retained In this organ.

Quain, Med. Dlet
heartburning (härt'bèr/ning), n. 1. Heart-
burn.-2. Discontent; especially, envy or jealousy; enmity.
Betweene... [the Dutch] and the Spanlarda there la an Implacable hartlurning. Hakluyt'8 Voyages, I. 613. Things of ne moment, yet they cause many distempers, much heart-burning smongst ua.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 225
To thla unfucky agreement may be traced a world of hickerings and heart-burnings between the partes, abou fancied or pretended infringementa of treaty stipulations
heartburning (härt'bér"ning), $a$. Causing discontent; especially, causing envy or jealousy. Jealouales, atriles, and heart-burning disagreements.
heartburnt (härt'bėrnt), a. Discontented. [Rare.]

I am so melancholy sand so heart-burnt
Middleton, Blurt, Mater-Constable, II. 2
heart-cam (härt'kam), n. In mech., a form of cam-wheel used for converting uniform rotary motion into uniform reciprocating motion. lt usually assumes the form of a heart-shaped channel on
the face of a disk, in whlch travels a guide-wheel st the the face of a disk, in which travels a guide-wheel st the der cam. Also called heart-wheel. heart-clot (härt'klot), $n$. A thrombus in the cavity of the heart.
heart-clover (härt'klo" vèr), $n$. Same as hearttrefoil. See also hart-clover.
heart-cockle (härt'kok"l), n. Same as hcartshell.
heart-disease (härt'di-zēz ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ), n. [The AS. term was heort-cothu, < heorte, heart, + cothu, disease.] Any morbid condition of the heart either nervous or organic. To the latter clasa belong either nervous or organic. To the latter clasa belong
valvular lesions, endecarditis, pericarditis, myocarditls,

## hearth

disease of the coronary srteries, and degeneration of the heart-muscle. Any of these may produce disturbance of the hearts actlon. Such disturbance independent of visible merbid changes fa called functional or nervoua

LIe auddenly dropt dead of heart-disease.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.
heart-ease (härt'ēz), n. Same as hcart's-ease, 1.
heart-easing (härt' ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ "zing), $a$. Giving quiet to the mind.

Msd that sorrow shonid his use control,
Or keep him from heart-easing worde so long. 1782
Come, thou goddess fair snd free, In Heaven yclep'd Euphrosyne,

Milton, L'Allegro, 1. 13.
heart-eating (härt' $\bar{e}$ "ting), $a$. Preying on the heart; distressing to the mind or affections: as, hcart-eating cares or sorrows.
hearted (här'ted), a. [<heart + eed $\left.{ }^{2}.\right] 1$. Having a heart of a specified kind: generally used in figurative senses, and in composition: as, hard-hearted, faint-hearted, etc.
It nlay suffice us to be taught by s. Paull that there must be aects for the manifeating of those that are sonod 2t. Taken to heart; laid up or seated in the heart.

Thave told thee often, snd I re-teil thee again and again, I hate the Moor : my canse is hearted; thine hath no lesa reason. hak., Othello, 1. 3.
Yteld up, 0 love, thy crown, and hearted throne,
To tyrannous hste! Shak., Othello, iii. 3.
3t. Composed of hearts.-4. Having the shape of a heart ; cordate. [Rare.]
With hearted apear-head.
Landor.
heartedness (bär'ted-nes), $n$. The state of being hearted: used in composition: as, hardhearicdness.
hearten (här'tn), v. t. [Early mod. E. also harten; < heart + -en 1, 3. Cf. heart, v.] 1. To give heart or courage to; incite or stimulate the courage of ; encourage; animate.

My roysl tsther, cheer these noble lords,
And hearten those that flght in your defence.
Shak., 3 Hen. V1., ii. 2.
They would thus harten and harden themseluea agaluat
Purchas, Pllgrimage, p. 45.
Rlae therefore with all speed, and come along,
To appear, as fits, before the illistrious lords.
Mitton, S. A., 1. 1317.
2. To impart strength or fertility to ; reinforce: as, to hearten land. [Rare.]
And seuen yearea together did the people of the Gentiles Iatten and hearten their Vines, onfy with the bloud
It [arrack] makes moat delicate Punch; but it must have a dash of Brandy to hearten it.
heartener (härt'nér), n. [Formerly also heartner, hartner ; < hearten + -er ${ }^{1}$.] One who or that which heartens or encourages.
Sterne heartners unto wounda snd blood-sound loud.
(Corneta a flourish.) Marston, Sophonlsbs, v. id
The atirring drumme.
W. Browne, Britannis's Pastorala, l. 1.
heartfelt (härt'felt), $a$. Felt in or prompted by the heart; profoundly felt; deeply sincere: as, heartfolt joy or grief; heartfelt congratulations or cheers.
The vote was recelved by the spectatora with three Doncrof, Hiat. Conat., II. 241
(hart fre), a. Having the heart or affections disengaged; heart-whole.
From whlch I escaped heart-free, with the least ilttle
touch of spleen. Tennyson, Maud, 11 .
heartfullyt (härt'fül-i), adv. [<ME. hartefully; <"heartful (<heart + -ful) + -ly2.] Heartily; kind-heartedly.

Whanne I was wikke and werieate
ze herbered me full hartefully.
York Plays, p. 509.
hearth (härth or hérth), $n$. [Early mod. E. also harth; < ME. harth, horth, herthe, < AS. hcorth, hearth, fireplace, fire, hence also home or house, = OS. herth = OFries. herth, hirth, herd, hird $=$ D. haard = MLG. hert, LG. heert, heerd, hearth, = OHG. herd, m., herda, f., MHG. hert, hearth, G. herd, hearth, crater of a volcano, = Sw. härd (from LG. q), the hearth of a forge, a forge; prob. connected with Goth. hauri, a burning coal, pl. haurja, burning coals, a fire, $=$ Icel. hyrr, a fire . Cf. Lith. kurti, heat an oven. The OHG. herd, MHG. hert, ground, earth, G. herth, a place where fowlers catch birds, is prob. of different origin, perhaps imported from OHG . erda, earth.] 1.

## hearth

2758

That part of the floor of a room on which the fire is made，or upon or above which a recep－
tacle for the fire rests：generally a pavement or floor of brick or stone below an opening in the chimney，as in a fireplace．That part of the hearth of a fireplace which is within the limits of the chimney is called the inner hearth；its continuation be－ youd these limits，ss by a slab of stone，is the outer

Baking thetr bresd in cakes on the harth
sandys，Lravailes，p． 80.
Where glowing eubiers through the room
Teach light to counterfeit s gloom ；
Far from all resort of mirth，
Save the cricket on the hearth
Millon，II Penseroso，1． 82.
The fre on the hearth has almost gone out in New Eng land；the hearth has gong out；the family has lost Its

Thus the worship of the Lares was the foundation and the support of the adoration of the hearth，which was in effect ita altar，and the holy fire which forever burned
there．

2．The fireside；the domestic circle；the home． Now，this extremity
Hath brought me to thy hearth．
Shak．，Cor．，iv．b．
And Lamb，the frolic and the gentle，
Wordsworth，Death of James Hogg．
Household talk，and phrases of the hearth． Tennyson，Princess， $1 i$.
3．In metal．：（a）The floor in a reverberatory furnace on which the ore is exposed to the flame．See furrace．（b）The lowest part of a blast－furnace，through which the metal de－ scends to the crucible．See furnace．（e）A bloomery．－4．Nout．，the grate and apparatins for cooking on board ship．－5．In soldering： （a）An ordinary brazier or chafing－dish con－ taining charcoal．（b）An iron box，abont 2 feet by 1 foot 6 inches deep，sunk in the mid－ dle of a flat iron plate or table，measuring about 4 feet by 3 feet．It is provided with an alr． blast，and has a hood above，to gather smoke snd gases himney．
6．In glass－manuf．See flattening－hearth．－open－ hearth furn
durth－cinder（härth＇sin＂dèr），n．Slag pro－ duced in the finery process．
hearth－cricket（härth＇krik ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ et），n．The com－ mon house－cricket，Achete domestica or Gryllus domestieus．Sce cut under cricket ${ }^{1}$ ．
heart－heaviness（härt＇her＂i－nes），$n$ ．Depres－ sion of spirits．

By so much the more shali I to－norrow be at the height of heart－heaviness．Shak．，As you Like it，v． 2. heart－heavy（härt＇hev＂i），$a$ ．Sad－hearted；de－ pressed in spirits．
hearth－ends（härth＇endz），n．pl．Impure ref－ use from a lead－sinelting furnace．

Ore is mixed with a portion of the fuel and lime made use of in smelting，all of winch are deposited upon the top of the amelting－hearth，and are called hearth－ends．${ }^{\text {Ure，Dlet．，III．} 60 .}$
hearth－money（härth＇mun＂i），n．Same as hearth－tax．

W．R．His Majesty having been Informed that the rev－ enue of the hearth－money is very grievous to the people， is therefore willing to agree to a regulation of it，or to the
taking of it wholly away，as this house shall think most convenient．

Parliamentary Hist．，William and Mary，an．1688－89．
hearth－penny（härth＇pen＂i），n．［ME．＊herth－ peny，くAS．heorthpenig，－pening，く heorth，hearth， ＋penig，pening，penny．］Same as hearth－tax． hearth－plate（härth＇plät），n．A plate of cast－ iron which forms the sole of the hearth of a forge or refining－furnace．
hearth－rug（härth＇rug），n．A rug nsed or made to be used in front of a fireplace as a protec－ tion for the floor or for a carpet．
hearthstead（härth＇sted），$n$ ．The place of the hearth．［Rare．］
The most sacred spot upon earth to him was his father＇s
hearth－stead．
Southey，Doctor，xxiv．
Southey，Doctor，Xxxiv．
hearthstone（härth＇stōn），n．［く ME．＊harth－ stone（ouce written hartstone）；＜hearth＋ stone．］1．A stone forming a hearth．Hence －2．The fireside．
The denominational relations of a household will shape the future political positions of the young men growing around the hearth－stone，Just as they did those of their fsthers．R．J．Hinton，Eng．Rad．Leaders，p． 65. I am going to my own hearth－stone，
Bosomed in yon green hilis alone．

Emerson，Good－Bye．
3．A soft kind of stone used to whiten door－ steps，scour floors，ete．
Lastly，there is the hearth－atone barrow，piled up with
Mayhew，London Labour and the London Poor，I． 29.
hearthstone（härth＇stōn），v．t．；pret．and pp． hearthstoned，ppr．hearthstoning．［＜hearthstone， n．，3．］To scour，as a floor，with hearthstone． We＇ve a woman come in twice a week to serab，and red－
brick，sid hearthstone，and black－lead，and the rest we manáge o

Hallberger＇s Illustrated Mag．（1876），p． 202
hearth－tax $\dagger$（härth＇taks），$n$ ．A tax on hearths or chimneys：same as ehimney－nioney．It existed or chimneys：same as ehmmey－nuoney．It existed ward reimposed for a time．
In the mean time，to gratify the people，the hearth－tax heartily（här＇ti－li），adv．［＜ME．hertily，a var． of hertely，mod．E．（obs．）heartly（q．v．）；now regarded as＜hearty $+-l y^{2}$ ．］In a hearty man－ ner；from or with the heart；cordially；zeal ously ；eagerly．
But I have hesrd that people eat most heartily of an other man＇s mest－that is，what they do not pay for．
Wycherley，Country Wife，
No man ever prayed heartily without jearning some thing．

Emerson，Nature，p． 89
heartiness（här＇ti－nes），$n$ ．The state or qual－ ity of being hearty．

Nay a free face puts ；
May a free face put on ；derive s llberty．
heartingt，n．［＜ME．herting，hartyng；verbal n．of heart，v．］Encouragement．

God graunte vs or we come agayne
Sow gode hartyng ther－of to here．
York Plays，p． 128.
Certis，such hariyng haue wo hadde，
We schall nozt seys or we come thore．
heart－leaf（härt＇lef），n．Same as heart－trefoil．
heartless（härt＇les），$a . \quad[<\mathrm{ME}$. herteles（ $=\mathrm{D}$ ． harteloos $=\mathrm{MHG}$. herzelōs，G．herzlos $=\mathrm{Dan}$ ． hiertelös $=$ Sw．lijertlös），＜herte，heart，+ les， less．］1．Without a heart．

Wlthout the living body of my love，
Will here walk and attend her．
B．Jonson，Poetaster，Iv．6．
2．Destitute of feeling or affection；cruel：as， to treat one in a heartless manner．

But Leolin cried out the more upon them－
Tennyzon，Aylmer＇s Field．
3．Destitute of courage ；spiritless；faint－heart－ ed；cowardly．
Fye on you，herteles．Chaucer，Nun＇s Priest＇s Tale，1． 88.
He seemed breathlesse，hartlesse，falnt，and wan．
Spenser，F．Q．，II．vi． 41.
Was huay knitting in a heartless mood
Ot solitude．Wordsworth，Prelude，ix．
＝Syn．2．See cruel．
heartlessly（härt＇les－li），adv．In a heartless mauner．
heartlessness（härt＇les－nes），$n$ ．The state or quality of being heartless；want of affection or of courage．
heartlet（hürt＇let），$n$ ．［＜heart＋－let．］A little heart．Imp．Diet．
heartlingł（härt＇ling），n．［＜heart＋－ling1．］
A little heart：usedin a minced oath．
Iy wlll？＇od＇s heartlings，that＇s a pretty jest indeed！I ne＇er made my will yet，I thank heaven．
shak．，M．W．of W．，ili． 4.
heart－liverleaf（härt＇liv＂ér－lēf），$n$ ．See liver－ leaf．
heartlyt，$a$ ．［く ME．hertely（＝D．hartelijk＝ MLG．hertelik $=$ MHG．herzelieh，herzlieh，G． herzlich $=$ Dan．hjerielig $=\mathrm{Sw}$. hjertlig $),\langle$ herte, heart：see heart and－ly．］1．Of the heart， in the literal sense．
The hethene harageous kynge sppone the hethe lyggez， And of his hertly hurte helyde he never．

Morte Arthure，MS．Lincoln，fol．72．（Halliwell．）
2．Of or from the heart ；hearty．
With herly wille．
heartly $\dagger$ adv．［＜ME hertely herteliehe（ -D hartelijk＝MLG．herteliken $=$ MHG．herzelichen G．herzlich $=$ Dan．hjertelig $=$ Sw．hjertlig $),\langle$ hertely，adj．：see heartly，a．］Heartily．

To these kynges he come \＆his canse tolde，
And to haue of hor helpe hertely dissyred．
Deatruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 1020.
The kynge be－heilde Vlinn，and sangh hym laugh herte－
so sore．
heart－net（härt＇net），$n$ ．The heart－shaped net or pound of a heart－seine．
heart－of－the－earth（härt＇ov－thē－érth＇），n．Tho plant sclf－heal，Brunellu vulgaris．

## heart－pea（härt＇pē），n．Samo as heartsced．

heart－quake（härt＇kwāk），$n$ ．Trembling of the heart；fearfulness．
It did the Grectans good to see；but heart－quakes sliook of all the Trojan

Chapman，Hisd，vil． 187.
He had been the safety of his subordiuates in many an hour of danger snd heart－quake．
－lauthorne，Scarlel Letter，p． 12.
heartrending（härt＇ren＂ding），$a$ ．Overpower－ ing with anguish；deeply afflictive；very dis－ tressing．
heart－robbing（härt＇rob＂ing），a．1．Depriv－ ing of heart or thought；eestatic．

A melting pleasance ran through every part，
And me revived with heart－robbing gladuess，
Spenser．
2．Stealing the heart or affections；winning．
Drawn with the power of a heart－robbing eye．Speneer．
heart－roott，n．［Early mod．E．also hartroote， ＜ME．heorterote（＝Dan．hjerterod＝Sw．hjert－ rot，innermost heart）；＜heart＋root．］The object of one＇s deopest love；a sweetheart．

> Ever alacke, snd wos is mee! lere iyes my sweete hart-roote.

Old Robin of Portingale（Child＇s Balisds，III．39）． Pray for me，mine own heart－root in the Lord．

J．Bradford，Letters（Parker Soc．，1853），11． 178. heart－rot（härt＇rot），$n$ ．A discase which pro－ duces a decay in the center or heart of trees， caused by the penetration of the mycelia of va－ rious fungi which attack the tree either at the root or above gronnd．As the dccay is at the center of the tres，the work of destruction may go on for yesrs before the tree shows sny outward sign of diacase．It usu－ ally sttacks old trees，sad may be produced by injudi－
cious pruning which allows the entrance of the fungi． heart－scald（härt＇skâld），n．Heartburn；figura－ tively，a feeling of shame or aversion．［Prov． Eng．and Scotch．］

Tho＇chollic or the heart－scad tease us，
It master＇s s＇sic fell diseases．
Fergusson，Cailer Water． I put on a look，my lord，．．．that suld give her a heart－ Scott，Fortunes of Nigel，xiv． heart＇s－ease，heartsease（härts＇$\overline{\mathrm{e} z}$ ），n．［［ ME． hertes ese（two words），in def．1．］1．Ease of heart；tranquillity of mind．Also heart－case．
I myght neuer be in herles ese till I hadde yow seyn．
Merlin（E．E．T．S．），lil． 478.
What Influite heart＇s ease must klugs neglect，
2．In bot．：（a）A popular and poetic name of plants of the genus Fiola，especially $V$ ．trico－ lor，the pansy，and $V$ ．lutea，the common yel－ low violet of Europe．See pansy and violet． The name appears to have been trangferred to these plants with the violets，ber，Cheiranthus Cheiri，originaliy classed for a medictne prepared from violets，suppoged to be good for troublea of the heart．（b）In some parts of the United States，the common persicary，peach－ wort，lady＇s－thumb，or smartweed，Polygonum Persicaria．
heartseed（hårt＇sēd），n．A general name of plants of the genns Cardiospermum（of which name it is a translation），but more especially of C．Halicacabum，a beautiful vine well known in cuItivation，which in the United States has received the appropriate name of balloon－vine， from the large，triangular，inflated fruit．See balloon－vine．The genus takes Its name from the white heart－shaped scar which marks the attachment of the seed．It belongs to the natural order Sapindacea，or soap－ tropical America；but the C．II alicacabum and two other specles have a wider distribution．The names heart－pea and winter－cherry sre also given to these plants．In the Moluccas the seeds are cooked and eaten as a vegetable． They are also used in some countries as a remedy for lum－ bago．The mucilaginous root is a laxatlve and dluretic，
seart seine（hart＇sēn）$n$ ．
eart－seine（hart sen），n．A weir with a heart－ shaped inclosure or pound，which will fish however the tide may run．［Narragansett Bay．］
heart－service（härt＇sér＂vis），$n$ ．Service prompt－ ed by the heart；especially，zealous service to God；sincere devotion．
We should be blow．．to deny the truth，force，snd value of the heart－service which they［Dissenters］may and do render，and render with affectionstg huminity，to their
Fsther sind their God．
Gladone，Gleanlngs，1． 57.
heart－shake（härt＇shāk），n．A defect in tim－ ber consisting in cracks extending from the pith outward．
In timber having much heart－shake，there is certain to be considerable waste in its conversion，especiaily if we wish to reduce the $\log$ into plank and board． Laslett，Timber，p． 25.

## heart-shaped

heart-shaped (härt'slıảpt), $a$. Shaped like the tional figure of a heart-that is an oval figure obtusely pointed at one end, with a corresponding in dentation in the other; cordate cordiform: applied in botany to leaves, fruits, etc. In the cass of leaves the base is often alone considered, $\begin{gathered}\text { Heart-shaped } \\ \text { Figure. }\end{gathered}$

heart-shell (härt'shel), $n$. A bivalve mollusk of the family 1socardiida or Glosside, Isocar dia cor: so called from the heart-shaped contour of the valves when viewed from the front. The surface is covered with dark reddish-brown epldermis; thers arg
two parallel primary teeth in the right valve, and in the left the large outer tooth is indented and the others are thin and laminar; there is a well-developed isteral tooth. The heart-shell inhabits European sess, and is locally abundant, chiefly on sandy bottoms. By means of the foot it can tix itself firmly in the sand. It is used to some ex-
tent for food. Also called foolscap, heart-cookle, and heart-heart-sick (härt' sik), $a$. [Cf. AS. heortseóc (= Dan. hjertesyg), in lit. sense (L. cardiacus), heorte, heart, + seóc, sick.] 1. Sick at heart; deeply afflicted or depressed.

I sm sick still; heart-sick.- Pisanio,
II now taste of thy drug.
Chatham heart-sick of his countr, Cymbeline, iv. 2
Indicating or expressive
The breath of heart-sick groans. Shak., R. and J., fii. 3
heart-sickening (härt'sik ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ niug), $a$. Tending to make the heart sick or depressed.
heart-sickness (härt'sik"nes), $n$. Sadness of heart; depression of spirits.
heart-sinking (härt'sing"king), n. Despondency ; discouragement. Moore.
heart-snakeroot (härt'snāk"röt), $n$. The wild ginger, Asarum Canadense. Also called Canada snakeroot.
heartsome (härt'sum), a. [< heart + -some. $]$

1. Inspiring with heart or courage; exhilarating.

Ye heartsome Choristers [redbreasts], ye and I will be Associates, snd, unscsred by blustering winds
Will chant together.
Wordsworth, Prelude, vit.
2. Merry; cheerful; lively.

At fifty-one she was a bright-eyed, handsome, heartsome onl to look upon, with a maternsi manner and the laug
heartsore (härt'sōr), $a$. and $n$. [Early mod. E. hartsore; < ME. hertesor, earlier heortesar < heart + sore.] I. a. 1. Sore or grieved at heart.-2. Proceeding from a sore or grieved heart.

To be in Iove, where scorn is bought with grosns,
Coy looks with heart-sore sighs. Shah., T. G. of V., i.
II.f $n$. Soreness of the heart; grief.

His onely hart-8ore and his onely foe.
Q., II. i. 2
heart-spoon (härt'spön), $n$. [< ME. hertespon; heart + spoon.] 1t. The depression in the breast-bone; also, the breast-bone.

Ther shyveren shaftes upon sheeldes thikks;
Ho feeleth thurgh the herte-spoon the prikie. 1748.
I will whet my dagger on his heart-spone thst refnses to pledge me

Scott, Kenilworth, xx.
2. The navel. [Prov. Eng.]
heart-steel (härt'stēl), $n$. Same as heart-shell. heart-stirring (härt'sterr/ing), a. Arousing or moving the heart; inspiriting; exhilarating. heartstrings (härt'stringz), n. pl. Nerves or tendons supposed to brace and sustain the heart; hence, strongest affections; most intense feelings of any kind.

II I do prove her haggard,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
So may thy heart-strings hold thy heart, as thou This more thsn heart of mine.
To break the heartstrings of. See break.
heart-struck (härt'struk), $a$. 1. Struck to the
heart; shocked with fear or grief; dismayed.
Adam st the news
Heart-struck, with chilling gripe of sorrow stood.
Milton, P. L., xi. 20
2. Fixed in the heart ; ineradicable.

Kent. But who is with him?
His heart-struck injuries.
heart-swelling (härt'swel"ing), $\alpha$. Causing the
heart to swell; rankling in the heart.
174

2759
Through proud ambition and heart-swelling hite.
heart-trefoil (härt'trē"foil), $n$. The spotted medic, Medicago maculata: so called both from its obcordate leaflets and from the somewhat lieart-shaped purple or flesh-colored spot on each leaflot. Also called heart-clover, heart-leaf. heart-urchin (härt'ér"chin), n. A heart-shaped sea-urchin; any spatangoid. Also called mer-maid's-liead.
heart-wheel (hürt'hwēl), $n$. Same as heart-cam. heart-whole (härt'hōl), a. 1. Not in love, or not deeply affected by that passion.
Cupld hath clspped him of the shoulder ; but I'll warrant him heart-whole. Shak., As you Likg it, iv. 1.
2. Having unbroken spirits or good courage. [Prov. Eng.]

Ay, the is weak; but yet he's heart-whole.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iil. 5 .
heart-wood (härt'wud), $n$. The central wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree; duramen. The innermost isyers of heart-wood contain 11 per cent.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 680. hearty (här'ti), a. and n. [Early mod. E. harty; < ME. herty, accom. of older ME. hertly, hertely, heartly: see heartly, a.] I. a. 1. Influenced by or proceeding frou the heart; heartfelt; sincere; zealous: as, to be hearty in support of a project; a hearty welcome; a hearty laugh.
I shal aske theym forgevnes in ss herty wyse as I can. Dsvid was a "man after God's own heart," so termed becsnse his affection wss hearty towards God. Our salutations were very hearty on both sides.
2. Full of health; exhibiting strength; sound; strong; healthy : as, a hearty man.
Oak, and the like true hearty timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and trans-
verse work.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture. I'm devilish glad to see you, my lad; why, my prince of "How is Bessis? Yon are married to Bessie?" "Yes, "Hiss ; my wife is very hearty, thank yon."" "Yes, 3. Adapted for, affording, using, or requiring strong or abundant nourishment: as, hearty food; a hearty dinner; a hearty eater or appetite.

The journey and the sermon enabled them . . to do ampee justice to Rachel's cold fowl, ham, pasty, snd cake
snd agsin and again she pressed them to be hearty. Glenfergus, I. 335. (Jamieson.)
So Philomedé . . . stoops at once,
And makes her hearty mesl upons dunce.
Pope, Moral Essays, si. 86.

## $4 \dagger$. Bold ; courageous.

Withoutyn the helpe and the hondes of herty Achilles.
Esay, that hearty prophet, confllmeth the same.
Latimer, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 356.
As the old Roman Soldiers wers forlifdden marrigge while they received pay, lest their domestick interests should sbste their conrage, so the Celibate of the Clergy was strictly enjoyned to mske them mer this design. Stillingteet, Sermons, II. ii. $=$ Syn. 1. Hearty, Cordial, Sincere; real, unfeigned, unhaving the heart in a thing, warmily interested in favor of having the heart in a thing, warmly interested in favor of something, and acting so as to show this feeling; proceed Cordial is rather applied to teelings cherished or felt in the heart, heartfelt, or the outward expression of such feelIngs: as, cordial love; cordial hatred; cordiat desires. Sincere means devold of deceit or pretense, implying that the sentiments and the outward expression of them are in consonance.

How many a message wonld he send,
With hearty prsyers that 1 should
hearty prsyers that 1 should mend. Swift.
He, . . . with looks of cordial love,
Hung over her ensmourd. Mitton,
Weak persons cannot be sincere
La Rochefoucauld (trans.).
. Active, vlgorous, robust, hale.
II. n. A seaman's familiar form of address: as, come here, my hearties.
heart-yarn (härt' yärn), $n$. A soft yarn in the center of a rope.
hearty-halet (här'ti-hāl), a. Good for the heart.

Sound Savorie, and Bazil hartie-hale.
Spenser, Mutopotmos, 1. 198
heat (hēt), n. [< ME. heete, hete, く AS. h $\overline{\bar{x}} t u$, $h \bar{c} t o$, also $h \bar{a} t e(=$ OS. $h \bar{e} t=$ OFries. hēte $=$ OHG. heizi = Sw. heta = Dan. hede), heat, くhāt, hot: see hot ${ }^{1}$. The D. LG. hitle $=\mathrm{OHG}$. hizza, MHG. G. hitze = Icel. hiti, heat, and Goth. heitō, fever, are from the same ult. root.] 1. A sensation of the kind produced by close proximity to fire. The sensstion of hat is commonly described as op-
heat
2760

A heat, it may be noted, is the time occupied between charging the pig-iron and drawing the iast bail of malle
able iron Irom the furnace, and is generally of about in able iron from the furnace, and is generally of about 13.
The forging of a tool ahould be formed in as few heats as possibie, for steel deteriorates by repeated heating . Rose, Fractical Bachiniat, p. 220. A field bakery of this kind can deliver 17,928 loav bread for nine heats, each loaf forming two rations.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVIII. 246. Hence-5. Violent action; high activity; intense and uninterrupted effort: as, to do a thing at a heat.

With many a cruel hete
Gan Troylua upon inis helm to bete
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1761.
ffeli was the fight, loynyng of apeirea,
Miche harme, in that hete, happit to Ialle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 10287.
Dryden, I suspect, was not much given to correction, and indeed one of the great charma of hia beat writing is that everything seems atruck off
man io the beat mood of his talk.

Lowell, Among my Booka, lat aer., p. 64. Eapecially - (a) A single course in a horse-race or other conteat.
On the ninth of October next will be run for upon Coleshill Heath, in Warwickahire, a plate of aix guineas value, 3 heats, by any horse, mare, or geldiog, that hath not won
above the value of 5 e. Adv. quoted 10 Spectator, No. 173 . Many canaea are required for reireahment betwixt the heats.

Dryden.
As for "Manired," the two first acts are the beat; the third so so; but I was blown with the firat and aecond
heats.
Byron, To Murray.
(b) A diviaton of a race or conteat when the contestanta are too numerona to run at once, the race being flnally division running a final race or heat.
6. Indication of high temperature, as the condition or color of the body or part of the body; redness; high color; flush.

It has raised animosities in their hearts, and heals in their faces.

A sudden flush of wrathfnl heat
Tennysor, Guinevere.
7. Vehemence; rage; violence; excitement; animation; fervency; ardor; zeal: as, the heat of battle or of argument; the heat of passion or of eloquence.

That yon ahould deal so peevishly: beahrew you,
You have put mein a heat. F'letcher, Hunorous Lieutenant, ifi. 2. These Indiana of Guam did apeak of her [an Acapulco ahip] being io aight of the Isiand while we lay the

Dampier, Voyages, I. 803
8. Sexual desire or excitement in auimals, especially in the female, corresponding to rut in the male; the period or duration of such excitement: as, to be in heat.-Absorption of heat. or molecular heats of heaties. See animal.-Atomic or molecular heats of bodies. See atomic.-Black affect ita color. - Black-red heat, the condition of metal heated so as to begla to be luminous by daylight.-Bloodred heat. See blood-xed.- Bottom heat, heat at or rising irom the bottom; specifically, in hort., heat communicated beneath the roots of plants, aa by fermenting and decompoaing aubstancea placed under them, or by running
fiues or pipes under them.- Capacity for heat see cafiues or pipes under them.-Capacity for heat. See cain racing, a heat in which the conteatanta crosa the ine at exactly the amae time, neither one wiouing.-Diffusion of heat. See diffusion.-Distribution of heat. See distribution. - Evection of heatt. See evection. Heat of combination the heat evolved or produced by the chemical combination of two bodies, divided by the amount of heat required to heat one degree a masa of Water whose ratio to the masa of the compound is equal weight of the compouad.- Latent heat. See def. 2 . Mechanical or aynamic equivalent of heat. equivalent. - Pricky heat, an eruption of minute papulea attended with a prickly itching; lichen tropicua; loosely, aoy papular eruption.-Red heat, white heat. (a) States of metala aad, to a limited extent, of bome non-metallicaub ataoces, as carboo, at high but not definitely ascertained temperaturea, in which they radiate a reddish or (when cially noticeable io practice in the case of iron, which at a "fuil red heat" becomes thoroughly malleable, and at a white heat aaumes a more or leas pasty condition (which continues through a large range of temperature), and can be welded. Heace-(b) A state of strong and one of overpowering feeling; atatea of strong and of most inteoae See def. 2.-specific heat, eme number of heat-unita re quired to raise the unit of masa of a given anhstance through $\mathrm{I}^{\circ}$ of temperature. For solida and Jiquida water fa taken as the atandard-that ia, its specific heat is unity. For gasea either water or air is taken. The apecific heat measurea the heat-capacity of differeat bodies, or the amount of heat they absorb or give out in passing through a certain range of temperature. (See calorimetry.) Tha product of the apeciflc heats of the different clementa stant quantity (about 6); this product is called the aton-
of heat requiced to raise that body one degree to the quan
tity required to raise an equal weight of Water one de-
Clerk Maxwell, Heat,
ree. The heat of the day, the period of higheat temperature oppressive.- Welding heat, in metal., that heat at which with vivid aparks. White heat. Seo red heat, above.
eat (hēt), v. ; pret. and pp. heated, formerly and still dial. heat (het) or het. [< ME. heten (pret. liette, pp. het, hat, ihat), < AS. hātan (pret h $\bar{x} t t e, ~ p p . h \bar{x} t c d, * \hbar \bar{c} t t)$, make hot $(=\mathrm{D}$. heeten $=\mathrm{OHG}$. heizen, MHG. G. heizen = Iecl. heita $=$ Sw. heta = Dan. hede) (cf. AS. hätian, intr., be or become hot), < hät, hot: see hot 1 , and cf. heat, n.] 1. trans. 1. To cause to grow warm; communicate heat to : make hot: as, to heat an oven or a furnace; to heat iron. See heat, n., 2.
And wher the watir was hett to wassh the ffete of Cristia Discipulia.

Torkington, Diarie of Eag. Travell, p. 36 Arth. Lo, by my troth, the inatrument is coid,

## nd wonld not harm me. Hub. I can heat It, boy

Shak., K. John, iv. 1. Nebuchadnezzar . . . commaoded that they ahould heat the furnace aevon times more than it was wont to be heat
Dao. $11 i$. 19 (ed. 161I).
2. To make feverish; stimulate ; cxcite: as, to heat the blood.

2 Lord. Thou art going to Lord Timon's feast.
Apem. Ay; to see meat flll koaves, and wine heat foola. shak., T. of A., i. 1
Their bloods, Where bright sol, ther riae or aet.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackoeas.
3. To warm with emotion, passion, or desire; rouse into action; animate; encourage.

That on me hette, that othir dede me colde.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowla, 1. 145 A ooble cmulation heats your breast. Dryden.
Militon had heated his imagination with the Fight of the oda in Homer, belore he entered upon this Eagagemen
4 $\dagger$. To run a heat over, as in a race.
You may ride us,
With one aoft kisa, a thousand furlonga, ere
Shak W T, i. 2
II. intrans. To grow warm or hot; come to a heated condition, from the effect either of something external or of chemical action, as in fermentation or decomposition.
The firat machines conatructed heated too much
heat-apoplexy (hēt'ap" $\overline{-}-\mathrm{plek}-\mathrm{si}$ ), $n$. Sun stroke.
heat-economizer (hēt'ē-kon" $\overline{\text { on-mī-zèr), n. A }}$ device by which the steam in a steam-engine or the hot air in an air-engine is cooled, causing t to impart its heat to a metallic body, which stores up the heat and imparts it in turn to the next charge of steam or air, thus materially reducing the waste of heat; a regenerator
leat-engine (hēt'on jin), n. An engine which transforms heat into mechanical work.
heater (hétér), n. One who or that which heats.
Camphire swaliowed is, io the dose of a very few grains,
great heater ol the blood.
Boyle, Works, V. 104 ,
Specifically-(a) A furnace, stove, or other device for heating, drying, or warming buildings, rooms, dryiag. housea, Iruit-evaporators, or parts of machines, as the
calendering-rolls oi a paper-mill. (b) A small mass of cast-fron designed to be heated and then placed in a hoi-cast-iron designed to be heated and then placed in a hoi the coffee hot. (c) In a augar-making plant, a pan used for the first heating of the cane-juice or pyrup; a heating. for th
pan.
heate
pater-car (hē'tér-kär), n. A r'ailroad-car constructed for the transportation in winter of fruits, vegetables, and other perishable products. Car-Builder's Dict.
heater-plate (hē'tér-plāt), n. In an oil-lamp exposed to cold, a device to conduct the heat of the flame down to the oil-reservoir, in order to keep the oil from congealing. Car-Builder's Dict.
heater-shaped (hētèr-shāpt), a. Shaped like the heater of a smoothing-iron; triangular; having one of the sides straight and the two others, which are equal and the counterparts of each other, curved. See heater (b).
The amall heater-shaped ahteld. Encyc. Brit., XI. 692. heat-factor (hēt'fak"tor'), $n$. The thermodynamic function; the integral of the reciprocal of the temperature relatively to the heat ex pended.
heat-fever (hēt'fē"ve̊r), n. Fever (pyrexia)
caused by too great exposure to heat; thermie fever.
heat-focus (hēt'fō"kus), n. See focus.
heath (hēth), n. [< ME. hethe, heeth, heth,
AS. hexth = OD. heyde $=$ MLG. heide, hēde $=$

OHG. heida, MHG. G. heide, a heath, also, as exclusively in D. heide, the plant so called, = Icel. heidr $=$ Sw. hed $=$ Dan. hcde, a heath, $=$ Goth. haithi, a heath, waste $=$ W. cocd, a wood, $=\mathrm{L}$. -cētum in bucetum, a pasture for cows (bos, a cow). The orig. sense is 'open, uncultivated land'; the plant is so named from growing on such land; cf. hcather. Hence heathen, q. v.] 1. Open, uncnltivated land; a desert tract of land; specifically, in Great Britain, an uncultivated tract of heathy or shrubby land, usually of a desolate character.
Some wooda of oranges, and heaths of rosemary, will
smell a great way in the gea.
Bacon, Nat. Hlat.,
834. Their atately growth, thongh bare,
the blasted heath. Milton, P. L., i. 615. tands on the o Caledonia! atern and wild, Meet nurae Ior a poetic child
Lavd of brown heath and ahaggy wood.

Scott, L. of Lis M., vi. 2
Comes a vapour from the margin, biackening over heath A plant of the genus Ericu, or, by extension, of the genus Calluna; any plant of the family Ericacecc, called by Lindley heathworts. The speciea of Erica are widely diatributed throughont Europe and the MI editerravean region, but are moat abundant in South Alrica, where they cover thousanda of acrea and constitute ono of the principal forms of vegetation. The two beat-known European speciea are $E$. cinerea, scotch heather or fine-Jeafed heath, and E. Tetralix, the crossleafed heath. (See cut under Ericaccece.) The nearly allted genua Calluna, having only a single apecies, C. vulgaris, ia
more commonly called heather or ling. (See cut under Cal. luna.) Io Great Britain heath or heather covers large tracts of waste fand, and is uaed to thatch housea and to make brooms, and in some places for making beda. Shecp, goat and cattle Ieed upon 3 t , and beea extract a finely Havored honey from the flowers. The yonng ahoots and flowers are satd to have been formeriy employed in the manufacture of beer. The apeciea of southern Enrope, Erica arborea, attains considerable aize, and is called the tree-heath. From the wood of thita apecies, and eapecially from that of
 bacco-pipea. The moor-heatha beiong to a section of the genus Erica called Gypsocallis by Don, and have somewhat different flowera and a different aspect. They are very beautiful plants, and inhabit moors and calcareous diatricta. The Cantabrian, Irish, or Saint Dabeoc'a heath ja a plant of a different genua of the heath pamily, Dabeocia polifolia. It is chiefly a native of Ireland, hut is also found a dwarl, bushy, evergreen ahrub, growa in denae tuits, and has racemes of purple flowera. It ia alao called Irishhashorts. The zea-heath, Frankenia locevis, ia a low, heathlike maritime ahrub inhabiting the European coasts. See Frankenia.
3. One of several small butterflies of different genera. The large heath is Erinephile tithonus; the small, Canonympha pampilus.
heath-bell (hēth'bel), $n$. The flower of the heath, especially of Erica Tetralix or E. cinerea. Also called heather-bell.

For heath bell, with her purple bloom,
Supplied the bonnet and the plume.
Scott, L. of the L, inis. 5 .
heathberry (hēth'ber"i), n.; pl. heathberries (-iz). [ME. not found; AS. hēthberige, bilberry (?), <h̄̄̄th, heath, + berige, berie, berry.] Same as crowberry.
heath-bird (hēth'be̊rd), n. Same as heathcock or heath-hen.
heath-clad (hēth'klad), $a$. Clothed or crowned with heath.

Sleeping on the heath-clad hili.
heath-cock (hèth'kok), $n$. The male black grouse. See blackcock. - Black and spotted heathcock. Same as Canada grouse (which see, under grouse). -Rue, noder grouse).
heath-corn (hēth'kôrn), n. The buckwheat, Palygonum Fagopyrum.
heathenp (hēth'kup), $n$. The plant Artanema fimbriatum, natural order Scrophulariacea, an erect herb with opposite leaves, native of the East Indies and Australia, and cultivated for its large blue flowers, which are disposed in racemes at the ends of the branches.
heath-cypress (hēth'si" pres), $n$. An alpine and subalpine species of club-moss, Lycopodiun alpinum, found in suitable situations throughout Europe: so called from its resembling a miniature cypress-tree, and growing on heathy ground.
heath-egger (hēth'eg 'èr), n. A bombycid moth, Lasiocampa callunce
heathen (héstren or -THn), $n$. and $a$. [くME. hethen, $\langle$ AS. hëthen, n. $=$ OS. hēdhin $=$ OFries. hēthen $=\mathrm{OD}$. heyden, D. heiden $=\mathrm{MLG}$. heidene, heiden $=\mathrm{OHG}$. heidan, MHG. heiden, G. heiden, heide $=$ Icel. heidhinn $=$ Sw. Dan, heden, a heathen, = Goth. "haitheins, m., haithū̄, f.), a heathen; orig. and prop. an adj., 'of the
heathen
heath or open country＇（but not found in this sense），く häth，E．heath（＝Goth．haithi，etc．） open country，bcing equiv，to LL．paganus heathen，lit．＇of the country＇：see papan．The resemblance to Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \theta \nu \varepsilon a$, é $0 \nu \eta$ ，gentiles，＇hea－ then，＇pl．of $\varepsilon$ vos，a uation，is slight and acci－ dental．］I．$n$ ．sing．and pl．1．One of a race， nation，or people that docs not acknowledge the God of the Bible，or such races，nations，or peo－ ples collectively，especially when uncivilized or uncultured；one who is not a Jew，Christian， or Mohanmedan；a pagan．
So many were deed and wounded of cristin and hethen that the felde was all conered，so that oon myght not come to s －nother bat ouer deed cors
ierlin（E．E．T．S．），iii．596．
The Russlan Ambassador atlll at Court behav＇d hlmselfe like a clowne，compar＇d to this clvll heathen．

Evelyn，Diary，Jan．24， 1682.

## He［Geraint］．．．fe］

## in battle，fighting for the blameleas King

eralnt．
2．In Scrip．，with the definite article，the gen－ tiles；those nations or peoples that did not acknowledge Jehovah，the God of the Jews，as the true God；hence，idolaters，from the preva－ lence of idolatry among them．
Ask of me，snd I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance．
Go，and the Holy One
Of Iarael be thy gulde
To what may aerve hla glory beat，and apread hia name
Great among the heothen round．Milton，S．A．， 1.1430.
3．Any irreligious，rude，barbarous，or unthink－ ing person or class：as，the heathen at home． ［The plural，iu all senses，is usually heathen； but in many instances，especially with refer－ ence to individuals，the regular plural form， heathens，is used．］
II．a．Pagan；gentile：as，heathen supersti－ tions or customs．
Til th［a chitd］be cryatened in Cryates name，and con－ fermed of the bisshop，
It is hethene as to heuenewsrd，and helpelees to the soule， Hethene ia to mene after heth sud vatiled erthe．
The heathen emperor thlnks it abgurd that Ch． 550. The heathen emperor thinka it abaurd that Christlan cannot remove a wart，or gont，or any bodily evil． ＝Syn．See gentile，$n$ ．
Sch
thenendom（hé＇rнen－dum），$n$ ．［＜ME．hos－ thendon，＜AS．hōthendom（＝D．heidendom＝ MLG．heidendō $=$ OHG．heidantuom，MHG． heidentuom，G．heidentum $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．Dan．heden－
 The state or condition of a heathen；heathen－ ism．

Degradation，peatilence，heathendom，and despair．
2．Those parts ism prevails． ism prevails：opposed to Christendom．－3．Hea－ then nations or peoples regarded collectively． heathenesset，$n$ ．See heathenness．
heathenhoodt，$n$ ．［ME．hethenehod，haithcn－ hede；＜heathen＋－hood．］Heathendom．

Al thea world la biheled mid hethenhode．
Old．Eng．Misc．，p． 81.
heathenise，v．$t$ ．See heathenize．
heathenish（hé＇тHen－ish），a．［＜ME．＂hethen－ ish，＜AS．hēthenisc（ $=\mathrm{D}$ ．hcidensch $=\mathrm{MLG}$ ． heidens，heidensch $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．hcidanise，MHG．hei－ deniseh，heidensch，G．heideniseh $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．hednisk $=$ ODan．heydensk，hedninsk，Dan．hedensk），くh鳥－ then，heathen，＋－isc，E．－ish1．］1．Of or per－ taining to gentiles or pagans；characteristic of or practised by the heathen：as，hcathenish rites．

When the apoatles of our Lord and Savlour were or－ dalned to alter the laws of heathenish rellglon，chosen they were，St．Paul excepted；the reat nnachooled alto－
gether，and unlettered men．
Hooker，Ecclea．Pollty．

Under whatever disguise it［the classical drama］ap－ peared，it was easentlally heathenish；for，from firat to Túcknor，Span．Lit．，I． 228.
Hence－2．Uncivilized；uncultured；rude； savage；degraded；cruel．

> Lod. Mere is a letter . . imports The death of Cassio to be undertook By Roderigo. . Cas. Most heathenish and most gross!

Shak．，Othello，v． 2
That execrabie Cromwell made a heathenish or rather Inhuman edict agalnat the Eplscopal clergy．
heathenishly（hē＇тнen－ish－li），adv．In a hea－ thenish manner．
＇Tls heathenishly done of＇em in my conscience，thou
deserv＇st it not．Beau，and Fl．，King and No King，i．

2761
heathy
heathenishness（hē＇fHeu－ish－nes），$n$ state or character of being heathenish．
The ．．．heathenishness and profanenesa of most play
Prynne，Histrio－SIaatix，p． 913
－isme $]$ Hean（hētyen－izm），$n .[<$ heathen + als；pagan practice or belief；paganism．

Jullan attempted to aet up preachers of heathenism，in oppositlon to those of Chriatlanity．Secker，Works，I，xxi．
Heathenism partially，if not wholly，merged God in na ture．
2．Heathenish manners or condition；the de graded or uncultured state of those who are uninfluenced by Christianity；barbarism；ig－ norance；irreligion：as，the heathenism of the slums．
heathenize（hétren－iz），v．t．；pret．and pp． heathenized，ppr．lieathenizing．［＜heathen + －ize．］To reuder heathen or heathenish．Also spelled heathenise．
The continusnce of these unscriptural terms，without no exact sppicatho bers of not nnlearned persons．
Accounl of Mr．Firmin＇s Religion（1698），p． 63.
heathenlyt，$a$ ．［＜heathen＋－lyl．］Heathenish． An heathenly Pagan．

Iyly，Euphues，Anst．of Wit，p． 176.
heathenness（hē＇THen－nes），$n$ ．［Archaically heathenesse（prob．regarded as analogous to noblesse and other abstract nouns with F ．term． －esse）；〈ME．hethenesse，heethenesse（for＊hethen－ nesse：cf．forgiveness for＊forgivenness），く AS． hēthennes，〈 hēethen，heathen，＋－ncs，E．－ness．］ 1．The state of being heathen．－2．The coun－ tries inhabited by heathens；heathendom．［Ar－ chaic．］

Therto hadde he riden，no man ferre，
As wel in Cristendom as in hethenesse．
Chaucer，Gen．Prol．to C．T．，1． 49. zef ony brother or alater deye in straunge cuntre，in criatendom or in hethenesse，the bretheren sshollen doun a messe of requiem for the soule．

English Gilds（E．E．T．S．），p．36．
Neither in Christendome，nor yet in heathennest，
Ballad of King Arthur（Child＇a Ballads，I．234）
heathenry（hé＇тнеп－ri），$n$ ．［＜heathen $+-r y$ ．］ 1．Heathenish rites and practices；heathen systems of religion or morals；heathenism．
Are you 80 besotted with your philosophy，and your and man，gnat your taziness，snd your contempt for God prey，and your wealth plundered by heathen dogs？

Kingsley，Hypatia，vi．
In most places，even in the heart of Meccah，I met with ebris of heathenry，proscribed by Mohammed．

R．F．Burton，El－Medinah，p． 20.
2．The heathen；heathendom．
heathenshipt（hë＇＇THen－ship），n．［＜heathen + －ship．Cf．MLG．heidensehop $=$ OHG．hei－ dinscaft，MHG．G．heidenschaft $=$ Dan．heden－ skab．］Heathenism．
But a higher importance sttaches to a clause in the Northnmbrian Priests＇Laws，by which a person sccuaed of the practice of sny heathenship was bound to clear and partly natlve atrangera．$\quad$ N．and Qartly his kinsmen heather（heтн＇èr），i．［Formerly also hether， hather，and（dial．）hadder；＜heath，open coun－ try，＋－er；equiv．to heath，used，without term．， as the name of the plant．］1．Heath：especial－ ly applied to Calluna vulgaris，the common hea－ ther．It differs from the other true heatha in posseasing aatringent propertiea，and is employed by both fullera and dyers．See cut under Calluna．
Heath is the generall or common name，whereof there is owne kind calted hather，the other ling．

Vorden，Surveiors Dlalogue（1610）．
They［Indian Brachmanni］lay upon the ground covered themaelvea spartngly．Burton，Anat．of 3lel．，p． 542.

Come o＇er the heather，come round hlm gather．
Wha＇ll be King but Charlie？ Patchea bright of bracken green，
It held the copse in rlvalry．
$\dot{S}_{\text {cott，}}$ L．of the $\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{n}}, \mathrm{v} .3$ ．
2．The crowberry，Empetrum nigrum．［Rare．］ －3．A tweed or similar fabric，usually 56 inches wide，woven of heather－wool，and pre－ senting a color－effect like that of heather．Also called heather mixture．－Silver heather，a moss， heather on fre，to kindle diaturbance；bring amolder． ing disaffection to a blaze．
It＇a partly that whilk has set the heather on fire e＇en
Scott，Rob Roy，xxxv． heather－alet（herн＇èr－āl），n．A traditional drink said to have becn brewed in North Brit－ ain from the bells of heather．
heath
Tla aweot beneath the heather－bell
To live in autumn brown．Leyden，Keeldar． heather－bleat，heather－bleater（heqH＇er－blēt， －blē＂tèr），$n$ ．［Sc．also（obs．）hetherbhutter， hedderbluter；＜heather（appar．）＋bleat，bleater， in allusion to its cry．But the first element is an accom．of a different original，the word be－ ing variously otherwise manipulated as Sc ． heron－bluter（as if involving heron），ern－bleater， earnbliter，yern－bliter，－biuter（as if involving earn³，eagle），E．dial．hammer－bleat（as if in al－ lusion to hammering）；the ME．forms not found； all ult．＜AS．haeferblēte，heferblēta，early AS． （Kentish）haobreblēte，once erroncously hāfen－ blexte，the name of a bird，glossing ML．bieoca and bugium（both words obscure：for bugiun， see under fieldfare），lit．＇goat－bleater，＇＇AS＇． hafer，a he－goat，buck（ $=$ L．eaper：＇see ea－ per 1 ），+ bletan，bleat：see bleat．］Same as ern－bleater．
heather－claw（heqн＂ér－klâ），$n$ ．A dew－claw． heather－grass（heqn＇ér－gras），$n$ ．A species of grass，Triodia decumbens，common throughout Europe，growing on spongy，wet，cold soils， and of little economic importance．See Triodia． Also called heath－grass．
heather－lintie（he甲H＇Ar－lin ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ti），$n$ ．The mea－ dow－pipit，Anthus pratensis．［Local，Eng．］ heather－peeper（heqн＇ér－pē＂ pe r ），$n$ ．The peet－ weet or common sandpiper of Europe，Tringoi－ des hypoleueus．［Local，Scotland．］
heather－wool（heqt＇err－wùl），$n$ ．Wool or worst－ ed yarn made for knitting and other faney work， party－colored or mottled in various shades，and producing work of a mixed or speckled color thought to be like that of heather．
heathery ${ }^{1}$（hē＇thêr－i），n．；pl．heatheries（－iz）．［＜ heath + －ery．］．A place where heaths grow； a house in which valuable heaths are culti－ vated．
heathery ${ }^{2}$（hemн＇er－i），a．Of，pertaining to，or resembling heather；abounding with heather； heathy．

The antler＇d monarch of the waste
The antier monarch of the waste
Sprang from his heathery souch in haste
Scott，I．of the L．，i． 2.
I found the honse amid desolate heathery hilla．
Emerson，English Traits，i．
heath－fowl（hêth＇foul），$n$ ．The moor－fowl，La－ gopus scotieus．Montagu．
heath－grass（hêth＇gràs），$n$ ．Same as heather－ grass．
heath－hen（hēth＇her），n．1．The female heath－ bird；the hen of the black grouse．

> O'er the trackless waste en flutters, plons fraud!

The heath－hen flutters，plons fraud！to lead
The hot purauing apanlel far sway．
Thombon，Spring，1． 700.
2．One of several Ancrican grouse，as the pin－ nated，ruffed，or Canada grouse．Also heath－ cock．IV．Wood，1634；D．Denton，1670．［Rare or archaic．$]$
heath－honeysuckle（hēth＇hun＂i－suk－l），n．The name in Australia of a flowering shrub，Bank－ sia serrata，from the large amount of honey its flowers secrete．
heath－pea（hēth＇pē），$n$ ．A tuber－bearing legu－ minous plant，Lathyrus maerorhizus（Orobus tre－ berosus）．The tubers resemble peas，and are eaten boiled or baked．The plant is widely diffused throughout Europe． The name la said sometlmea to be applied also to another vetch，Vicia sicula（Orobus atropurpureus）．
heath－peat（hēth＇pēt），$n$ ．Peat from the sur－ face－soil of places abounding in heather．
heath－poult（hēth＇pōlt），$n$ ．The pullet or young of the heath－bird．
heath－pout（hēth＇pout），n．Same as heath－ poult．
heath－snail（hēth＇snāl），n．A kind of snail common in Great Britain，Helix ericetorum， ranging to the north of Scotland．
heath－throstle（hēth＇thros ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ），$n$ ．The ring－ ouzel，Turdus torquatus．［Local，Eng．］
heathwort（hēth＇wèrt），n．In Lindley＇s sys－ tem，any plant of the heath family，Ericacere： used chiefly in the plural．See cut under Eri－ eaces．
heathy（hē＇thi），a．［＜heath $+-y^{1}$ ．］Of，per－ taining to，or characteristic of heath；covered or abounding with heath；adapted to the growth of heath：as，heathy land．

From its hill of heathy brown
The muirland atreamlet baatena down
J．Baillie．
O happy pleasure！！here to dwell
Bealde thee in some heathy dell
Bealde thee in some heathy dell．
Wordscorth，To a IIghiand Girt．

## heating

heating (hē'ting), p. a. Promoting warmth or heat; having the quality of imparting heat; stimulating: as, a heating medicine or diet.
heating-back (héting-bak), $n$. A chamber at the back of a forge in which the air-blast is heated.
heatingly (hē'ting-li), adv. In a heating manner; so as to make or become hot or heated.
heating-pan (hē'ting-pan), n. 1. A pan for heating flaxseed and other seed from which oil is expressed.-2. The first pan in which sugarcane jnice or sugar-maple sap is heated, preparatory to dipping or evaporating.
heating-surface (hē'ting-sér"fạas), $n$. Same as fire-surface.
heating-tube (hē'ting-tīb), $n$. In a steamboiler, a water-tubeconnecting at each end with a water-space, and directly exposed to the flame. heatless (hēt'les), a. [< heat ${ }^{+}+$-less.] Destitute of heat; cold.

My blood lost, and Ifmba stiff; my embraces
Like the cold stubhorn bark, hoarie, and heatless
Fletcher, Mad Lover, til.
Where Mars ta aeen hia ruddy rays to throw lifm seem to glow.
heat-potential (hēt'pọ-ten"shal), n. The work performed by the disappearance of heat.
heat-regulator (hēt'reg" $\overline{\text { ül}} \mathrm{la}-\mathrm{tor}$ ), $n$. A thermostat combined with some device for controlling the draft of a furnace and regulating the fire.
heat-spectrum (hēt'spek"trum), $n$. A spectrum of a thermal radiation, considered not with reference to its effect upon the eye, but with reference to its intrinsic energy or heating power. Wherever there fa a viatbio apectrum there fa a heat-apectrum, and theae two are realiy one snd the same: only, when we speak of the visible spectrum wo mesn that psirt of the whole spectrum which affects the eye, considering each part to have an intenaity proporspectrnm in tta whole extent, heat-apectrnm ta the real nons and non-Iuminous risys, its fintensity being everywhers proportional to its heating power.
heat-spot (hēt'spot), n. 1. A freckle.-2. A spot on the surface of the body at which the sensation of heat can be produced.
The relative number and srrangement of heat-spota and cold-apota is different for different areas of the skin.
heat-unit (hēt'ü ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ nit), $n$. The unit quantity of heat; the amount of heat required to raise 1 pound of water (also 1 kilogram, or 1 gram: see calory) through 1 degree of temperature. Thus, 1 pound of coal, upon combustion, yields abont 13,500 heat-units-that is, heat enough to raise 13,500 pounds of water through $1^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.

Heat-units per hour abatracted in ice-msking.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8780.
heaumet (hōm), n. [OF., a helm: see helm².] In medieval armor, a helm or helmet; specifically, a large helmet worn during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, usually over an inner defense, such as the coif of mail, or the basinet. It rested

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upon the shoulders, the hesd in some cases being free to wefght led to the adoption of the armet whtch adopted ftrelf to the form of the head, and allowed of movement in all directiona.
heautomorphism (hè-â-tō-môr'fizm), n. [< Gr. モ̇avтov, m., घ̇avtท̆s, f., દ̇avtoũ, n., a gen, form, of himself, herself, itself (contr. of $\tilde{0} 0$ avtov, etc.: $\varepsilon$ en, later $o \dot{v}=\mathrm{L}$. sui, of himself, etc. (see sui generis); aj́roũ, gen. of av́ós, self (see auto-)), $+\mu \circ \rho \phi \dot{\eta}$, form.] Antomorphism.
Heautomorphism, in defsult of science, is ever the first resource of explaaation ; 1. e., we judge of others by our.
Polves.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 257. heave (hēv), v.; pret. heaved or hove, pp. heaved, hove, formerly hoven, ppr, heaving. [< ME. heven, earlier hebben (pret. hof, hef, haf, pl. hoven, heven, also weak pret. hevede, hefde, pp. hoven, heven, ihoven, also weak pp. heved), 〈 AS. hebban (pres. hebbe, huxbbe, impv. hef, hefe, pret. hōf, pl. höfen, pp. hafen, h(efen), raise, lift, =

## 2762

OS. hebbian $=$ OFries. hev $a=$ D. heffen $=$ MLG. heven $=$ OHG. heffan, hevan, MHG. heven, heben, G. heben (pret. liob, pp. gelioben) = Icel. hefja $=$ Sw. häfva = Dan. hove $=$ Goth. hafjan (pret. hōf, pl., in comp., höfun, pp. hafans), raise, lift a common Teut. strong verb, $\sqrt{*}$ haf, with pres. formative -ja (-ia), the sense 'lift' being developed from the orig. sense 'take, take hold of' (a sense appearing in the derivs. haf $l^{1}$, hef $t^{1}$, behoof, q. v., and in the L. cognate), $=$ L. capcre (pres. ind. capio, perf. cèpi, pp. captus), take, take hold of, seize (> ult. E. captive, caitiff, capture, etc., capacious, capable, etc., accept, etc., receive, etc.: see capable, captive, etc.). Derivs. heavy ${ }^{1}$, haftl, hefll behoof, and perhaps haven: see these words.] I. trans. 1. To raise; lift; hoist.

## We heave our hands st when we hear recited. <br> Beau. and Fl., Captaln, i. 3

Riae, rise, and heave thy rosy head
From thy coral-paven hed.
iliton, Comus, 1.885
The curious cuatom known as hearing: on Easter Monday the men heaved the women, i. e., jilted them off the gronod and kfaaed them.

Bickerdyke, p. 241.
Especially-2. To lift with obvions effort; raise with exertion, as something heavy or resistant.

This shoulder was ordain'd so thick to heave ;
ism; baptize; also,
3t. To lift (a child) at baptism; baptize; also, to be sponsor for.

Bot no aawle may thithen pas,
Untyle it he als cleene ala it fyrst was,
And he was crysterdon at fount-atane,
Hampole, Handlyng Synne.
4. To weigh; heft. [Prov. Eng.] -5. To cause to swell or bulge upward; raise above the former or the surronnding level: often with $u p$.

## Thst heave our fritha and crowd npon onr ahore

 Thomson, Antomn, J. 923Grest gray htils heaved up round the horizon.
Charlotte Bronte, Jane Eyre, v.
6. To elevate or elate in condition or feeling, as by the operation of some potent agency or some moving influence; exalt; promote; raise suddenly or forcibly to a higher state.

Therfore hefe vp your hertis ; hast you to saile ;
Sette furthe to the se; sitte no Jengur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 3. 4603.
Ciceros hook, where Cato was heared up
B. Jonson, sejanna, iii. 1

Tradition they aay hath tanght them that for the prevention of growing achiame the Biahop was heav'd above
the Preabyter.
Strong political excitement .... heaves a whole nation on to a higher piatform of intellect and morality.

## 7†. To increase.

W. Phillips, Speeches,

Qua folus lang wit uten turn,
Ren hta rea than sal he sare;
Or' heuen his harme with foll mare.
Quoted ín Alliterative Poems, ed. Morria (Gjoss.).
8. To bring up or forth with effort; raise from the breast or utter with the voice laborionsly or painfully: as, to heave a sigh or a groan.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Whe heav'd the name of father } \\
& \text { forth. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Psintingly forth.

Shak., Lear, iv. 3.
Heaves sbroad his csres to one good sigh.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 45.
9. Tothrow npward and outward; cast or toss with force or effort; hurl or pitch, as with aim or purpose: as, to heave a stone; to heave the lead. [Chiefly nant. and colloq.]
I eacaped upon a butt of aack, which the aailors heaved overboard. Shak., Tempeat, ii. 2 The ahipa at first grounded two or three miles from the lecaved by the seas near to the dry land.

Winthrop, Hist. New Engisnd, JI. 298.
10. In geol., to throw or lift out of its place: said of the intersection of two veins, or of that of a cross-course with another vein. When a displacement of one or the other is csuaed by the intersection, one vefn is sald to heave the other out of fta regular posi-
tíon. tion.
A vein may be thrown out on meeting another vein, in a Jine which approaches either towards its inclination or its direction. The Cornish miaers nse two different terms they say the vein ia heaved, for the second it is started.

Ure, Dfet., 111. 300
11. Naut., to draw or pull in any direction, as by means of a windlass or capstan: as, to heave a ship ahead (that is, to bring her for-
ward, when not under sail, by means of a cable or other appliance) ; to hcare up an anchor (to raise it from the bottom of the sea or elsewhere). - Hove apeak. See apeak.-To heave aback, to get (a ship) in auch a position, hy putting the helm down or hauling io the weather-braces, or both, that the wind acts on the forward aurface of the saila. - To heave a
cable short, to hanl it in nutil the ship Jies nesrly over the anchor-- To heave a strain to tura the casstav or windlasa till the rope hove upon beara a atrain with inII force at the windlass.- To heave a ressel about to put her on the other tack.- To heave a vessel down, to careen her for repairs hy means
masthead to the shore or to a hulk
The ship also w necessary to heave her down at Batavia, which was another reason for making the hest of our way to that place. $C$ iik, Voyages, 11 .
To heave in stays, in tacking, to bring (a ship's hesd) to the wind.-To heave out, to raise (the keel) out of the water by careening, in order to repair or clean it. - To heave the gorge. see gorge. - To heave the lead. see sailing by the Jog and glass. See tog. To heave taut, to turn a capstan, etc., till the rope or chain (a vessel) to the wind; stop the headway of.
We psaaed through a large fleet of merchantmen hoveto under shelter of Cape de Gat.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xxviii. =Syn. 1 and 2. Hoist, Lift, etc. See raise.
II. intrans. 1. To be raised, thrown, or forced up; rise; swell up; bulge ont.
Where ground heares nstursily store of chamocks, the cheeae that is made off from such ground the dayry-women cannot keep irom
ubrey's Wilts, JIS. Royal Soc., p. 300. (Halliwell.)
So high sa heaved the tnmid hilis, so low
brosd and deep.
Milton, P. L., vit. 288.
It fa of 3 ittie nae to expect clover as a permanent crop in wet solia, or those subject to heave by the annual wioter 2. To rise and fall with alternate motions, as the waves of the sea, the lungs in difficult or painful breathing, the earth in an earthquake, etc.

Which heares but with the noin
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xi.
The minfater'a . . mind was . . tosed to and fro the conflict of windy dogmas.
O. $\mathfrak{W}$. Holmes, Elaie Venner, xvil. On the fourth [dsy] the wind feil, Jeaving the ahip disR. L. Stevenson, Master of Bsilsntrae, $\mathbf{i i}$.
3. To pant, as after severe oxertion; labor.

He heaver for breath, which, from his Junga supply'd,
And fetch'd from far, distends his lab'ring aide. Dryden.
The Church of Engiand had struggled and heaved at a eformation ever since Wickliffe'a day. Atterbury.
4. To make an effort to vomit; retch. - 5t. To mount.-6t. To labor heavily; toil.

But theron was to heven and to doone.
Chaucer, Troilna, It. 1289.
Heave hol an exclamation used hy gailors when heaving Hearor, etc. Hence- With heave and ho, with slow ateady exertion.

They seem in punishing hut alow,
Yet pay they home at laat with heave and how.
Sir J. Marington, tr. of Arioato's Orlsndo Furioao [xxxvil. 89.
To heave att, to aim at; regard with hostile inteat.
They did not wish government quite taken away; only they must needs have out of the way, Bp. Andrews, Sermona, IV. 12. In vain have some heaved at thta office, whtch fs faatoed to the atate with so considershje a revenne.

## Fuller, Ch. Hist., V. iv. 8.

To heave at the capstan. See capstan.-To heave whilght, to rise into the plane while approaching or being app.

A dark line seemed to cross the weatern sky
Alar and faint, and with the growing light
Another Jand began to heave in sight.
Wiliam Morris, Earthly Paradise, 11. 180.
I was, no donbt, known for a Jandaman by every one on hove in sight.
To heave to, to hring \& vessel to \& lie heave to, tor fighing-trip to partnership; he partners, (Ifshermen's slang.]
eave (hēv), n. [< heave, v.] 1. An act of heaving; a lifting, throwing, tossing, or retching exertion.

But after many strsina snd heaves,
He got upon the aaddie eaves.
S. Butler, Hudibras, 1. i. 411
2. An upward movement or expansion; swell or distention, as of the waves of the sea, of the lungs in difficult or painful breathing, of the earth in an earthquake, etc.; a forcible uplifting.

## heave

There＇a matter in these aighs，these profound heaves； ＇Mongst Foresta，Hills，snd Floods，was ne＇er such heave and shove
ince Allion wi
Since Albion wielded armis sgainat the son of Jove． Drayton，Polyolhion，iv． 65.
Thers was no motion save the never－resting heave of
Frovde sketchea，p． 67 ． 3．A rise of land；a knoll．［Scotch．］

Crossiog a certain heave of grass．
ertain heave of grass．
Geo．MacDonald，Wariock $0^{\prime}$ Glenwarlock． 4．In mining，a dislocatiou or displacement of a part of a vein，in consequence of its intersec－ tion by another vein or cross－course，or by a simple slide，fracture，or jointing of the coun－ try－rock．But it occasionally happens thst s vein la ＂hove＂when there ia no sign of a cross－vein or joint at
the pisce where the continuity of the vein is broken． Surface displacement has been termed the heave of s
Geilcie，Encyc．Brit．，X．303． 5．pl．A disease of horses．See heaves．－Heave of the sea，the power exerted by the awell of the sea in sdvancing，retardiog，or changing the courss olso heven； く ME．heven，〈AS．heofon，heofen，hefon，earlier heben $=$ OS．hebhan $=$ MLG．hever $=$ Icel．hi－ finn，heaven．The Icel．form is more com－ monly himinn，mod．himin $=$ Goth．himins，hea－ ven，the same，but with different suffix－in，as OS．himil $=$ OFries． himul $=\mathrm{D}$ ．hemel $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ． MHG．himel，G．himmel＝Sw．Dan．himmel， heaven，alse in OHG．，D．，Icel．，etc．，ceiling， canopy（so early AS．heben－hūs，glossed by L． lacunar，ceiling），pointing to a prob．orig．mean－ ing＇covering，＇represented by E．hame ${ }^{1}$ ，q．v． The forms with for $b$ and those with $m$ are prob． orig．identical，but the reason of the change is not clear．The word heaven is often erroneously explained as orig．the pp．of heave，the sky being regarded as that which is＇heaved＇up；but the AS．hafen，hafen， pp ．of hebban，heave，is very different phonetically from heofon，heaven，and the two words must be of different origin．This supposed relation of heaven to heave appears reversed and medified in the actual relation of lift，the air，the sky，with lift，raise．］1．The expanse of space surrounding the earth，and appearing above and around us as a great arch or vault，in which the sun，moon，and stars seem to be set；the sky；the firmament；the celestial regions：often used in the plural．
Hit wss neuer herd，as I hope，sith heuyn was o loft ［aloft］
n sny coste where ye come but ye were clene victorius． Westruction of troy（E．E．T．S．），I． 1101.
Ine heavens so dim hy day saw
Shali．，W．T．，iil． 3. Deepening thro the silent apheres， Heaven over Heaven rose the night Tennyom，Harians in the South． Tis very sweet to look into the fair Full in the smile of the blus frmament． Keats，Sonnet．

## 2．Sky as typical of climate；a zone or region．

From vases in the hall
Flowers of all heavens，snd lovelier than their names，
Grew side by sids．
Tennyson，Princess，Proi 3．The celestial abode of immortal beings； the place or state of existence of blessed spirits beyond the sphere of or after departure from the earthly life．In Chriatian theology hesven ia regarded sa the region or state of endeasa happiness en－
loyed ly sngels snd falthful departed spirits in the im－ mediste presence of God．The Hebrews supposed thre heavens－the air，the starry firmsment，snd the sbode of Ood．The Cabalists deacribed seven hesvens，esch rising of happiness sind the most exalted sngels Hence，to to soode seventh heaven is to he snpremely happy．The hesven of the Mohammedsns ia remarkabls for the sensual de－ lighta it has in atore for the faithtul．The sncient Oreeks snd Latins regarded hesven as the abode of the greater gods；snd the spirits of the grest snd good were supposed
to find their place of biliss in the Elysian Fields（which see under Elysian）．
But zit thers is a place that men clepen the Scois of God，where he was wont to teche his Disciples，sud tolds hem the Prevytees of $H$ evene．

Mandeville，Travels，p． 114.
And in the myddya of the Tower ya the pisce wher our blyasyd Savyor Crist Jhu ascendid vnto hevyn．

Torkington，Diarle of Eng．TraveII，p， 30. I kuew s man in Chriat．．．caught up to the third
2 Cor．xil． 2 ．

Live ths great gods in heavens and aee
4．［cap．］The Supreme Being；God；Previ－ dence．

He csnnot thrive，
Uniesa ber prayers，whom Heaven delights to hear，
And loves to grant，reprieve him from the wrath
And loves to grant，reprieve him from the wrath
of grestest justice，
Shak．，All＇s Weil，ili． 4

## 2763

Dear Couz，bald Iermes in a Fright， Prior，Mercury snd Cupid． Heaven is very kind in its way of putting questions to
5†．pl．The celestial powers；heavenly beings．
In love，the heavens themael ves do guids the state．
Shak．，M．W．of W．，v． 5
6．Supreme exaltation or felicity；consum－ mate happiness；a state of bliss．

For if hevene bs on this erthe and ese to any soulf，
Piers Plowoman（B），x． 300.
It is a heaven upon esrth to have a man＇s mind move in charity，rest in Providence，snd turn on the poles of truth．

Stsnd up，and give me but s gentic look
And two kind words，and I shall be in heaven．
Balm of heaven．See brlm，－Crystalline heavens． onishment，remonsirance or censure．［Colloq．］－Hea ven of heavens，the highest hesven；the sbodes snd sest ven of hea
Behold，heaven snd the heaven of heavens cannot con－ tsin thee；how much less this house which 1 hsve built
Host of heaven．See host1，－Queen of heaven．See
heaven（hev＇n），v．t．［＜heaven，n．］Te place in or as if in heaven ；make supremely happy or blessed；beatify．［Rare．］
He heavens himself on earth，snd for s littie pelf cozens
Rev．T．Adams，Works，I．194． himaelf of bliss． We are happy as the hird whose neas
Is heavened in the hush of purple hills．G．Massey．
heaven－born（hev＇n－bôrn），a．Born of or sent by heaven．

Oh heaven－born sisters［the Mnaea］！source of art
Who charm the senae or mend the heart．
Hail，yo heroes！heaven－born hand！
heaven－bred（hev＇n－bred），$a$ ．Produced or cul－ tivated in heaven．

Much ia the force of heaven－bred poesy．
Shak．，T．G．of V．，III． 2.
heaven－bright（hev＇n－brit），a．［Cf．AS．heo－ fon－beorht，＜heofon，heaven，+ beorht，bright．］ Bright as heaven；gloriously bright．［Poeti－ cal．］
heaven－built（hev＇n－bilt），a．Built by the agency or faver of the gods．

His srms had wrought the destin＇d lall
Of sacred Troy，sud raz＇d her heav＇n．．buith wall．
Pope，odysey，i．
heaven－directed（hev＇ll－di－rek ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ted），a． 1. Pointing to the sky．

Who taught thst heaven－directed spire to rise． Pope，Moral Essays，iil． 261.
2．Guided or directed by celestial powers ：as， heaven－direeted efforts．

To heirs unknown descends th＇unguarded store，
Or wanders，heaven－directed，to the poor．
Pope，Moral Essays，ii． 149.
heaven－fallen（hev＇n－fây ${ }^{y}$ ），$a$ ．Fallen from
heaven；having revelted from God．
All yet feft of that revolted rout，
Heaven－follen，in station atood．Millon，P．L．，X． 535.
heaven－gifted（hev＇n－gif＂ted），a．Bestowed by heaven．

To grind in brazen fettera under task
With this heaven－gifted strength．
Milton，S．A．，L． 36.
heavenhood（hev＇n－húd），$n$ ．［＜heaven＋－hood．］ Heavenly character ；fitness for heaven ；sanc－ tification．［Rare．］
We msy not expect to see．．the ripe，rich fruits of heavenhood clustered around the subterranean root of heavenish $\dagger$（hev＇n－ish），a．［く ME．hevenish；＜ heaven $+-i s h^{1}$ ．］1．Pertaining to or character－ istic of the sidereal heavens．
By hevenysh revolucioun．
Chaucer，Complaint of Mars，1．30．
2．Pertaining to the celestial abodes；heavenly． So aungeliyks was hir natif besute，
That IVke s thyng immortal semede she，
As doth sn hevenysigh parft creature，
Thst doun was sent in scornyng of Nature
Chaucer，Trollus，1． 104.
heavenizet（hev＇n－iz），v．t．［＜heaven＋－ize．］ To bring to a heavenly condition or disposition． If thou be once soundiy heavenized in thy thoughts．
heaven－kissing（hev＇n－kis＂ing），$\not$（ ．Touching or seeming to touch the sky．

A ststion like the herald Nercury，
New－lighted ou a heaven－kiasing hili．
Shak．，Hamet，iif． 4.

## heaver

heavenliket（hev＇n－lik），$a$ ．Heavenly．
Being menne farrs aboue the common aorte，or，as you
wonide asye，heauenlyke felowes．J．Udall，Ou Mark viil． wonide saye，heauentyke felowes．J．The condition or quality of being heavenly．

Goddess of women，aith your heavenliness
To our dim eyes．Sir J．Devies，Dsnclug．
heavenly（hev＇n－li），a．［ $<$ ME．hevenly，heofon－ lich，く AS．heofonlic，くheofon，heaven：see hea－ ren and $-l y^{1}$ ．］1．Of er pertaining to heaven， in either the physical or the spiritual sense； celestial：as，heavenly regions；heavenly peace； the heavenly throng．
The heauenly lighta hid their faces from beholding it， and cioathed themselves with biscke ss bewaying the worlds funerall．Purchas，Pilgrimsge，p． 40.
The teachinga of science，inatead of iarrowing，enisrge
the heavenly horizons．
N．A．Rev．，cXL． 327.
2．Fit for or characteristic of heaven；su－ premely blessed，excellent，or beautiful；an－ gelic：as，a heavenly voice；a heavenly temper．
The love of hesven makea one heavenly．Sir P．Sidney．
Yin Good my lord，
You are full of heavenly stuff， ；you have scarce time
 Oft with heavenly red her cheek did glow．

William Iforris，Esrthly Parsdise，I． 329.
$=$ Syn．1．Ethereal，celestial．－2．Godiike，divine，spiritual，
bissfui，bestific，aeraphic，cherubic．
heavenly（hev＇n－li），adv．［＜ME．hevenly，$\langle$ AS．
heofonliee，＜heofonizc，a．，heavenly：see heaven－ $l y, a$.$] 1．In a manner as of heaven．$
This aayd，she turned with rose colour heaueniye be－ glittered．

Stanihurst，Eneid，i． 376 ．
0 ，alle was heavenly true！
Shak．，Otheilo，v． 2.
You sre so heavenily good，no man csn resch you．
2．By the influence er agency of heaven．
The hour before the heavenly－harness＇d team
Begius his golden progress in the east．
Shak．， 1 Hen．IV．，iii． 1.
Our heavenly－guided soul ahall cilmb．
Milton，Time，1．19．
heavenly－minded（hev＇n－li－min＂ded），a．Hav－
ing the thoughts and affections fixed on hea－ venly objects．
heavenly－mindedness（hev＇n－li－min＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ded－nes）， $n$ ．The state or quality of being heavenly－ minded．
Deep spirituality sud heavenly－mindedness，a humble and seif－denying walk betore
Biog．Notice of $\operatorname{Bradford}$ ，Worka（Parker Soc．，1853），II．xI．
heaven－tree（hev＇n－trē），$n$ ．A mythical tree or vine which figures in some primitive beliefs as affording the means of ascent from under－ ground regions to the surface，or from the sur－ face to the sky．Forms of this myth are found in Malacca，Borneo，Celehes，New Zealand，and Polynesia．
Thers was \＆heaven－tree，where people went up and own，and when it fell it stretched aome aixty mile Quoted in E．B．Tylor＇s Early Hist．3isnkind（3d ed．），
heavenward，heavenwards（hev＇$n$－wärd， －wärrdz），adv．［ME．heveneward；＜heaven＋ －uard，－wards．］Toward heaven．

Thus heavinward all thinga tend．For all were once Perfect，and ail must be st leugth restor＇d．
So God has greatly purpos＇d．Conoper，Task，vi． 818. heave－offering（hē $\mathrm{v}^{\prime}$ of＂èr－ing），n．In the Le－ vitical law，a voluntary offering which when presented before the Lord was＇heaved＇or ele－ vated by the priest，and became the pertion of the priests and their families．The term is alao sometimes applied to offeringa received for the priesta but not sctually hes ved or elevsted．Hence the Hebrew word terumah，which is rendered heave－offering 22 times，is else where in the OId Testament rendered＇offering＇（28 times） －oblation＇（19 times），＇gifts＇（once，Prov．xxix．4），and＇s offered（thence，tithes paid by the Levitea to the priests（Num．xvili． 26－29），of off erings for the fabric，veasels，etc．，of the tab ernacle（Ex．xxv．，xxxy．，xxxvi．，etc．），of territory reserved to the priests（Ezek．x｜V．1，xlviil．S－21），of the offering of a half－shekel or didrachms of stonement－money once a year （EX．x×x．13－16：compare Mst．xvii．24），etc．
Thou ahait aanctify the bresst of the wave offering，and the shoulder of the heave offering，which is wsved，snd which is hesved up，of the ram of the consecration，even of that which is for Aaron，and of thst which is for his heaver（hē＇ver），$n$ ．One who or that which heaves or lifts．Specificaliy－（a）One of a class or men employed about docka to tske goods fiom veasels generally used in composition：se，coal－heaver．（b）Naut．， a smooth round wooden ataff，generally from two to three
feet long，used for twisting or hesving tight a rope or

## heaves

heaves（hēvz），n．pl．［Pl．of heave，n．］A dis－ ease of horses，characterized by difficult and laborious respiration．
heave－shoulder（hēv＇shōl／der），$n$ ．In the Leviti－ cal law，the portion（the right shoulder）of an animal presented as a thank－or peace－offering that fell to the priests：so called because offered with a gesture of heaving or elevation．The heave－ shonider was the portion assigned to the officiating priest， ss the wave－bresst was to other priests．
heave－shouldered $\dagger$ ，$a$ ．High－shouldered．$D a$－ vies．
Captaines that wore a whole antient in a scarfe，which made them goe heave－shouldered．

Nashe，Lenten Stuffe（Hari．Misc．，VI．157）
heave－thigh（hēv＇thī），$n$ ．In the Levitical sac－ rificial system，the thigh used as a heave－offer－ ing．
heavily（hev i－li），adv．［＜ME．hevily，く AS．hefig－ liee，heavily，grievously，＜hefighic，a．，heavy，＜ hefig，heavy ：see heavy1＇］1．In a heavy man－ ner；with great weight or burdeu．

The aunleas aky，
Sig with clouds，hanga heavily．
Shelley，Written among the Euganean Hillis．
At large，heavily sparred，handsome schooner，lying to Hence－2．With oppression or difficulty；griev－ ously；dejectedly；tediously．
But there weren summe that boren it hevyly withynne hemsilf and seiden，wherto ia this fosae of oyoement masd 9

Why looka your grace so heavily to－dsy？
The evening passed off heavily．Shak．，Rich．IM．，1．4．
3．Densely；thickly：as，heavily bearded；heavily timbered．
heaviness（hev’i－nes），n．［＜ME．hevinesse，＜ AS．hefignes，＜hefig，heavy：see heavy ${ }^{1}$ and－ness．］ 1．The state or quality of being heavy；weight； burden；gravity．－2．A heavy state of mind； grief；sorrow；despondency；sluggishness；lau－ guidness；oppression；tediousness．
In this manner dide Grascien hem countorte，and his son Banyns，to a－voide［remove］the hevynesse of the two
quenea．
It makith a man iizt，iocunde，glad，and merie and puttith awey heuynease，angre，malencoly，and wraththe． Book of Quinte Ezaence（ed．Furnivall），p． 19. If any man be at heuynesse with sny of his bretheryne for any maner［of］trespas，he schal not pursewen him in
no maner of courte．English Gilda（E．E．T．S．），p． 279. heaving（hē＇ving），$n$ ．［Verbal $n$ ．of heave，$v$. ］ Upheaval；swell；rising；panting；palpita－ tion．

Thast creep like shadows by him，and do aigh
At each his needleas heavings－such as you
At each his needreas heavings－such as you
Nouriah the cause of hta awaking．
Shak．，W．T．，ii． 3
Wave with wave no longer strives， Ony a heaving of the deep survives， A telitale motion ！

Tordsworth，Evening Voluntaries，iii．
heaving－days（hē＇ving－dāz），n．pl．Easter
Monday and Tuesday：so called from the cus－ tom of lifting the women from the ground and kissing them at that time．See quotation from Bickerdyke under heave，v．t．，1．［Prov．Eng．］ heaving－line（hés ving－lin），n．Naut．，a small line，generally about half an inch in diameter and from 5 to 10 fathoms long，with a small lead weight at one end，employed on steamships and tow－boats to throw to the shore or to another vessel，so that the end of a hawser may be hauled ashore or to the other vessel by it．
heavisome（hev＇i－sum），a．［＜heavy ${ }^{\text {I }}+$－some．］ Dark；dull；drowsy．［Prov．Eng．］
heavityt，$n$ ．［ME．hevyte；irreg．＜heavy ${ }^{\text { }}+$－ty．］ Heaviness；sadness．
The teres fui of hevyte．Chaucer，Good Women，1． 1736. heavy ${ }^{1}$（hev＇i），a．；compar．heavier，superl．hea－ viest．［＜ME．hevy，heviz，〈 AS．hefig（＝OS．he－ bhig $=$ OHG．hebig，hepig，hevig，MHG．hebee $=$ Icel．höfigr，höfugr，heavy），（hebban（impv．hef， hefe，pp．hafen），heave，lift：see heave． 1 I． Hard to heave or lift；having much weight or gravity；ponderous：as，a heavy load．
The stone was hut littie，yet so heavie that I was very
hardly able to iift it up with all my atrength．
Caryat，Crudities，I． 173.
Never heavier man and horse
Stemmed a midnight torrent＇s force Scott，L．of L．M．，i． 29. 2．Having much weight in proportion to bulk； dense in substance or texture；of high specific gravity，absolutely or relatively：as，the heavy metals；a heavy silk or paper；water is heavier

2764
Is not iead a metal heary，duli，and siow？
3．（a）Of great volume，force，intensity，etc．； of unusual amount or bulk：used of things：as， a heavy fall of rain；a heary sea；heavy sleep；a heavy meal；a heavy ordor for goods．

In coid December fragrant chaplets biow，
And heavy harvests nod beneath the snow
Pope，Duncisd，i． 78.
A heavy snow had fallen the dsy previous，and the track mpleteiy flied．B．Taylor，Northern Travel，p． 150
Hark ！thst heavy sound breaks in once more．
Byrom，Childe Harold，iii． 22.
（b）Acting，operating，or affected in a large way；doing or suffering something to a great extent or amount：used of persons：as，a heavy dealer in stocks；a heary buyer．
The heaviest cuatomers were the coffee pianters．
Harper＇s Mag．，LXXVIII． 775.
4．Exceptionally dense in substance or quality， as a fluid；specifically，not properly raised or leavened，as bread；having much body or strength， 28 wine or beer；thick or viscid，as an oil；loaded with moisture or vapors，as the air；oppressive or producing languor，as an odor．

When red hath set the beamless aun，
Scott，Marmion，iv．，Int．
Some tastes and smeiis sppear leas extensive than com－ piex flavours，like that of roast meat or plum pudding on the one hand，or heavy odours iike muak or tuberoge on
the other．
W．Janes，Mind，XII． 2. When what is termed＂whoie wheaten flour＂－that to the entire aubatance of the grain，excepting oniy the outer bran－is baked，it is knowa that the reauting loaf is． iiable to be somewhat heavy and sodden．

Encyc．Brit．，III．254．
5．Haviug comparatively much breadth or thickness；coarse；thick：as，a heavy line in drawing；a heavy scar．

What a fascinating cresture he was，with his littie biack mustache，almost as heavy as a pencil mark．
．B．Aldrich，Ponkapog to Peath，p． 77.
6．Lacking lightness or brightness ；without cheerfulness or interest；dull，stupid，weari－ some，or depressing：as，a heavy countenance； a heary book or style．
＂Thomas sayde than with heuy chere：
Thonces of Erseldoune（Child＇a Balisds，I．107）．
Then wiil ye curse the heavy hour
That ever your love was horn
Burd Ellen（Chitd＇s Baliads，III．215），
A work was to he done，a heavy writer to be encouraged， and accordingiy many thousand copiea were beapoke．

Suift．
Large women，offensively dressed，sit about the veranda， and give a heavy and company air to the drawing－rooma． 7．Dull or sluggish；without animation，ac－ tivity，or briskness of movement：as，a heary gait；a heavy market．
Behold the Lord＇a hand is not ahortened，that it csn－ not save；neither his ear heavy，that it cannot hear．

Trembling like the treble of a lute under the heavy fin－ ger of a farmer＇s daughter．Middleton，The Black Book． 8．Obstructive ；clogging or hindering passage or progress ：as，a heavy road or track；heavy soil；his debts are a heavy drag upon him．

The roada were heavy，the night misty．
Charlatte Bronte，Jane Eyre，xi．
It was the depth of winter．The cold was aevere，and the roada heary with mire．

Macaulay，Frederic the Great．
9．Weighed or bowed down as with a burden； oppressed，physically or mentally：as，eyes heavy with sleep；a heavy heart．

My suster is so hery and pensif of oure mys－happea that right seilden she maketh eny mery chere to me．
He ．．．began to be sorrowtul，snd very heavy．
Not willing that they should find his men heavy and Jaden with booty．Bacon，Hist Hen．VII．
Each heart as heavy as a log．Cowper，Yearly Distress．
With fingers weary and worn，
With eyelids heavy and red．
Hood，Song of the Shirt．
10．Hard to bear or endure；burdensome；op－ pressive；afflicting；severe：as，a heavy pain； a heavy reckoning；heavy penalties．

The kyng was dede，whiche was a hevy case．
Generydes（E．E．T．S．），1． 1302.
My Lord，it is the heaviest News that ever was sent me．
Howell，Lettera，I．vi． 7.
But，$O$ ，the heavy change，now thou art gone！
11．Difficult of accomplishment；hard to do or perform ；hard to fulfil or discharge：as，a heary task or undertaking．
hebdomad
Curious inditing snd hard aentence is ful hevy atones This thing is too heavy for thee；thou art not able to Ex xviii I8 It was s heavy task to the two girls to have to entertain her． Afrs．Oliphant，Poor Gentleman，xxvii．
12．Sober；serious；relating or pertaining to the representation of didactic or somber parts： as，the heavy father；the heavy villain；the piece has much heary business．．［Theatrical cant．］－13．Milit．，same as heavy－armed：as， heavy cavalry（meaning cuirassiers and the like） －A heavy hand．See hand．－Heavy artillery．See glasa．See glass．－Heavy marohing order，the con metal（a）Guns or shot of iarge flze．Hence－Heavy metal．（a）Guns or shot or iarge size．Hence－（b）Com ence：as，he is a msn of heavy metal．［Colloq．］－Heavy oil．Same as dead－oil．Heavy on orin hand，See hand． －Heavy alde，in a grindstone and similar objects，s pre pondersnce in
This speed gives rise，with large atones，to ao much mo－ mentum as to endanger their being split，if there shouid be the smallest flaw in the atone，or thst from neglect it scquires a heavy side．

O．Byrne，Artissn＇s Handbook，p． 419.
Haavy wet，a potation of atrong ale or ale and porter mixed．［Slang，Eng．］－Hot and haavy．See hat1．－The heaviea．（a）Jfilit．，the heavy cavalry．（b）Theat．，those who pisy heavy parta．See def．12．［Cant．］（c）People who are heavy．［Colloq．］
You are one of the heavies，hut I think we can outfit heavy ${ }^{1} \dagger$（hev＇i），v．［＜ME．hevien，＜AS．hefigian， make heavy，become heavy，＜hefig，heavy．］I． trans．To make heavy；grieve．
And turnede agen eftsooné and foound hem slepinge， for her yghen weren hevyed，snd they knewen not wha
they achulden anawere to him． Thow seisie how it is the be－falien，and yet thou art of fire age，sad me hevyeth sore the to sle．

Merlin（E．E．T．S．），1i． 368.
II．intrans．To become heavy or sad．
The kyng tro day to day he heuyed more and more， Rob．of Brunne，p． 65
heavy ${ }^{2}$（hévi），a．［＜heav－es＋－yI．］Having the disease called heaves：as，a heary horse． heavy－armed（hev＇i－ärmd），a．Bearing heavy arms or armor：as，heavy－armed troops．
heavy－handed（hev＇i－han＂ded），a．1．Clum
sy；awkward；not dexterous．－2．Oppressive； downbearing：as，heary－handed tyranny．
heavy－headed（hev＇i－hed ${ }^{H}$ ed），a．Having a heavy head；dull；stupid．

We are duil soldiers，
Gross heavy－headed fellows flight for vi
；fight for victuals！
heavy－hearted（hev＇i－här＂ted），a．Heavy at heart；sad；mournful．
heavy－laden（hev＇i－lā＂dn），a．Laden with a heavy burden．
Come unto me，sil ye that iabour and are heavy laden，
and I will give you reat．
Mat．xi． 28 ．
Mat．xi． 28 ．
heavy－pine（hev＇i－pin），n．A name of the Pinus ponderosa．See pine ${ }^{1}$ ．
heavy－spar（hev＇i－spair），n．Sulphate of bari－ um；also，carbonate of barium；loosely，car－ bonate or sulphate of strontium．
heavy－stone（hev＇i－stonn），n．The name origi－ nally given to cerite，from its density．Also called heavy－stone of Bastnäs．
heavy－tailed（hev＇i－tāld），$a$ ．Having a heavy tail：used specifically in the phrase heavy－tailed duck，the ruddy duck，Erismatura rubida．J． T．Sharpless， 1833.
heavy－weight（hev＇i－wāt），n．1．A person whose weight exceeds the average；specifically，a box－ er or other contestant whose weight places him in the highest of the four grades or classes of contestants recognized by sporting men，the others being middle－weight，light－weight，and feather－weight．－2．A person of weight or im portance；one of much influence．
Heb．An abbreviation of Hebrews
hebdomad（heb＇dō－mad），n．［＝Sp．hebdomada $=$ Pg．hebdomada＝It．ebdomada，＜L．hebdomas （－mad－），＜Gr．$\hat{\varepsilon} \beta \delta o \mu a ́ c(-\mu a \delta-)$ ，a number of seven a week，＜$\tilde{\varepsilon} \beta \delta о \mu$ os（ $=\mathrm{L}$ ．septimus），seventh，〈 $\varepsilon \pi \tau \hat{1}$ $=$ L．septem $=$ E．seven．］1．The number seven； the idea of seven，or the quality of being seven in number．－2．The sum of seven things；a collection of seven persons or things；specifi－ cally，a group of seven davs；a week．
Bat in that tyme I Daniel waa ao heuey by thre hebda． mads of dayes that I ste no delicate meatia．

Joye，Expos．of Daniel，$x$ ．

## hebdomad

3．In some Gnostic systems，a group of super－ human beings，angels，or divine emanations； in the systems or Basindes and Vary and the sphere of the Demiurge，sublunary，and lower than the ogdoad，or a title of the Demiurge himself．The Gnostic uses of the word were spparentily deveioped from the idea of the seven plisnets or plsmetary heavens，or that of gods，spirits，or sngels personifying， indwelling，rning，or creatiag them；then，ita a collective sense，tt came to mean the whole subiunary sphere，or it nler．
In the next lower sphere（below the Ogdoad，in the sys－ lem of Basilides，called the Hebdomad，or sphere of seven， and who crested sill things below Iit

Ep $p$ ．Chr．Wordsworth，Church History，I． 195. hebdomadal（heb－dom＇？－dal），a．［＜LL．heb domadatis，$<$ L．hebdomas，a week：see heb domad．］Consisting of seven days，or occur ring or appearing every seven days；weekly．
As for hebdomadal periods or weeks，slthough in regard it is not spparent the sincient Greeks or Romans used Sir T．Browne，Vulg．Eir．，iv． 12
Hebdomadal council，in Oxford University，England，a reguiste the business of the university，snd ordinarily meeting weekly．－Hebdomadal cycle．See cycle1 hebdomadally（heb－dom＇ a －dal－i），adv．By th week；from week to week．

Did we not hear their representatives in Congress as sombled，for whom our chspsin hebdomadally prayed，snd re，as in duty bound，respo

Harper＇s Mag．，LXXVI． 778.
hebdomadary（heb－dom＇a－dạ̄－ri），a．and n．［＝ F． hebdomadaire $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．hebdomadario $=\mathrm{It}$ ． ebdomadario，＜ML．hebdomadarius，weekly， one who performs weekly service，＜L．heb－ domas，a week：see hebdomad．］I．a．Weekly： same as hebdomadal．

And by this hless＇d hebdomadary round
（The hear＇niy orb which she on earth contrif＇d），
Wean＇d from our woridiy motions，she found
Her circled self in solid rest．
II． n．；pl．hebdomadaries（－riz）．In the Rom Cath．Ch．，that member of a chapter or con－ vent whose duty it is，during a certain week， to officiate in the choir，rehearse the anthems and prayers，and perform other services which on extraordinary occasions are performed by the superiors．Also called hebdomader．
hebdomader（heb－dom＇ạ－dêr），$n$ ．Same as heb－ domadary．
hebdomaticalt（heb－dộ－mat＇i－kal），$a$ ．［＜LL． hebdomaticus，hebdomadicus，く week：see hebdomad．］Weekly．

Far from the conceit of deambulatory，hebdomatical，or peradventure，ephemeral office．

Hebe（hē＇bē），$n$ ．［L．＜Gr＂H $\beta \eta$ ，a personifica－ tion of $\tilde{\eta} \beta \eta$ ，youth．］1．In Gr．myth．，the god－ dess of youth and spring；the personification


Bridal of Hercules and Hebe．
From a Greek vase of the 4th century B．C．）
of eternal and exuberant youth，and，until supplanted in this office by Ganymede，the cup－bearer of Olympus，a daughter of Zens and Herra，who gave her as wife to Hercules after his deification，as a reward of his achieve－ ments．

## Wreathcd smiles， <br> And love to ilve in dimple sleek

Ifiton，L＇Aliegro，1． 29.
2．The sixth planetoid，discovered by Henke in Driesen，Prussia，in 1847．－3．［l．c．］In mam－ mal．，same as hanadryad， 4.
hebeanthous（hē－bē－an＇thus），a．［＜Gr．$\eta{ }^{\prime} \beta \eta$ ， youth，puberty，pubescence，$+\dot{\text { a }} v$ 垪，flower．］ In bot．，having the corolla or the flower tomen－ tose or pubescent．［Rare．］

## 2765

hebecarpous（hē－bệ－kär＇pus），a．［＜Gr．グß $\beta$ ， pubescent fruit．［Rare．］
hebecladous（hệ－bek＇lãa－dus），a．［＜Gr．$\ddot{\eta} \beta \eta$ ， pubescence，$+\dot{\kappa \lambda \text { dáos，branch．］In bot．，hav－}}$ ing pubescent branches．［Rare．］
bebegynous（hē－boj＇i－nus），$a$ ．［＜Gr．$\hat{\eta} \beta \eta$ ，pu－ bescence，＋$\quad$ vor，female（in mod．bot．an ovary）．］In bot．，having pubescent ovaries． ［Rare．］
hebent，$n$ ．and $a$ ．［Also hebene；〈 L．hebenus， less correctly ebenus，ebony，＞uil．－E．ebon： see ebon．］I．n．Ebony．

There mournfull Cypresse grew in grestest store，
And trees of bitter Gall，snd Heben ssd．
Spenser，F．Q．，II．vii． 52.
II．a．Made or consisting of ebony．
Lsy now thy dsadly Heben bowe spart． $\begin{gathered}\text { Spenser，} F \text { ．Q．，Prol．}\end{gathered}$
hebenont，$n$ ．A word found only in the pas－ sage cited，where it is supposed to be an error for henbane．

> Upon my secure hour thy uncies stole，
> And in the porches of mine ears did pour
> The ieperous distilment．Shak．，Hsmeet，i．5．

Hebenstreitia（heb－en－strí＇ti－ä），n．［NL．，af－ ter J．E．Hebenstreit（died 1757），professor at Leipsic．］A genus of dicotyledonous gamo－ petalous plants，of the natural order Selaginea， characterized by a subhyaline calyx in the form of a spathe split down on one side，and a four－ lobed corolla split to the middle of the tube in front．The genus embraces sbont 20 species，natives of Africs from the cspe to Abyssinia．They are herbs or shrubs，mostiy with alternste，narrow，entire or dentate lesves，snd terminal spikes of white or yellow flowers．$H$ ． dentata is said to bascentless in the morning，strong－smeil ing st middsy，and sweet－smelliog in the evening．
Hebenstreitieæ（heb＂en－strī－ti＇ $\bar{e}-\bar{e}$ ），$n . p 1$ ． ［NL．，＜Hebenstreitia + ece．］The name given by Reichenbach in 1846 to a subdivision of the Globulariex，now falling within the natural or－ der Selagincer．It includes the genus Heben－ streitia as the type．
hebepetalous（hē－bē－pet＇ag－lus），a．［＜Gr．$\hat{\eta} \beta \eta$ ， pubescence，$+\pi \varepsilon \tau a \lambda \alpha \nu$ ，leaf（in mod．bot．a pet－ al）．］In bot．，having pubescent petals．［Rare．］
 puberty，$+\phi \rho \eta \nu$, the mind．］ $\mathbf{A}$ form of insanity incident to the age of puberty．
hebephreniac（hē－bệ－fré＇ni－ak），n．and a．［＜ hebephrenia $+-a c$ ．］I．$n$ ．One affected by he－ bephrenia．

II．a．Pertaining to or affected by hebephre－
hebetate（heb＇ê－tāt），v．t．；pret．and pp．hebe－ tated，ppr．hebetating．［＜L．hebetatus，pp．of hebetare $(>\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．hebetar $=\mathrm{F}$. hébéter $)$ ，blunt， dull，deaden，〈 hebes，blunt，dull：see hebete．］ To dull；blunt；clog．［Rare．］
Beef, may confer a rohustness on the iimbs of my son，but will hebetate snd clog his intellectusis． Martinus Seriblerus，iv．
Desuitory reading，except as conscions psstime，hebe－ tates the braia and sisckens the bow－string of Will． Lowell，Books snd Libraries，
hebetate（heb＇ē－tāt），a．［＝F．hébété，〈L． hebetatus，pp．：see the verb．］1．Obtuse；dull． ［Rare．］－2．In bot．，having a dull or blunt soft point：said of awus，scales，spines，ete．
hebetation（heb－ê－tā＇shọn），$n$ ．［ $\mathcal{F}$ ．hébéta tion＝It．ebetazione，$\langle\dot{L}$. hebetatio（ $n-$ ），く hebe－ tare，blunt：see hebetate．］The act of making blunt or dull，or the state of being blunt or dull． ［Rare．］
hebetet（heb＇ēt），a．［＝It．ebete，＜L．hebes （hěbět－），blunt，dull，obtuse，sluggish，くhebere， be blunt，dull，etc．］Doltish；stupid．
Examine sud try the commonalty in almost every place， and you must observe how hebete snd dull they are，how strangeiy nascqusintan Knowledge of Divine Things，p． 325
 hebetidentatus，＜L．hebcs（hebet－），blunt，dull，+ dentatus＝E．toothed：see hebete and dentate．］ Having obtuse teeth：specifically said of the Hebetidentati．
Hebetidentati（heb＂ $\bar{e}-\mathrm{ti}-$ den－tā＇tī），$n . p l$ ．［NL．
pl．of hebetidentatus：seehebetidentate．］A prime
division of Glires or Rodentia，based upon the
fossil genus Mesotherium ：contrasted with Sim－ plicidentati and Duplicidentati．E．R．Alston． Hebetominæ（hệ－bet－ọ－mine），n．pl．［NL．， ［Hebetomus＋－ince．］A subfamily of dipterous insects，represented by the genus Hebetomus and of the family Psyehodide．
Hebetomus（hẹ－bet＇ọ－mus），$n$ ．［NL．，also writ ten Hebotomus；au error for Phlebotomus，＜Gr．

ф $2 \varepsilon \beta$ oró $\mu$ оs，opeming veins：see phicbotomy．］ hebetude（heb＇ē－tūd），$n .[=F \cdot$ hébétude $=I t$. ebitudine，＜L．licbetudo，く liebes（hebet－），blunt， dull：see hebete．］Obtuseness；dullness；leth－ argy；stupidity．

The pestilent seminarics，sccording to their grossness or subtily，sctivity or hebetude，csuse more or less trucu lent piagues．Harvey，on the Plague Thst silight degree of hebetude which shows itseif in sluggtshness snd defective range of thought． Jour．Ment．Sci．，XXX． 13.
hebetudinous（heb－ê－tū＇di－nus），$a$ ．［＜L．hebe－
tudo（－din－），hebetude，+ －ous．Characterized by hebetude，lethargy，or dullness．
hebitert，$n$ ．Au old term for a cuirass．
Hebradendron（heb－ra－den＇dron），$n$ ．［NL．，
 The uame alludes to the peculiar form，suggest－ ing circumcision，of the anther at dehiscence．］ An assumed genus of trees，now regarded as forming a scetion of the genus Garcinia，hav－ ing distinct peltate anthers dehiscing by a cir－ cular fission．The species are East Indian trees，and yield the valuable resins known as gamboge．See Garcinia，gamboge．
Hebraic（hệ－brā＇ik），a．［＝F．hébraique $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． hebraico $=$ Pg．hebraieo $=$ It．ebraico（cf．G．he bräisch＝Dan．hebraisk＝Sw．hebreisk $),\langle\mathrm{LL}$ ． Hebraieus，＜Gr．＇Eßрaïкós，Hebrew，＜＇Eßpaĩos， Hebrew：see Hebrew．］Of or pertaining to the Hebrews；Hebrew．
Hebraical（hē̄－brā’i－kal），a．［＜Hebraic＋－al．］ Same as Hebraie．
Thst Hebraical school of which．．．［the］harmonic memento．
Hebraically（hē－brā＇i－kal－i），adv．After the manner of the Hebrews or the Hebrew lan－ guage：as，to write Hebraically（that is，to write from right to left）．
Hebraicize（hēe－brā＇i－siz），v．t．；pret．and pp． Hebraicized，ppr．Hebraicizing．［＜Hebraie＋ －ize．］To render Hebrew；Hebraize．Also

## spelled Inebraicise <br> Hebraisation H

## Hebraize

Hebraism（hē ${ }^{\prime}$ brā－izm），n．［＝F．hébraïsme $=$ Sp．hebraísmo $=$ Pg．hebraismo $=\mathrm{It}$. ebraismo く NL．Hebraismus，く Gr．${ }^{\text {＇Eßpaǐ̌v，speak He－}}$ brew，＜＇Eßpaios，Hebrew：see Hebrew．］1．A manner or custom peculiar to the Hebrews specifically，an idiom，expression，or manner of speaking peculiar to the Hebrew tongue．
Milton ．．．has infused s great many Latinisms， 88 weil as Grecisms，and sometimes $\boldsymbol{H}$ ebraisms，into the langusge of his poem．

Addison，Spectstor，No． 285 ．
2．The spirit and tendency regarded as espe－ cially characteristic of the Hebrew race，his－ torically considered．
The uppermost ides with Hebraism is conduct snd obe－ dience．．．．Hebraizm－and here is the sonrce of its won－ derful strength－has alwiss been severely preoccupted with an swiul sense of the impossbility of benng st esse in 8 msn ＇s inteliectual snd moral impuises of the effort to see things as they really sre，and the effort to win pesce by self－conquest，the human spirit proceeds．．．All which Protestantism．．．succeeded in cieariy setting forth in words had the characters of Hebraism rsther thsh of 1 feilenism．．Puritsnism ．．．was a reaction of He braism sgalnst Hellenism．

Arnold，Cuiture snd Anarchy，iv

## Hebraist（hé＇brā－ist），$n$ ．［＜Hebra－ic + －ist．

1．One versed in the Hebrew language and learning．－2．One imbued with the Hebraic spirit．See Hebraism，2．
The tone of thought or of feeling which gives form snd is essentially what modern criticism would define as that of a nstural Hebraist．

Swinburne，Nineteenth Century，XXI． 423.
Hebraistic（hē－brā－is＇tik），a．Pertaining to or resembling the Hebrew manners，thought，or language．
Hebraistical（hē－brä－is＇ti－kal），a．［＜Hebraistie

+ －al．］Same as Hebraistic．
Hebraistically（hē－brạ－is＇ti－kạl－i），adv．In Hebrew fashion；after the manner of Hebra－ ism．Mr．Arnold
Hebraization（hé＂brạ̄－i－zā＇shọn），n．［＜He－ braize + －ation．］The act or process of mak－ ing Hebrew or of Hebraizing；a becoming Jew－ ish．Also spelled Hebraisation．
The next decade will see a more extensive Ilebraization of the wholesale，trade of New York than ever．

New York Courier－Journal．
Hebraize（hébrā̄－īz），v．；pret．and pp．Hebra－ ized，ppr．Hebraizing．［＝F．hébraîser $=$ Sp． hebraizar＝It．ebraizzare，＜Gr．＇Eß ${ }^{\prime}={ }^{\text {＇}}$

## Hebraize

2766
heckle
speak Hebrew, < 'Eßpaios, Hebrew: sce Hcbrew.] I. trans. To adapt to tho Hebrew form or manner; express in Hebrew idioms.
II. intrans. 1. To conform to the Hebrew rites, manners, or language-- 2 . 10 exhbit a ideal of mind and conduct. See Hebraism,
We have fostered our Hebraizing instincts, our preference of earnestness of doing to delfcacy and flexibility of Mr.

## Also spelled Hebraise.

Hebrew (hē' brö), $n$. and $a$. [Early mod, E. also Ebrew; < ME. Hebrew, Ebreu ( $=$ D. hebreeuw), $\langle\mathrm{OF}$. hebreu, hebrien, F. hebreu $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. hebrco $=$ It. ebreo (cf. D. hebreer $=\overline{\mathrm{G}}$. hebrüer $=$ Dan. hebrceer $=$ Sw. hebré, n .), $\langle\mathrm{LL}$. Hebrcuus, n., LL. and L. Hebreus, a., © Gr. 'Eßpaĩos, a. and n., < Aramaie 'ebray $\bar{a}$, < Heb. 'ibri, pl. ibrim, a Hebrew, referred to the eponymous 'Eber, Eber or Heber, the traditional ancestor of the Hebrews. 'Eber means the further bank of a river, making the Hebrows, according to Jewish tradition, the men from the other side of the Euphrates, or, according to a mod. explanation, dwellers in a laud of rivers.] I. n. 1 . A member of that branch of the Semitio family of mankind descended, according to tradition, from Heber, the great-grandson of Shem, in the line of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; an Israelite; a Jew
To whom Iacob aucceeded in the promised blessing Who with his sonnes and familie went downe into Egypt, Where his poateritie muitiphed exceedngiy, and

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 108. Of the stock of Israel, of the tribe of Benjamin, an He. 2. The language spoken by the Hebrews, one of the northern or Canaanitic divisions of the Semitic family of languages. It is the language of the books of the Oid Testanent, and hecame extinct as a vernacular tongue three or four centurles belore the Chriatian era; but it is even now used for speaking and has an extensive modern literature.
And the Table alloven his Heved, that was a Fote and an hall long, on the whiche the Titie was writen, in E゙breu, Grece, and Latyn, that was of Olyve.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 10. Ezra, pressing on their hands, raised himseif, and utfor long generations has been on the iips of the dying Israelite.

George Eliot, Daniei Deronda, 1xx.
Eplstle to the Hebrews, one of the books of the New Teatament, sddressed to Chriatisns of Hebrew birth dweliing in Rome, or perhaps in Paiestine or Alexandria. Its chief oljject is to present a parailel between the symbolism
of the Old Testament dispensation and the life-work of of the Old Testament diapensation and the life-work of
Christ. The suthor is unknown - perhaps Harnabas, or Christ. The author is unknown-perhaps Barnabas, or
less probably Apollos. The suthorship has been often ascrived to the spostfe Paui, but thia view is contrsry to the the mass of noodera scholars. A probsbie date of composition la about A. D. 65 . Ablreviated Heb. - Rabbinical or modern Hebrew, the language used by the rabbina
in their writings. Its basis or body is the Hellrew and in their writings. Its basis or body is the Helirew and Chaldaic, with various alterstions in the worda of these
two languages. They have borrowed freely from the Arabic, snd the rest is composed of words chiefly from the Greek, some from the Latin, sind others from the modern
tongues. II. a
II. $a$. Of or pertaining to the Hebrew
braic: as, the Hebrew language or rites.

The Hebrew liturgy, like others, has its transitions of litany, Jyric, proclamation, dry atatements, snd blessing. George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xxxil.
Hebrew calendar. See calendar. Hebrew charac-
ter the lorm of lettera in which the Hebrew fanguage is ter, the Iorm of lettera in which the Hebrew language is Written.-HebreW-character moth, Taeniocampa go-
thica, an orthoaid: so named from its markiogs.-Hebrew thica, sn orthosidid: son

## Hebrewess (hē'brö-

Hebrewess (hē'brö-es), n. [< Hebrcw + ess.] An Israelitish woman. Jer. xxxiv. 9.
In common with every Hebrewess, she [Salome] embroi-
dered fit for that bride who was to be brought unto the king in raiment of neediework.
Hebrewist (hē'brö̈-ist), $n$. [< Hebrevarts, xxxiv. Same as Hebraist, 1.
Hebrew-marked (hē'brö-märkt), a. Marked as if with Hebrew characters: applied to a lizard, Liolomus signifer.
Hebrician (hē-brish'an), n. [Irreg. < L. Hebr(ous), Hebrew, + -ic-ian, after Grecian.] One skilled in the Hebrew language; a Hebraist.
It is fuily written in meeter, as all learned Hebricians agree, although the rules be not yet fuliy fonnd.
Not to make lesmed Hebricians, but to teach snch young men as choose to learn jt the Hebrew alphabet.
C. F. Adams, A Colifge Fetich, p. 22

Hebridæ (heb'ri-dē), n.pl. [N1. (Fieber, 1860), <Hebrus + -ider.] A family of heteropterous Hemiptera, containing the single genus Hebrus. Also Hebrides.

Hebridal (heb'ri-dal), a. Same as Hebridean. Hebridean, Hebridian (hêmridecér-gn, -i-an), a. and $n$. [ $<$ Hebrides, an alteration, said to have arisen from an accidental misprint, of the L . name Hebudes (Pliny), in Gr. "Eßovoal (Ptolemy).] I. a. Pertaining to the Hebrides, a group of islands off the west coast of Scotland, to which they belong.
II. 2. A native or an inhabitant of the Hebrides.
Hebrides (heb'ri-dēz), n. pl. Same as Hcbrida.
Hebridian, $a$. and $n$. See Hebridean.
Hebrus (hḗ'brus), $n$. [NL. (Curtis, 1833).] A genus of true bugs, representing the family Hebridec, common to Europe and America. There are four United States species, as $H$. americana.
he-cabbagetree (hē'kab"āj-trē), n. An arbores cent eomposite plant, Senccio Leucadendron, confined to the island of Saint Helena, where it forms a conspicuous part of the vegetation of the central ridge at elevations of from 1,900 to 2,600 fect.
Hecate (hek $\overline{\text { ald }}$-tē), $n$
[ME. Echate $;<$ L. Hecă-
 epithet of Artemis (Diana), fem. of $\overline{\text { êka- }}$ Tos, an epithet of Apollo, lit.far-shooting, far-darting (involving a solar allusion), < غ́кás, far, afar, far off.] 1. In $G r$. myth., a goddess akin to Artemis, of Thracian origin, combining the attributions of Demeter or Ceres, of Demeter or Ceres,
Rhea, Cybele, ArteRhea, Cybele, Arte-
mis or Diana, and mis or Diana, and
Persephone or Proserpine, with whom, as a goddess of the infornal regions, she was to some extent identified, andinthis
 eharacter was represented as prac-
tising and teaching
 through her emissaries sorcery and witcheraft.

Entcr Hecate, meeting the three witches.

1. itch. Why, how now, Hecato You look angerly.
Shak., Mscheth, jii

In every instance in Shakspere except one, and in one instance in Milton, the rhytho requires the pronuncis.

## tion to be hek'at.] <br> $2 \nmid$. The moon personified.

But let not Echate this craite espie.
Palladius, Huabondrie (E. E. T.

## 3. [NL.] In zool., a genus of Vermes

S.), p. 190 Hecatean (hek-ā-téan), a. Belonging or pertaining to Hecaite.

No, no, 'twas neither Hecataran spite,
That thus transform'd our god of love.
hecatomb (hek'ā-tom), $n$. [< L. hecatom. Gr. غ́кaт $\delta \beta \beta$, a great public sacrifice, prop. of one hundred oxen, but used in the earliest records in a general sense, < ккагб́v, a hundred: see cent and hundred.] In classical antiq., a sacrifice of a hundred oxen or other beasts of one kind; hence, any great sacrifice of victims; any great slaughter of persons or animals.

Thy Altars
Smoaking with Hecatombs of alaughter'd Bulis.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimschus. Oh, Love,
Thou proudiy-blind destruction, I would send thee Fletcher, Bonduca,
Hecatombæon (hek ${ }^{\prime}$ ā-tom-bē'on), $\because$ [ $<$ Gr. $\varepsilon \kappa a \tau \circ \mu \beta a \omega v$, the first month of the Attio year, in which sacrifices were offered to the gods, < $\varepsilon \kappa a-$ $\tau \sigma \mu \beta \eta$, a sacrifice, hecatomb: seo hecatomb.] The first month of the Attic year, containing thirty days, and corresponding to the last half of July and the first half of August. Also spelled Hekatombalon.

In Hekatombaion hecatombs wers offered to Apollo, the hecatompedon (hek-ä-tom'pe-don), $n . ; \mathrm{pl}$. hec-

 hnndred, $+\pi$ ous $^{(\pi o \delta-, ~ i n ~ d e r i v . ~ a l s o ~} \pi \varepsilon \delta-$ ) $=$ E. foot, q. V.] A building 100 feet in length or width; particularly, the cella of the great temple of Athena, the Parthenon, at Athens. See cut under cella.
hecatonstylon (hek ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ àton-stī lon), $n . \quad[<\quad$ Gr eкатov, a hundred, + бivinos, pillar, column.] A building having a hundred columns.

hecatontarchy (hek-ă-ton'tär-ki), $n$. [Irreg. (aftor heptarchy) < Gr. ékaтov, hundred, + ioxn rule.] The rule or government of a hundred. What would come to pasa if the choice of a governor or England? Beware a Heptarchy amin beware a Hecaton | tarchy. |
| :--- |
| Bp. Hacket, Abp. Whiliams, il. 202. | hecatontome (hek'ā-ton-tōm), u. [< Gr. ह́катbv, a hundred, + róкоя, a tome, volume.] An ag gregate of a hundred volumes; any large col lection or pile of books. [Rare.]

The Gospell faithlully preach'd to the poore tive desolate parishes visited and duely fed, loyterers throwne out, woivcs driven from the foid, had beene a better confuta-
tion of the Pope sad Masse than whole Hecotontomes of tion of the Pope and Masse than whole Hecetontomes of
controversfes. hecatophyllous (hek'ā̄-tō-fil'us), $a$. [८Gr. є́кoróv, a hundred, + фv́ $\lambda \lambda o v$, leaf.] In bot., having the leaves composed of a hundred or more leatlets. [Rare.]
heccot, $n$. Same as hickwall.
The sharp-neb'd hecco stabbing at his brsin.
Drayton, The Owl.
hech (hech), interj. [A var. of heigh, heyl.] An exclamation of surprise or grief: also used as a verb. [Scotch.]

There war monte a lady tair
Siching and crying, "Och how!"
What need ye hech ! and how
Mary LIanilton (Child'a Balisda, III. 326). becht (hecht), $v$. A Scotch form of high $\boldsymbol{2}^{2}$

There was an ancient citié hecht Cartage.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 13.
The Miller he hecht her a heart leal and ioving. becl-1 (hele) Burns, Meg o' the Mili. heck ${ }^{1}$ (hek), ${ }^{2 l}$ [< ME. hek; a var. of hack ${ }^{2}$ (hatch ${ }^{1}$, q. v.] 1. A door with an open or latticework panel, or having its upper part hinged independently of the lower part.-2. A latticed gate.-3. A rack for holding fodder for cattle. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]-4. A contrivance for catching fish, made in the form of a latticework or grating as, a salmon-heck. - 5. In weaving, one of two or more vertical frames with gratings having eyes for receiving the warp-threads, each eye receiving one thread of the warp, and the alternate vertical motion of the gratings separating the warp-threads to form an opening or shed for the passage of the shuttle. [Rare.] -6. A lateh or bolt for fastening a door. [Rare.] Living at heck and manger, a phraae used of one who has got into quarters where everything is comiortabie and abundant. [Scotch.]
heck $^{2}$ (hek), $n$. [E. dial.; origin obscure.] The bend or winding of a stream. [Prov. Eng.] heckberry (hek'ber"i), n.; pl. heckherries (-iz). Same as hagberry.
heck-box (hek'boks), n. In weaving, a box sus pended between the travers on which the bobbins of warp-yarn are mounted and the warp-ing-frame on which the yarns are wound, and made to slide up and down between two upright pests. It separates the warp-threads into two leas or alternste sets, ons set for each heald or heddie. Also calied a jack.
heckfar, heckfor, $n$. Obsolete or dialectal variants of heifer. Huloet, 1552.
heckle (hek 1 ), n. [Also, with different vowel, hackle 3 , q. v., and assibilated hetchel, hatchel hackle3, q. V., and assibilated hetchel, hatchel,
q. v.; $\langle\mathrm{ME}$. hekele, hechele, $\langle\mathrm{D}$. hekel $=\mathrm{MHG}$. hachel, hechel, G. hechel = Sw. häckla = Dan. hegle, a heckle; connected with and nearly a dim. of D. haak $=$ MHG. hake, G. hake, haken $=\mathrm{SW}$. hake $=$ Dan. hage $=$ E. dial. hake, a hook: see hake ${ }^{1}$, hake ${ }^{2}$, hateh1, heck 1 , and hook.] An instrument for cleaning, sorting, and straight ening raw flax and hemp: same as hatchel.

## Some layde to pledge

Theyr hatchet and their wedge,
Their hekell and their rele.
Skelton, Elynour Rummyng
He was a hedge unto his friends,
his foes, lady.
heckle (hek'1), $v, t . ;$ pret. and pp. heckled, ppr. heckling. [Also, with different vowel, hackle ${ }^{3}$ q. V., and assibilated hetchel, early mod. E. heck ell, hetchyll; from the noun.] 1. To comb, as flax or hemp; hatchel.
There must be planting, cutting down, bundling, wa Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 14
2. To question, especially in a severe or antagonistic manner, as a parliamentary candidato in Great Britain.
Robert never feit his wits ao much stretched and sharp-
ened as when after the lecture Lestrange was putting
heckle
questions sud objectlons with sn scrid subtlety and per－
sistence． grest patlence sad sdroitness．

Arrs．II．Ward，Robert Elsmere，xill．
heckle－cell（hek＇l－sel），$n$ ．A cell having minute hard，horny projections of its cell－wall，by which it adheres to other cells．An epidermal cell is an example．
heckler（hek＇lèr），$n$ ．One who heckles or uses
he－clam（hē＇klam），n．A kiud of sea－worm，as species of Nereis；a clam－worm，as N．virens， believed by fishermen to be the male of the long clam，Mya arenaria．［Maine，U．S．］
hectare（hek＇tãr），$n$ ．［ $\langle$ F．liectare，$\langle$ Gr．हкатóv （contr．），a hundred，＋L．area，area：see area， are ${ }^{2}$ ．］In the metric system，a superficial mea－ sure equal to 100 ares，or 10,000 square meters， or 2.4711 acres．
hectastyle（hek＇ta－stil），An improper form of hexastyle
hectic（hek＇tik），a．and n．［Formerly hectick， ectick，cttick；〈＇ME．etik，etyk，＜OF．etique，F hectique $=$ Sp．hético $=$ Pg．hectico $=$ It．etico（cf． D．G．hektisch＝Sw．Dan．hektisk），く ML．＂hecti cus，く Gr．$\varepsilon \kappa т \iota \kappa \sigma$ ¢，habitual，hectic，consumptive （Galen），$\langle\xi \xi \iota S$（ $\varepsilon \kappa \tau-)$ ，a state or habit of body or of mind，condition，$\left\langle\varepsilon \chi \varepsilon \iota \nu\right.$（fut．$\tilde{\varepsilon} \xi \varepsilon \tau \nu, \sqrt{ }{ }^{*} \varepsilon \chi$ ）， have，hold，intr．be in a certain state，$=$ Skt．
$\sqrt{\text { sah，prevail，endure．］I．a．1．Habitual；}}$ ． marking a particular habit or condition o body：applied to fever of the form presented in phthisis，characterized by marked diurnal remissions and exacerbations，and accompa－ nied with flushed cheeks，hot skin，and ema－ ciation．

> His thin cheek assumed a deadiy hne, And all the rose to one smasli spot withdrew: They call'd to hectic; 'twas flery flush, More fix'd and deeper than the malden binsh. Crabbe，Works，1． 133
2．Pertaining to or affected with such fever； feverish；consumptive：as，a hectic flush．

The hectick heate
Of Oswald＇s blood doubled their pulses＇pace．
Bat for some years before its authors death it dwind led swsy friends of lt feared its decease was very near．

I．D＇Israeli，Calam．of Authors，1． 105.
Hectic infantile fever．See fever．
II．n．1．A hectic fever；a wasting away，
attended by heightened color．
Do It，England ；
For like the hectic in my blood he rages，
And thou must cure me．Shak．，Hamiet，Iv． 3.
2．A hectic flush．
The poor Franciscsn made no reply；a hectick of a mo－ ment passd across his cheek，but could not tarry－Nsture seemed to have done with her resentments in him． Sterne，Sentlmental Journey，p． 10.
The coronal which autumn gives，
The brief，bright sign of ruin nesr
The brief，bright sign of ru
The hectic of a dying year！
hectical（hek＇ti－kal），$a$ ．［＜hectic + －al．］Same as hectic．

It grieved them nevertheless，nor was the less a fever or bectical．Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835）II． 100 hectically（hek＇ti－kal－i），adv．In a hectic man－ ner；constitutionally；consumptively．

He was for some years hectically feverish．
Johnson，Ascham．
hectocotyle（hek＇tọ－kot－il），n．Same as hecto－ cotylus， 2.
hectocotylization（hek－tō－kot＂i－li－zā＇shon），$n$ ． ［＜hectocotyliz（ed）＋ation．］The process or re sult of being hectocotylized；the state，quality， or condition of a hectocotylus：applied both to the modification of the arm of the male cephalopod，which converts it into a repro－ ductive organ，and to the fertilization of the female by this means．Also spelled hectocoty－ lisation．
hectocotyllized（hek－tō－kot＇i－lizd），$a$ ．［＜hec－ hectocotylus，as an arm of certain cephalopods．
The male Cephalopods are distingnished from the fe－ maies by the asymmetry or thelr arms，one or more of lized．$\quad$ Hualey，Anst．Invert．，p． 454. 2．Affected by a hectocotylus；impregnated， as a female cephalopod when she receives the detached male arm．
Also spelled hectocotylised．
hectocotylus（hek－tō－kot＇i－lus），n．［NL．（Cu－ vier，def．1），＜Gr．$\varepsilon$ cíátóv（contr．），a hundred，+ котỉ $\eta$ ，a smarll cup：see cotyle．］ $1+$ ．［cap．］In
zoöl，a spurious genus of parasitic organisms， zool，a spurious genus of parasitic organisms，

## 2767

in reality，the dotached male arm of a cephalo－ pod，attached to the female，and mistaken for a parasite．－2．In biol．，the metamorphosed re－ productive arm of certain of the male cephalo－ pods，as the argonaut，which becomes detached and is deposited within the mantle－cavity of the female for the purpose of conveying the sperm－ cells to her．Also hectocotyle．See cut under Argonautidee．
hectogram，hectogramme（hek＇tọ̀－gram），$n$ ． $[<\mathrm{F}$. hectogramme，＜Gr．éxaròv（contr．），a hun－
dred，＋yoáeua，repr．F．gramme，E．gram：see $\mathrm{gram}^{2}$ ．］In the metric system，a weight of 100 grams，or $1,543.2349$ grains．

## hectograph（hek＇tō－grąf），$n$

（contr）a ing process in which the writing or drawing to be copied is made on smooth paper in aniline ink，and is then pressed upon a slab coated with gelatin，to which a part of the ink is thus trans－ ferred，and from which a number of duplicate impressions can be made；also，the special ap－ pliances，collectively，by means of which this is done．Also spelled hektograph．［Trade－name．］ hectograph（hek＇tō－gráf），v．t．［＜hectograph， n．］To copy by means of a hectograph．
hectographic（hek－tō－graf＇ik），$a$ ．［＜hectograph $+-i c$ ．］Pertaining to or made with the hecto－ graph．
hectoid（hek＇toid），a．［＜hect（ic）＋－oid．］Of a hectic appearance；resembling hectic fever． The skin was red wlth a hectoid flush．
W．A．Hammond，Nervo
hectoliter，hectolitre（hek＇tō－lē－tèr），$n$ ．$<$ F．hectolitre，く Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \kappa a t b v$（contr．），a hundred， $+\lambda i$ it $\rho a$ ，a pound，$\rangle \mathrm{F}$ ．litre：see liter．］In the metric system，a unit of capacity equal to 100 liters，22．009 imperial gallons，or 26.4 United States gallons．
hectometer（hek＇tō－mē－têr），n．［＜F．hectomè－ tre，＜Gr．غ́катóv（contr．），a hundred，＋$\mu \dot{\tau} \tau \rho о v$, measure，$>$ F．mètre，E．meter，a particular mea－ sure of length：see nucter ${ }^{2}$ ．］In the metric sys－ tem，a unit of length equal to 100 meters，or 328 feet 1 inch．
hector（hek＇tor），n．［＜L．Hector，८ Gr．${ }^{\text {．Eкть }}$ ，in Homer＇s Iliad a brave Trojan warrior，prop． adj．हैктьo，holding fast，an epithet of Zeus，of an－ chors，of a net，etc．，〈 $\varepsilon \chi \varepsilon v$ ，hold：see hectic．］ 1. A bully；a blustering，turbulent，noisy fellow． Thns the hectors use to do，and to glve the lye st ad－ venture，when they have a mind to try s msn＇s courage．
Harvell，Works，II． 109.
2．One who teases or vexes．
hector（helk＇tor），$v_{0}$［＜hector，n．］I．trans．
1．To treat with insolence；threaten；bully．
Our King did openly say，the other dsy in the Privy Chamber，that he wonld not be hectored out of his right and preeminencys by the King of France，as grest as he
Pepys，Diary，II． 98. 2．To find fault with；fret at；chide；scold．
An honest man，when he csme home at night，found snother feilow domineering in hls fsmlly，hectoring his
servants，and calling for supper．Arbuthnot，John Bult． They had hard times when they were little，．．．snd taking some comfort．$H$ ．B．Stowe，Oldtown，p． 245 $=$ Syn．To frct，worry，annoy，beset，provoke，irritate．
II．intrans．To play the bully；bluster；be turbulent or insolent．
But when huffing snd hectoring mast be looked upon as the only badges of gallsntry sind courgge，whit can rec－
ommend the exerclse of patience sgainst the discrace of ommend the exerclise of patience sgainsth
It ？

## Don Carlos msde her chief director，

That she mlght o＇er the servsnts hector．Swift．
Hectorian，Hectorean（hek－tō＇ri－an，－rē－an）， a．［ $\langle$ Hector（see def．）$+-i-a n,-e-a n$.$] Relating$ or pertaining to or like Hector of Troy．

In valn I cherg＇d him soon to qoit the pisidn，
And warn＇d to shun Hectorean force in valn．
Pope，Illad，xviii． 18.
hectorism（hek＇tor－izm），$n$ ．［＜hector + －ism．］
The disposition or practice of a hector or bully． ［Rare．］
nectorlyt（hek＇tor－li），a．［＜hector $+-l^{1}$ ．］Re－ sembling a hector；blustering；insolent．
Those who seek grory from evil things，from pre． sumptnous transgression of God＇s law（hectorly profane－ ness snd debauchery），．．．sre not only vain－glorious，but impudent．
hectostere（hek＇tō－stēr），n．［＜F．heetostère，＜
Gr．єкатóv（contr．），a hundred，＋бтعрєо́s，solid，＞
F．stère，E．stere，as a measure of solidity．］In
the metric system，a measure of solidity contain－ ing 100 cubic meters，and equivalent to $3,531.4$ English cubic feet．
Hecuba（hek＇ū－bä）．n．［NL．，＜L．Hecuba，く Gr． ＇Exáß $\eta_{\text {，daughter of Dymas and wife of Priam，}}$

## Hedera

king of Troy．］In zoöl．，a genus of mollusks． Schumacher， 1817.
hedt，$n$ ．An obsolete spelling of head．
he＇d．A contraction of（a）he had，and of（b）he vould．
hedage（hed＇aj ），n．［A var．of＂hithage，くhithe + －age．］A toll or custom formerly paid at the hithe or wharf for landing goods，etc．，from which an exemption was granted by the king to particular persons and societies．Cowel．
heddle（hed＇l），$n$ ．［Sc．also hiddle，obs．hedel，E． also hcald；appar．of Scand．origin．Cf．Icel． hafald，the perpendicular thrums that hold the weft．］In weaving，a series of leashes，twines， cords，or wires vertically stretched，generally in pairs，between two horizontal bars or laths， looped about both bars，and joined in their middle part to form eyes for the reception of a warp－thread or yarn．Two heddles are used for plain wesving，their vertically opposite movements sep－ srating the warp－threads to form sn opening or shed for
the passage of the shuttle．In the United States harness the passage of the shuttle．In the United States harness Is generally used for heddle，and in Engilsh works on weav－ lng leaf or set of heddles is frequently employed．Heddle is orten loosely used in the singuiar to denote one of the pairs of leashes or cords．－Mail of the heddle，an eyele heddle（hed＇l），$v$, ．pret and pp．
ppr．heddling＇＜liedde，${ }^{\text {］}}$ To pp．heddled， ppr．heddling．［＜heddte，n．］To draw（warp－ threads）systematically through the eyes of a heddle．
heddle－eye（hed＇līi），n．The eye in a pair of leashes or cords of a beddle for receiving a warp－thread．
heddle－hook（hed＇l－húk），n．A hook，much re－ sembling a crochet－hook，used in heddling．It Is passed through the heddle－eye to engage the end of the
warp－thresd and draw the thresd through the eye
heddle－yarn（hed＇l－yärn），$n$ ．Worsted yarn
twisted and singed preparatory to its use in twisted and singed preparatory to its use in making heddles．
hedelt，n．and v．A Middle English form of head．
hede ${ }^{2} t, v$ ．A Middle English form of heed ${ }^{1}$ ．
hedenbergite（hed＇en－bèr－git），$n$ ．［After L．He－ denberg，a Swedish chemist．］A lime－iron va－ riety of pyroxene，occurring in crystals and in lamellar masses of a black or blackish－green color at Tunaberg in Sweden，and elsewhere．
Hedeoma（hē－dē－ō＇mä̀），n．［NL．（Persoon， 1805），said to bealtered from Hedyosmum（which is used for another genus），＜Gr．$i j \delta$ ís，sweet，+ ó $\sigma \mu$ h，smell．］A genus of chiefly low，herbace－ ous，aromatic plants，belong－ ing to the nat－ ural order La－ biatce，tribe Sa－ tureinee，char－ acterizedbyits axillary clus－ ters of small bluish flowers， in which the corolla i scarcely ex－ serted fromthe
calyx．and only two of the sta－ mens are per－ fect． braces sbont ${ }^{\text {em }}$ dozen species，ex－ cluslvely conflned to North gnd South Amerlca． The best－known
species Is $\boldsymbol{H}$ pule． species Is $H$ ．pule．
gioides，the Amer－ giondes，the Amer－ ican pennyroysi，
whlch has the which has the
pleasntly pun－
 taste of the genus specially
oped
devel． oped，snd is 1 n grest repute as as and as an emmen． agogue agogue．
Middle Eng－ lish variant of


## hither．

Hedera（hed＇érä̈），n．［L．（Linnæus，1753）；also edera，ivy：sëe under getl．］A genus of dico－ tyledonous polypetalous woody vines，climbing by rootlets，belonging to the natural order Ara－ liacees and series Hedercce．It is characterized by having the styles connste into s cone or short column，the pediccls continuous with the fowers．The genns as thus limited embraces oniy two species，one of which， $\boldsymbol{H}$ ．Helix， the common ivy，now cultivsted in all lsnds，is Indigenous

## Hedera

to most temperate and snbtropical oid－world regions of pan．The other species，$H$ ．Australiana，the Oneensland pan．The other species，$H$ ．Austratiana，the Queensand authorg are now reve been piaced in this genue by bome called Hedera of the Hawaiian IElands，called Cheiroden－ dron by Hillebrand，belongs more properly to the genus Panax．Besides the value of a species of this genus as an ornamental vine，it yielda hederic acid，which has medi－ of the leaves dyes hair black．The genue is found in a fossil state from the Middle Cretaceons to the Quaternary of Europe，the arctic regions，and the United States，more than 20 possil apecies having been described．H．Melix is
Hederacer（harary pl．of L．hederaceus，＜hedera，ivy：see hedera－ ceous．］A term first used by Linnæus in 1751 to include the genera Hedera，Titis，etc．：made by Bartling in 1830，and by Seeman in 1864， equivalent to Araliacere．
hederaceous（hed－ê－rā＇shius），$a$ ．［＜L．hcdera－ cous，of ivy，ivy－green，く hedcra，ivy：see Hede－ ra．］1．Pertaining to，resembling，composed of，or producing ivy．－2．Belonging to the ivy
family－that is，to the suborder or series Hede－ rea．
hederal（hed＇e－ral），a．［＜L．hedera，ivy，＋ －al．］Of or pertaining to ivy．Also hederic．
hederate $\dagger$（hed＇e－rāt），v．t．［＜L．hedera，ivy， $+-a t e^{2}$ ．］To adoru or crown with ivy，as a vic－ tor in the Olympian games．

He appeareth there neither laureated nor hederated poet．

Fuller，Worthies，Yorkshire．
Hedereæ（hê̄－dē＇rề－ē），n．pl．［NL．，〈Hedera＋ －eae．］That subdivision of the natural order of plants Araliacea to which the genus Hedera， the ivf，belongs：called by Bentham and Hook－ er（1862）a series，and embracing，besides $H e-$ dera，six other genera．The group is distinguished from the rest of the order by having the petals valvate
and of the ame number ag the atanens，and the allumen or heric（ wrinkled
hederic（hē－der＇ik），a．［＜L．hedera，ivy，＋－ic．］ Same as lideral．
hederiferous（hed－e－rif＇e－rus），a．［＜L．hedera， ivy，+ ferre $=\mathrm{E}$ ．bearil．］Ivy－bearing；pro－ ducing ivy．
hederine（hed＇e－rin），$n . \quad[<\mathrm{L}$. ．hedera，ivy，+ $-i n e^{2}$ ．］An alkaloid found in the seeds of the common ivy．It is intenscly bitter，and ap－ pears to be closely allied to quinine in febrifu－ gal qualities．U．S．Dispensatory， 1883.
hederose（hed＇e－rios），a．［＜L．hederosus，full of ivy，＜hederë，ivy．］Full of ivy；pertaining
hederward $\dagger_{\text {，}}$ adv．A Middle English form of hitherward．
hedge（hej），u．［＜ME．hedge，hegge，＜AS．＊hecy， not found except in the onee－occurring dat． hegge，written for either＂hecge or hege，but the probable source of the mod．form hedge（cf．E． cdge，〈 AS．ceg；E．wedge，〈 AS．wecg，etc．），the common AS．form being the nearly related hege，$>$ ME．heye，haye，E．hay ${ }^{2}$ ，q．v．；AS．＊hecg $\overline{\bar{O}} \mathrm{MD}$ ．hegghe，D．hegge，heg $=\mathrm{MLG}$ ．heggc $=$ OHG．hegga，heck $\mathrm{a}, \mathrm{MHG}$ ．G．hecke，a hedge；＝ Icel．heggr＝Norw．hegg＝Dan．heeg＝Sw． hägg，a kind of tree，the bird－cherry（see heck－ berry，hedgeberry，hegberry，hagberry），appar．so called（like the hawthorn，q．v．）because used in hedges．Cf．Sw．häck，Dan．hack，a hedge， prob．after G．The AS．＊hecg，E．hedge，and AS． hege，E．hay ${ }^{2}$ ，are both from the more primitive form，AS．haga，E．haw：see haw1，hay ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．A barrier or fence formed by bushes or small trees growing close together，such as thorn－bushes or beeches，aud sometimes by woven twigs or wattling；also，a closely planted row of any kind of shrubbery，as evergreens，whether in－ tended as a fence or not．See hedge－plant．The bedge is the prevalent kind of fence in Encland，bnt is
comparatively rare in the United Statea．Hedpes comparatively rare in the United Statea．Hedges，eape－ cialiy roadside lhedges，are often used by vagabonds as
places of Ehelter or reaort；hence hedge is often used in places of shetter or reart；hence hedge is orten used in hedge－priest ；；hedge－schooi．

The［thee］was aaide in fitches floure
The seade to keepe of brere and houndes thorne
flor hegges mada of it sball not be torne
Palladius，Husbondrie（E．E．T．S．），p．81．
But Sir，we have taken with her auch Beggara，buch cail＇em so）as you never knew，or heard of．though now cal Com so as you never knew，or heard of．though now innumerable army of＇em were iateiy dlybanded without Pay．Hedge－birds baid yon？IIedge Lady－birda，Hedgs Cavalier，Hedge Souldier，Hedge Lawyer，Hedge Fidiera，
Hedge Poet，Hedge Mlaycra，and a Hedge Priest among em． Hedge Poet，Hedge Playcra，and a Hedge I
Such we hava taken for the Principals．

The cool shade of this sweet honeysuckle hedge．
1．Walton，Complete Angler，p． 203.

## 2768

I was forced to go to a iittle hedge place for my dinner． elia，xxix．
2．A structure made to lead fish into channels across which nets are spread．
They［the saimon］will force themselves through flood gates，or over weirs，or hedges，or atops in the water．
Dead hedge．Sea dead．－To breast up a hedge．See
hedge（hej），v．；pret．and pp．hedged，ppr．hedg－ ing．［＜ME．hedgen，heggen（＝OD．heggehn） hedge，inclose；＜hedge，n．］I．trans．1．Te inclose or fence with a hedge；separate by a hedge ：as，to hedgc a field or garden．
There was a certain househoider which pianted a vine yard and hedged it round about．
2．To obstrnct with a hedge or any barrier； stop or restrain by any kind of obstruction．
I will hedgs up thy way with thorns．Hos．ii． 6
Nay，thim shall not hedge us ont ：we＇li hear you sing，
Shak．，$T$ ．and C ．，ili．I．
3．To surround with something as a barrier or a border；compass about；hem in．
The first coura ：brawne，with the borys hed，lying in felda，hegge about with a scriptor sayng on tha wyee
Welcomhe you bretheren godely in this hali ！
Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 375
Engiand hedg＇d in with the maln．Shak．，K．John，ii．
We hedge ourseives round with conventional usages．
（In the foilowiog passages hedge is pecuilariy ued，appa－ rentiy by confusion with edge，vo，in the aense of＇ororce or thrust＇（intr．＇force or thruat one＇s seif＇），as into a p

$$
\text { When } 1 \text { was hasty, thon delay'dat me longer ; }
$$

I prythee，let ma hedge one moment more
When yon are aent on an errand，be sure to hedge in some buainess of your own
Svift，Advice to Servanta（Directions to the Footman）．］
4．In sporting，to protect by betting on both sides．See to hedge a bet，below．

I shall iose the race．．．Int hedge in
I shall ioge the race．．＇Shirley，liyde Park，iv． 3. To hedge a bet，to bet on both sider－that is，after guarding one＇s self against great logs，whatever the resuit may be．
Ile［ 3 Iontano］firat reduced betting into an art，and made White＇s the grand market for wagere，11e is at length such an adept In this art that，whatever turn thlnge take， he can never lose．This he ham effected by what he ha tanght the worid to call hedging a bet．

N．and Q．，6th ser．，XII．B29．
II．intrans．I．To hide as in a hedge；shift； skulk．
I，I，I myself sometimes，leaviog the fear of heaven on fain to sluufte，to hedge，and to lnrch．

Shak．，M．W．of W．，ii． 2
2．In betting，to protect one＇s self from loss by cross－bets．See to hedge a bet，above．
Egremont $\begin{aligned} & \text { consulted his book ；he meditated anx } \\ & \text { Discaeli，Sibyl，p．} 7\end{aligned}$
lousy．Shouid he hedge
Hence－3．To provide a means of retreat or escape；avoid committing one＇s self irrevoca－ bly to anything．
Prophesy as much as you like，but always hedge． Say what you will，but don＇t be too peremptory and dog 4 ．＇To make or mend hedges．
Thresh and dig and hedg．
MS．Aehmole，208．（Halliwell．）
hedge－accentor（hej＇ak－sen＂tor），n．Same as hedge－sparrow，1．See Accentor， 2 （a）．
hedge－bedstraw（hej＇bed＂strâ），n．A plant， Galium MIollugo，growing in hedges．See bed－ stravo and Galiun．
hedge－bells（hej＇belz），n．1．The hedge－bind－ weed，comolvulus sepum．See cut under Con－ volvulus．Also called bell－bind．－2．The com－ mon bindweed，C．arrensis．［Rare．］
hedgeberry（hej＇ber ${ }^{\text {e }}$ i），n．；pl．hcdgeberries （－iz）．Same as hagberry，the bird－cherry：but in this form it seems more generally to mean the larger sweet bird－cherry，Prunus avium，which is merely a variety of the garden－cherry，$P$ ． Cerasus．
hedge－bill，hedging－bill（hej＇bil，－ing－bil），n． A cutting－hook used in dressing hedges；a bill－ hook．
omes Master Dametas，with a hedging－bill in his hand
hedge－binding（hej＇bin＂ding），n．Something used to bind together the bushes composing a hedge．

He came and basted ma with a hedge－binding．
hedge－bindweed（hej＇bīnd＂wēd），$n$ ．A peren－ nial herbaceous vine，Concolvulus sepium，abun－

## hedgehog－grass

dant in both Europe and America，growing along hedges and fences，over which it climbs． It wal formeriy geparated from the true bindweed，$C . a r$ ． rensis，and piaced in the genus Calystegia，on account of the jarge leary bracta tiat aurround the calyx；bnt this ia no ionger regarded as a generic diatinction．See Convol．
hedge－bird（hej＇berd），u．A bird that seeks food and shelter in hedges．See haysuck．
hedge－horn（hej＇bôru），$a$ ．Born under a hedge； hence，of low birth；rustic；obscure；mean．

That doth presume to boast of gentie biood
Shak．， 1 Hen．VI．，iv． 1.
hedge－bote（hej＇bōt），$n . \quad[<$ hedge + botc，ME．
form of boot³，reparation，etc．：same as hay－ bote．］In Eng．lave，an allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges．
Haye－bote or hedge－bote is wood for repairing of hays，
Blackstone，Com．，III．liil．
hedge－carpenter（hej＇kär＂pen－tér），n．Ahedger． ［Humorous．］
Pervading poverty and forlornness of the region in the beat of seasons serve to repel the poets and philosophera Who love to feast their eyee and rest their souis with the parish－cierke，and the ditchera，usuaily have it all to themeives．

Harper＇s Mag．，LXXVIL．，Literary Notea for Aug．
hedge－chafer（hej＇chā＂fér），и．A cockchafer．
hedge－chanter（hej＇chản＂ter），u．Same as hidge－sparrow， 1.
hedge－chicken（hej＇chik＂en），u．The white－
throat，Sylvia cinerea．C．Swainson．
hedge－creepert，n．A wily，crafty vagabond and thief．Hollyband，Dict．，1593．（Hallizell．） hedge－fumitory $\dagger$（hej＇fū＂mi－tō－ri），$u$ ．Prob－ ably the fumitory，Fumaria officinalis．
hedge－garlic（hej＇gar＂lik），$n$ ．A cruciferous plant，Sisymbrium Alliaria（Alliaria offinalis）， having an odor resembling that of garlic．It has farge，cordate，radical leaves，grows to the height of 2 feet， and beara an abundance of erect linear pode．It is con－ mon thronghout Enrope，and has heen introdnced into the United States near Washington，where it ia rapidly spread－
hedgehog（hej＇hog），n．［＜ME．heggchoggc； hedge + hor ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．In zö̈l．，an insectivorous animal of the family Erinaceidre and genus Erinaceus，of which there are several species． The common Enropean hedgehog，Erinaceus europaus， is about 9 inches long；the hody＇is covered above with spines，and the animal can roil ittaell into a ball bristiing in every direction．This it accompiishes by meana of a very highly developed and specialized pannicnins carno－
sus，or feahy layer beneath the skiu，which when the body is fiexed acta as a sphincter，iike the string which puckers the month of a bag．See cut under Erinaceus．
And whan he wenyth［thinketh］it be an hara，full oft It is an hegge hogge．

Juliana Berners，Treatyme of Fysehynge，foi． 1.
Thorny hedgehoge，be not seen．
Shak．，M．N．
Shak．，M．N．D．，ii． 3 （gong）．
2．One of several other animals characterized by numerous spines．（a）A Madagascan insectivo－ rous animal of the lamily Centetidos and any of the genera Centetes，Ericulus，and Hemicentetes．Otherwise known as tenfec．（b）An Ausiralian monotrematous mammal of bruïni．See ant－eater（a）（5），and cut under Echidnidio． （c）A prickly fish of the genns Diodon，as D．hystrix，the poren pine－flah，more Inily cailied sea－hedgehog．See cut under Diodon．（d）A aea－urchin．
3．In bot．，a plant with echinate fruits．The name is nsed especially（oiten in the pliral）for Bledicago
Echinus（M．intertexta），a native of Italy and Greece，the geeds of which are armed with ahort spines．It has also been given to Erinacea pungens（Anthylis erinacea），a legnminons plant growing in Spain；to Ranunculus ar－ vensik，a northern apecles；to Echinaria capitata，a grasa or bodehern Europa；ond to II ${ }^{\text {dnum }}$ erinaceus（alzo called and very iong atraight hymeneal apines growing on the trunks of oak－and beech－trees．Also hedgehog－plant． 4．A kind of dredging－machine consisting of a series of spades fixed to the periphery of a cylinder，used for loosening mud，silt，etc．，so that it may be carried off by the current．－ 5．In Scotch miming，a broken strand or wire of a rope torn out while in motion and drawn up into a bundle．N．and Q．， 7 th ser．，VI． 322. －Hedgehog cone－fiower，See cone－fower．
hedgehog－cactus（hej＇hog－kak＂tus），n．A cac－ tus of the genus Echinocactus，of which about 200 species are known and a large number cul－ tivated．They are all natives of Texas，Mexico， and South America．See cut under Echino－ cactus．
hedgehog－fruit（hej＇hog－fröt），$n$ ．The fruit of an Australian tree，Echinocarpus Australis，which belongs to the natural order Titiacea，and at－ tains the height of from 80 to 100 feet．The name is also used for the tree．
hedgehog－grass（hej＇hog－grás），u．An Amer－ ican grass，Cenehrus tribuloides，the spikelets of which are collected into burs．It growe in sandy

## hedgehog-grass

soil, and is fonnd from the great lakes to Fiorida. A more southern species, C.echinatus, is called the cockspur. There
are 10 other apecies of the genns Cenchrus, chictly tropicai, all of which the name is applicsbie. It hass been siven Panicum of the section Echinochloa. See botile ber o calied bur-grass.
hedgehog-parsley (hej'hog-pärs"li), n. An umbelinerous plant, cancaus daucoides, com mon on the continent of Europe, and also found in England. The carpels are ribbed, and bear four rows of hooked prickles on the back, form ing a sort of bur. Also called bur-parsley.
hedgehog-plant (hej'hog-plant), u. Same as
hedgehog-rat (hoj'hog-rat), n. [Tr. NL. Echimys.] Any octodont rodent of the subfamily Echimyine, which includes the spiny rats and thers: so called from the prickly pelage. See Echimyinee, and cut under Echimys.
hedgehog-thistle (hej'hog-this"l), n. The prickly-pear, Opuntia: also a name of other cacti, as of Cereus, Echinocactus, etc.
hedge-hyssop (hej' his "op), n. 1. A plant of the genus Gratiola, especially G. officinalis, common in nearly all of Europe except the British isles. It was calied by the eariy herbaliats Gratic Det, on acconnt of its repnted heaing virtues; snd the from this. It is s bitter purgsitive and emetic, poisonoua in iarge doses. It is said to have formed the bsais for the ramons nostrom for gout, the eau médicinale. It has now neariy gone ont of uae. The genus Gratiola belongs to the natural order Serophularinees, or figwort family, and embraces sbout 20 apecies, more than half of which are Pound In North America, A singie specimen of $G$. afficinalis is Victorian hedge-hysaop is $G$. Perveviana, a semi-agnatic apecies, remarksble for being indigenoua to both Sonth America and Australia.
2. In England, the common name of the lesser skulleap, Scutellaria minor, a labiate plant not often growing in hedges.
hedge-jug (hej'jug), n. The bottle-tit or longtailed titmouse, Acredula rosca: named from the site and shape of its nest. [Local, Eng.] hedge-knife (hej'nif), n. An instrument for trimming hedges.
hedge-laurel (hej'lâ "rel), n. Au Australian plant of the genus Pittosporum, especially $P$. eugenioides, $P$. rigidum, or $P$. tenuifolium, of eugenioides, $P$. rigidum, or $P$. tenuifolum, of of Melloourne, Brisbane, etc. They are ornsmentai evergreen ahruha or sinali trees, with aomewhat showy White or yellowish flowers. See Pittogporum.
hedgemaids (hej' mādz), n. The ground-ivy, Nepeta Glechoma. See Nepeta. Also called haymaiden, haymaids.
hedge-marriage (hej'mar/ạj), n. A secret or clandestine marriage ; an irregular marriage performed by a hedge-parson or hedge-priest. hedge-mike (hej'mik), $n$. Same as hedge-sparrow, 1.
hedge-mushroom (hej'mush"röm), $n$. An edible mushroom, Agaricus arvensis, common in Europe. Also called horse-mushroom.
hedge-mustard (hej'mus"tärd), $n$. 1. A plant of the genus Sisymbrium, especially S. officinale, a stiff-branching European herb with sharply incised leaves and small yellow flowers, which was formerly much used in medicine as an expectorant and a diuretic. It is extensively naturalized in America. See Sisymbrium.-2. Less correctly, a plant of the genus Erysimum, particularly $E$. odoratum, common on the continent of Europe, but not found in England.
hedge-nettle (hej'net/l), n. In Great Britain, a common labiate plant, Stachys sylvatica, growing along hedges; in America, S. palustris or S. aspera, of similar habit; also, one of the more showy species in cultivation, as $S$. coccinea, the scarlet hedge-nettle. See Stachys.
hedge-notet (hej'nōt), u. A writing of no worth r dignity.
They left these hedge-notes for another sort of poem.
hedge-parsley (hcj'pärs "li), n. A common European umbelliferous plant, Caucalis Anthriscus (Torilis Anthriscus); also, any species of Caucalis except C. daucoides, which is called bur-parsley and hedgehog-parsley. They are unattractive weeds.
hedge-parson (hej'pär"sn), n. A mean or illiterate parson; one of a class of vagabond clergymen formerly existing in England.
A hedge-parsom, or buckie-beggar, as ihat order of priest-
hood has been irreverentiy termed, sato on the Duke
Scoit, Fortn nes of
hedge-peak (hej'pēk), $n$. The dogrose, Rosa hedges. Also hedge-spcak.

2769
The buliesse, hedg-peake, hipa, and hawes, snd sloes, Taylor, Worka (1630). 1 judge ft ia with men as it ia with piants: take one that Howard, Man of Newma A hedgehog.
hedgepigt (hej'pig), $n$. A hedgehog.
1 Witch. Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd.
2 Witch. Thrice ; snd once the hedge-pig whin'd Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.
hedge-pink (hej'pink), n. The soapwort, Saponaria officinalis.
hedge-plant (hej'plant), $n$. A plant used in or suitable for forming hedges.
Several yeara ago there was much discusaion as to the nse of white wiilow s8 s hedge-plant, bnt it is better fitted hedge-planter (hej'plan"têr), $n$. A frame for holding young hedge-plants in position while being set out in a furrow to form a hedge.
hedge-presst (hej'pres), n. A printing-press at
which literature of a low kind was printed.
A person whe, by his styie snd iitersture, seems to have been the corrector of a hedge-press in Littio Britain, pro-
ceeded gradualiy to
hedge-priest (hej'prēst), n. A hedge-parson specifically, in Ireland, formerly, a priest who had been admitted to orders directly from a hedge-school, without preparation in theological studies at a regular college.
Therefore did som of them at Cambrige (whom I will not name openiie) canse hedge priestes sette ont of the conrie to be made fellowes in the mnmersitie.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 136.
There is five in the first show.
The pedant, the braggart, the hedge-priest, the fool, and the
hedger (hej'èr), $n$. [<hedge $+e e r^{\text {¹. }}$.] 1. One who makes or repairs hedges.

What time the labour'd ox
In his ioose traces from the furrow came,
And the swink'd hedger st his supper sat. Milton, Comns, 1. 293.
2. In sporting, one who hedges.
hedge-rime (hej'rīm), $n$. Vulgar doggerel.
hedge-row (hej'rō), n. A row or series of shrubs or trees planted for inclosure, or for the separation of fields.

Some time walking, not unaeen,
By hedge-row elms, on hillecka green.
Milton, L'Ailegre, 1. 58.
The fieids . . . are divided by hedge-rous of myrtle.
A school formerly
hedge-school (hej' sköl), n. A school cormerly land; a poor, mean school.
Yon talk with contempt of a hedge-school. Did you never hear of a nate littie spot in Greece calied the Greves of Academus?

Carleton, Trsits and Stories (The Hedge-Schooi).
hedge-schoolmaster (hej'sköl"mås-tèr), n. The master of a hedge-school.
Hedge-schoolmasters were ss superior in literary knowengaged in the edncation of the people ss they were be nesth them in moral and religious character.

Carleton, Traits snd Stories (The Hedge-School).
hedge-scissors (hej'siz"orz), n. pl. A large crooked kind of scissors or shears for trimming hedges.
hedge-shrew (hej'shrö), n. The field-mouse.
The fire-fly and hedge-shrew and lob-worm, I pray,
How fare they?
hedge-sparrow (hej'spar "ō), n. 1. A small European warbler, Accentor modularis, resembling a sparrow in coloration and frequenting hedges. Also called hedge-accentor, hedge-chanter, hedge-chat, hedge-mike, hedge-spick, hedgespurgie, and hedge-warbler. See Accentor, 2 (a).

The hedge-sparrow fed the cnckoo so long
Shak., Lear, i. 4
$2 \dagger$. An old book-name of the Jamaican guitguit or rufous-throated tanager, Glossiptila ruficollis. G. Edwards.-3. Some other hedgebird, supposed to be a sparrow.
hedge-speak (hej'spēk), $n$. Same as hedge-peak.
hedge-spick (hej'spik), $n$. Same as hedge-spar-
hedge-spurgie (hej'spererji), $n$. Same as hedge-
sparrow, 1. [Scotch.]
taper. See (hej'tā" pér), n. Same as hag-hedge-thorn (hej'thôrn), n. See hawthorn.
hedge-vine (hej'vin), $n$. The virgin's-bower of
Europe, Clematis Vitalba.
hedge-violet (hej'vi'ō-let), n. The common European wood-violet, Viola sylvatica.
hedge-warbler (hej'wâr"blèr), n. Same as
hedge-sparrow, 1.

## Hedycarya

hedge-writert (hej' 1 in tèr), n. A Grub-strect writcr or low author
These hedge-writers, seldom spesk \& word sgsinat ment my iord treasurer snd others in great places

## Swift, Remarka on Letter to the Seven Lords.

hedging (hej'ing), $n$. [Verbal n. of hedge, $r$.] The process or work of making or trimming hedges.
He [the agricnitural iaborer] wil . . . proceed to hia work direct, to the stables, or to the busineas of hedding
and ditching.
hedging-bill, $n$. See hedge-bill.
hedging-glove (hej'ing-gluv), $n$. A stroug leather glove worn to protect the hand in trimming hedges.

 intr., delight, enjoy oneself, connected with avoduev, tr., please, delight, gratify, also with $\dot{\eta} \delta \dot{\prime} s=$ Skt. $s v \bar{a} d u=\mathrm{L} . s u \bar{a} v i s=\mathrm{E}$. sueet, q. v.] 1. Pertaining to or consisting in pleasure.

The changes above mentioned in the hedomic effects of bitter lastea, aw eet tastea, or the like, tend rather to prove
the contrary.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 68.
2. Of the nature of hedonism; regarding one's own enjoyment as the chief good.
hedonical (hēe-don'i-kal), a. [< hedonic + al.] Same as hedonic.
hedonics (hê-don'iks), n. [Pl of hedonic: see -ics.] That branch of ethies which treats of the doctrine of pleasure; the science of active or positive pleasure or enjoyment.
 enjoyment, pleasure (see hedonic), $+-i s m$.] The doctrine of Aristippus and the Cyrenaic school of Greek philosophers, that the pleasure of the moment is the only possible end, that one kind of pleasure is not to be preferred to another, and that a man should in the interest of pleasure govern his pleasures and not be governed by them; hence, that ethical doctrine which regards pleasure or happiness as the highest good. The term hedonism is regarded by some writers as defamstory, bnt others spply it to their own opinions. Egoistic hed onism conaiders oniy the pieasure of the individual; altruistic hedonism takes into account that of others.
The fundamental assumption of Hedonism, cleariy atated, is that all feeilinga considered merely ss feelinga can be srranged in a certsin zacale of desirahility, so that the to that of or plessantness of each bears a definite ratio to that of ali the others.
H. Sidguick, Methoda of Ethics (2d ed.), p. 115. Hedonism I understand to abstract piesaure and pain from iffe, and to make of every thing else a mere externa
meana to the getting of ene and the avoiding of the other meana to the getting of ene and the a other ar the other world is abaolutely worthleas every oter
F. H. Bradley, Mind, XIII. 36.
hedonist (hē'dō-nist), $n$. [As hedon-ism + -ist.] 1. One of the Cyrenaic school of ancient Greek philosophers.-2. One who advocates or acts upon the theory of hedonism; one who regards pleasure as the chief good.

The Hedonist, understanding by the bettering of men an sddition to the plessures enjoyed by them, preaent and to come, has st sny rate an obsenre compulation before
him.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethica, 8378 . hedonistic (hē-dọ-nis'tik), a. [<hedonist + -ic.] Pertaining to hedonists or the doctrine of hedonism; of the nature of hedonism.

How vague and empty then the vague discusaions concerning the hedonistic or altruiatic primum nobile of in-
dividual condnct.
Maudsley, Mind and Will, il. 167 . Any hedonistic theory might be met by the assertion that hre ia essentialiy a psinhm experience, and piessur
Hedriophthalma, hedriophthalmous (hed" ri-of-thal'mạ., -mus). Same as Edriophthalma, edrioph thalnious.
Hedwigia (hed-wij'i-if), n. [NL. (Ehrhart, 1781), named after Johann Hedwig.] A genus of saxicolous mosses, characterized by a sessile, globular, smooth capsule with an obtuse operculum, without a peristome, and with a conical laciniate calyptra, the leaves without a costa and hyaline at the summit.
Hedwigiaceæ (hed-wij-i- $\left.\bar{\Omega}^{\prime} s \bar{e}-\bar{e}\right), n . p l$. [NL., <Hedwigia + -acece.] A family of mosses established by Bruch, Schimper, and Gümbel in 1845, embracing the genera Hedwigia, Hedwigidium, and Braunia.
Hedwigieæ (hed-wi-ji' $\bar{e}-\bar{e}$ ), n. pl. [NL., < Hedwigia + eer. $]$ A division of mosses made by Angström in 1846, embracing the genus Hedwigia only.


Hedycarya
nus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants，belong－ ing to the natural order Monimiacco，character－ ized by the 7 to 10 small connivent lobes of the perianth and the numerous stamens with very short glaudless filaments．The genus embrsces sbout 8 species，inhshiting Austrsiis，New Zesisnd，New Caledonia，and the Fiji Isiands．They are trees or shrubs
with opposite entire or dentate corisceous leaves，and axii－ with opposite entire or dentate corisceous leaves，and axii－
lary flowers in cymes or racemose panicies．The Austrs－ iisn species，$H$ ．angustifolia，is cultivated for ornament， undins a height of 10 to 20 feet．The New Zesiand species， II．dentata is isrger，and is cailed by the nstives puripuri－ Kivili，ka iwhiria，or porokaiwhini．Five fossil species have been described from the Miocens of Italy snd Bohemia the Oligocene of Styria，sud the Eocens of Australia and Nsw Zesland．
Hedychium（hẹ－dik＇i－um），n．［NL．（Koenig， 1785），prob．in allusion to the snow－white fra－ grant flowers of some species，being appar．$\langle\mathrm{Gr}$ ． j̀dus，sweet，$+\chi^{i \omega v}$ ，snow．］A genus of mono－ cotyledonous petaloid plants，belonging to the natural order Scitaminese（Zingiberacee），tribe Zingiberea，characterized by a terminal spike or thyrse of flowers with narrow elongated fila－ ments and unappendaged connectives to the anthers．The piants grow from s horizontal tuberous at the hase．The flowers are generaliy iarge，shiowy and fragrant．The fruit is a 3 －celied capauie．The genus em． braces about 25 species，ail natives of tropical Asia．Misny of the species are cuitivsted in greenhouses，sometimes under the English name garland－flower．The common gariand－flower is $I I$ ．coronarium．$I$ ．coccineumn（the scar－ let garland－flower），$H$ ．facescens，H．coriacoum，etc．，em－ bracing s grest variety in color and sppearance，are also

Hedzle
Hedyle（hed＇i－lē），n．［NL．（Guenée，1857），く Gr．idduas，dim．of idós，sweet．］The only ge－ nus of Hedylina，with one species，$H$ ．heliconia－ ria，of Guiana，specifically named from its re－ semblance to butterflies of the genus Heliconia． Hedylinæ（hed－i－līn̄̄），n．pl．［NL．（Guenée， 1857），く Hedyle＋－ince．］A subfamily of Geo－ metride，founded on the genus Hedyle．Also Hedylidex，with family rank．
Hedyoteæ（hed－i－ot＇èe－$), n, p l$ ．［NL．，＜Hedyo－ tis＋－ece．］A subtribe of plants，of the natu－ ral order Rubiacea，established by A．P．de Can－ dolle in 1830，having the genus Hedyotis as the type．See Hedyotider．
Hedyotidæ（hed－i－ot＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く He－ dyotis + －idw．］Lindley＇s name（1845）for the Hedyotider．
Hedyotidex（hed＂i－ō－tid＇ē－ē），n．pl．［NL．，く Hedyotis（－id－）＋－eie．］A group of genera of rubiaceous plants，erected by Humboldt，Bon－ pland，and Kunth，about the year 1815，having Hedyotis as the type．Jt was adopted by Bentham and Hooker as the sixth tribe of the order，and by them ${ }_{4}$ i－celimed ovary，the ovales numerous in the cells sind s in cspsuiar or indehiseent fruit with small or minute seeds． capsuiar or indehiseent fruit with small or minute seed Hedyotis（hed－i－ō＇tis），n．［NL．（Linnæus，1753）， so called from the smooth，tough，oval leaves， likened to ears，＜Gr．$\dot{\eta} \delta \dot{\prime} \varphi$ ，sweet，+ ov̀s（ $\dot{\sim} \tau-)=$ E．earl．］A genus of dicotyledonous gamopet－ alous plants，belonging to the natural order Rubiacea，tribe Hedyotidere，to which it gives its name：scarcely distinguishable botanical－ ly from Houstonia and Oldenlandia，but chiefly old－world shrubs or suffrutescent plants．There are about 80 species，chiefly natives of tropical Asia，with motose stipules connate with the petioles in a sheath，and small white flowers in terminsi or sxillary cynes．Some
botamists regard this genus as s section of Oldenlandia． hedyphane（hed＇i－fān），n．［So called in allu－ sion to its glittering，く Gr．＂idovpavís（equiv．to $\dot{\eta} \delta v \phi a \dot{\eta} s)$ ，sweetly shining，＜$\dot{\eta} \delta \dot{\jmath}$ ，sweet，$+\phi a i ́-$ veotal，shine，appear．］A mineral related to mimetite or lead arseniate，but having part of the lead replaced by calcium．
Hedysareæ（hed－i－sā̀r＇ēe－ $\bar{e}$ ），$n$ ．pl．［NL．，くHedy－ sarum + －ece．$]$ A tribe of plants，of the natu－ ral order Leguminosce，suborder Papilionacee， established by A．P．de Candolle in 1825，and adopted by Bentham and Hooker：type Hedy－ sarum．The plsants are chiefly herbs or shrubs with odd－ pimate ieaves，the fowers with 10 stamens，efther diadel－ snd tndehiscent jointed pods，the divisions 1 －seeded．
Hedysarum（hē－dis＇â－rum），$n$ ．［NL．（Linnæus 1753，orig．in Tournëfort，1717），く Gr．$\dot{\eta} \delta \hat{0} \sigma a p o v$, a plant of the vetch kind，perhaps sainfoin， appar．＜$\eta \delta\langle\iota,=$ E．sweet，+ cápov，a broom，a besom．Sometimes erroneously explained as＜
 plants，of the natural order Leguminosce and sub－ order Papilionacees，and type of the tribe Hedy－ sarea，having many－jointed pods，the segments separating at maturity，and the vexillary sta－ men free．It embrsces sbout bo species，natives of the
temperate regions of the northern hemisphere．They sre perennisl herbs or
shrubs，with odd－pin－
nste lesves，scarions nste lesves，scarious
stipuies，and purpie， white，or rarely yeilow
flowers in peduocied flowers in peduncied
axillary racemes．The axillary racemes．The
best－known species is best－known species is
$H$. coronarium， $\mathbf{s}$ na－ H．coronarium，s na．
tive of southern Eu－
rope，snd known in tive of southern Eu－
rope，and known in
England as French England ase French
honeysuche，probably
from its resembisnce to the red clover，Trifoli－ orten pratense，which is often called hhoney－
suckle suckle or honeysuchle－
clover in England．It is in repute ass forace． pisnt，sud has been li． pisnt，snd has been in－ under the name of soo－ la－clover．$H$ ，boreale is indigenousin the north－ esstern United States and northward．
hee ${ }^{2}+(\mathrm{hē})$, pron． An obsolete spell－ ing of $h e^{1}$ ．
hee $^{2}$（hē），a．An obsolete or dialec－ tal variant of high． heed ${ }^{1}$（hēd），v．［＜ ME．heden（pret． hedde）$\langle$ ，AS．hēdan （pret．hēdde），heed，


This part［isnguage］in our maker or Poet must be heedyly looked vnto，that it be natursiil，pure，sud the
most vsuali of all his countrey． most vsuan of all Puttenham，
heedinesst（hē ${ }^{\prime}$ di－nes），$n$ ．Heedfulness；atten－ tion；caution．

By Gods grace，and her good heedinesse，
She was preserved from their trsytrous traine．
Spenser，F．Q．，V．vi． 34.
heedingt（hë＇ding），$n$ ．Care；attention．
One of the Library Keepers，ohserving this，hsth reduced yet very iegible．The Letter is ss fair a square C sny I hsve seen．Lhe Lister，Journey to Paris，p． 108. heedless（hēd＇les），a．［＜heed ${ }^{1}+$－less．］With－ out heed；inattentive；careless；thoughtless； regardless；unobserving．

You heedless joithesds，snd unmsnner＇d sisves，
Shak．，T．of the S．，iv． 1.
1 abruptiy took my leave，sod hobbing down siairs with heedless hsste，I set my foot fuli in a

Steele，Tstier，No． 266.
$=$ Syn．Remisg，etc．（ses negligent）；unmindful，inconsid－ crate unobservant
heedlesshoodt，$n$ ．Heedlessness．
Cuddte，I wote thou kenst littie good，
For youngth is a bubble biown up with breath． Spenser，Shep．Cal．，February． heedlessly（hēd＇les－li），$a d v$ ．In a heedless manner；carelessly；negligently；inattentively． heedlessness（hēd＇les－nes），n．The state or character of being heedless；inattention；care－ lessness；thoughtlessness．
sion care of，take charge of，take into posses－ sūda $=$ ON．hodian，huodian $=$ OFries．hōda， huden $=$ OHG．huoten，MHG．hüeten，G．hüten， guard，protect），く＂hōd，f．（not found）（＝OFries． hōda，hūda，care，＝D．hoede，f．，＝MLG．hode， hude，hote $=$ OHG．huota，MHG．huote，huot，G． hut，f．，heed，care）；prob．connected with hōd， m．，E．hood（＝D．hoed＝G．hut，a hat，hood）， and perhaps with het，E．hat；the orig．sense being appar．＇cover，protect＇：see hood and hat ${ }^{2}$ ．For the vowel－change，cf，bleed，breed， feed，gleced ${ }^{\text {² }}$ ．］I．trans．To give attention to； regard with care；take notice of ；observe；con－ sider．

Hsde thou hoidyn the at home，hedit thin astate，
And not cayret fro court there company was gedurt．
With pieasure Argus the musician heeds． Esch where his tasks or pieasures call，
They pass，sid heed each other not．
Bryant，The Crowded Street． Why heed a snow－flake on the root，
If fire within keep Age aloof？
owell，To a Friend．
II．t intrans．To attend；observe；pay atten－ tion．

Thou shuld hede to my harmes，herkon my wille， Pursew to my purpos，present myn astate．
eed $^{1}$（hēd），$n$ ．［＜ME．hede，a later form，from the verb，taking the place of the orig．AS． ＊hōd，ME．as if＂hode，＂hood：see heed $\left.{ }^{1}, v_{\text {．}}\right]$ ． Careful attention；notice；observation；regard： usually with give or take． careful ；cautious
arerul，cautious． The Priest doth sometimes read unto them sone part of tention．
Heedy crow．See crono ${ }^{2}$
heehy crow（hè＇hee crow,$v . i$ ．
heehaw（hē＇hâ），v．$i_{\text {．}}$［Imitative of the bray of the ass．Cf．haw－haw，ha－ha1．］To bray，as an ass．
Suppose thou art making an ass of thyseli，young Harry Warrington，of Virginia！ars there not peopie in Engiand
who heehavo too？ A jackass heehaws from the rick．Tennyson，Amphion heel ${ }^{1}$（hēl），$n$ ．［ $\langle$ ME．heel，heele，〈 AS．hēla，hēela （＝OFries．hèla，heila，North Fries．hael，häile， hajel，hägel＝OD．hiele，D．hiel＝Icel．hēell $=$ Sw．häl $=$ Dan．hal），the heel，prob．orig．＂hō－ hila，dim．of．hōh，the heel，the hock，$>$ E．hock 1 hough．Cf．D．hak＝LG．hakke，＞G．hacke （vulg．），the heel：see hock ${ }^{1}$ ，hack ${ }^{1}$ ，n．The gen－ erally asserted connection with L．calx（calc－）， the heel（see calcar¹，calk²，etc．）,$=$ Gr．$\lambda \dot{\beta} \xi$（for ＊$\kappa \lambda \hat{\alpha} \xi$ q），is open to question．］1．The part of the foot which is below and behind the ankle． Technicaliy－（a）In anal．，the calcaneal part of the tar－ sus，whatever its shspe or position．In man and other pisntigrade snimals it rests upon the ground ；in digiti grades，unguistes，etc．，it is elevsted，snd is often called knee by a misnomer，heel being popuiariy spplied to th stomically the heel．See cuts under foot，hock1，and lion． Weii－sppareild April on the heel
Of limping winter treads．Shak．，R．and J．，i． 2 （b）In ornith：：（1）Properly，the calcaneum or talns，st the proximai end of the tarsometstarsus．（2）The hind toe or （1）The terminsil extremity of the tibia．Say（and others）． （2）The base of the first tarssi joint，when it is curved to oin the tibia This is the calx of Kirby，by him Iimited to the heels of four posterior tarsi．（3）A nsme given by Leach to the bristies forming the strighiis．
2．A part of a thing resembling the heel in shape or position．（a）The lower backmost part oi something，or that part npon which it rests，as the after end of a ship＇s keel，tho lower part of a masis，a boom，a stern－post，or a rafter，or the lsrger or principal end of tooi：used in a great variety of special appoications．
At the other side is a kind of heel or knob，to hresk clots
with．
Mortimer，Hoshandry．
（b）In odoniog．，a low posterior cusp or the sectoriai molar tooth of a carnivorous animal．（c）In areh．a cyma re－ versa．（d）The top of the butt of a gus－stock．（e）That part of the blads of s sword which is nearest the hilt， usually the heaviest part of the blade，and in some swords not shsrpened，but having two square edges．（ $f$ ）The ist－ ter or concluding part or snyching；he end，s part ies the heel of a loaf．

Oh wives，be mindfu＇ance yoursel ${ }^{\circ}$
How bonnie lads ye wanted，
An
Let lisses be affronted．
3．The foot，without reference to its parts；also， the hind foot of some animals，as of a horse．
Mine own fsmiliar friend ．．．hath lifted up his heel sgainst me．
So light were my heels，that I counted ten miles no bet－
ter than a leap．Kenp（Arber＇s Eng．Garner，VIL 27）．
Whose brsins are in their hsuds and in their heels． Tennyzon，Princess，iv．
heel
4. The hinder and lower part of a shoe or stocking. In a stocking it Includes the lower as weli as the bsck part; lo a sloo it is properly restricted to the of leather callied paifts or taps, the part which covers the hind part of the foot being called the quarters. See quarter snd heel-tap, and cit ninder boot.
HIs wife rustled by hls side in brocade whleh might almost stsod alone for stifiness, propped npon heels thst gave a insjestic altitude to her tali, thin iggurs.
5. pl. Footsteps; course.

Whers death and danger dog the heels of worth.
Let ns address to tend on Hector's heels.
t one's heels, close behind; foilowing closely
More true joy Marcellus exiied feels
senste at his hcels.
Pope, Essay on Ma
Pope, Essay on Man, 1v. 258.
At the hard heelst, very close behind. Nares.
Slrah! Robin! wo were best look that your devil can follows us at the hard heels. Marlowe, Fsustus.
Down at heel or heels, havlug the heels or hsck part of In a siovenly or embarrassed condition of any kind; used adjectively, slipshod; slovenly; seedy.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Snesk into a corner, }, \text { down at heels and out at el- } \\ & \text { bows. }\end{aligned}$
To prowi about . . . in the old slipshod, purposeless,
Fray'd i' the knees, and out at elbow, and bald $\rho^{\circ}$ the
Fray'd the knees, and out at eibow, and
sck, sud bursten st the toes, sod down at heels.
Heel of the hand, the prominence formed at the Inner
slde of the junction of the hsnd with the wrist, when the slae is strongly bent bsckward; thst part of the hsnd which correspouds to the heel ss the paim corresponds to the sole.
The heel of the operstor's hand will be used for vigorous friction of the palm.

Buck's LIandbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 645 .
Heels o'er gowdy, heels over head. [Scotch.]
Soon heels o'er gowdy! in he gangs. Burns, On Life. Heels over head, somcrsault fashion; hence, reckiessly;
Heels
hastily.
Ay hele ouer hed, hourlsnds sboute.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), tii. 271.
Neck and heels. Same ss neck and crop (Which see, nuworn out st the heels ; hence, in embarrassed circum staces: equivalent to the phrases down at heels and out at elbows.

A good man's fortune may grow out al heels.
come to heel, to follow closely at the heel ; to heel sas dog.
It will be well to tesch the dog to come to heel, and to keep there. Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 225. Unless properly trained to come to heel, s dog Is worse T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 166. To cool the heels. See cooll. - To have the heels of, I suppose this is s spice of forelgn breeding, to let yonr To lay by the heels, to fetter; shsckle; confine.

If the kIng blsme me for 't, T'ili lay ye all
By the heels.
Shat., Hen. VIII., v. 3. To pick up one's heels. (a) To lift the feet in running run. [Colloq.] (b) To take to flight; start off: as, he picked up his heels snd ran 11 kea deer. [Colloq.] - To show the heels, show a clean pair of heels, to fles ; run away.
Crack - crack, from a couple of barrels, and they showed
me their heels, as you may belleve.
The
he Century, XXXVI. 127
To take to one's heels, to flee; take to flight.
But as we drew neerer nuto him, he discerned we were not thoss he iooked for, he took to his heels, and fed from
hla houses. heel ${ }^{1}$ (hēl), v. [< heeĺ, n.] I. trans. 1. To perform by the use of the heels or feet, as a dance. [Rare.]

Nor heel the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk.
2. To furnish with a heel or heel-piece, as any foot-covering; put a heel to, as a shoe or stocking.

To colble, snd heel hose for the poor frlars. 3. To catch by the heels.

I have seen them [cowboys] rope a call too large to handis with ons rope; one would heel him rops him by
the hind feet), while the other roped him sbont the neck. 4. To arm with a gaff or spur, as a cock.-5. To equip or arm. See heeled, 2. [Slang, western U. S.]
II. intrans. In sporiing, to come or walk behind one's heels: used of a dog, and chiefly in command.
See that he [the collie] possesses a good nose, is stanach on polat and charge, heels properly.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 448. heel ${ }^{2}$ (hēl), v. [Also written (dial.) heal, hele,
the orig. pres. with the pret., of the earlier
hecld, heald 1 , which remains in dial. use: see heeld, heald ${ }^{1}$.] I. trans. 1. To tilt, incline, or cant over from a vertical position, as a ship.
I find it is true that the Dutch did heele "The Charlcs" to get her down, snd yet rua aground

Pepys, Diary, III. I79
2. To pour out. [Prov. Eng.]
II. intrans. To turn partly over; come to a Eight hundred of the brsve,
Whose courage weil wss iried, Had mads the vessel heel. And isid her on her side

Cowper, The Royal George.
heel ${ }^{2}$ (hēl), $n$. [<heel2, v.] The act of inclining or canting from a vertical position; a cant: as, the ship gave a heel to port. Also heeling. heel ${ }^{3}+$, $v_{0}$ and $n$. An obsolete spelling of heal ${ }^{1}$ heel ${ }^{4}$ (hēl), v. Same as heal2, 3.
heel-ball (hēl'bâl), n. 1. A preparation of wax used by shoemakers in the form of a ball in burnishing the heels of shoes. Also called blackball.-2. A kind of dabber for spreading ink or color upon anything: used in taking trial impressions from engraved plates and the like. heel-blank (hēl'blangk), n. A small piece of leather or a lift shaped for fitting to the heel of a shoe.
heel-block (hēl'blok), n. A block used by shoomakers when attaching the heel to a shoe; a last.

He was no whirligig lect rer of the times,
Bromes, on the Desth or Mr. Josias Shute.
heel-bone (hēl'bōn), n. 1. The bone of the heel; the os calcis or calcaneum. See fibulare, and cut under foot.-2. The calcar of a bat.
heel-cutter (hēl'kut ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ér), $n$. A hand-tool or shaper for cutting out the lifts used in forming the heels of boots and shoes.
heeld $t_{\text {, heald }}{ }^{1}+($ hēld), $v$. [Early mod. E. also heild, hild, hyld; <ME. heelden, heilden, helden, hylden (pres. helde, pret. heldede, and contr. helde), く AS. heldan, hyldan, tr. tilt, incline, intr. incline, bow down ( $=$ OS. in comp. of heldian $=$ MD. helden $=$ MLG. helden, halden, LG. hellen $=$ OHG. heldan, MHG. helden, incline, =Icel. halla, lean sidewise, incline, heel over (said esp. of a ship), hella, pour, = Sw. hälle, tilt, pour, = Dan. hoelde, tilt, lean, slant, slope), (healde, inclined, bent, bowed, $=\mathrm{OHG}$. hald, inclined, sloping, $=$ Icel. hallr, leaning, sloping; cf. Dan. hceld, n., an incline, a slope. This verb, which is phouetically analogous to yield, wield, field, and would be spelled accordingly, has become corrupted in common E. use to heel ${ }^{2}$, q. v.] I. trans. 1. To bend; incline; specifically, to tilt, as a water-vessel or a ship: same as heel ${ }^{2}, 1$.
Helde thin ere to me. Ps. xvi. [xvii.] 6 (IIE. version). 2. To pour ont; pour.

Tsk water of the flood, snd heeld it out ypon the drye.
JVyclif, Ex. iv. 9 (Oxf.).

## Tyriake is hald of sum on vynes rootes

 And dooth fini wel.Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.
3. To throw; cast; put.
II. intrans. 1. To bow; bend; incline; tilt or cant over.

If ever I stope or held
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom., 11.), 1. 791.
2. To decline; sink; go down.

Now the soone to the grounde helde.
King Alisaunder, 1. 2521.
Sone the tente part lt was tried,
And wente swaye, as was worthye,
ther-In to blde.
York Plays, p.
3. To yield; give way; surrender.

Than they heldede to hlr heste alle holly st ones.
heeldt, heald I $\dagger$ (hēld), n. [Early mod. E. also
heild; $=\mathrm{OHG}$. halda, MHG. G. halde, a slope;
from the verb.] 1. An inclination; a cant.-
2. An incline; a slope. [Prov. Eng.]
zeond wudes snd geond feides
Layamon, 11. 112.
3. A decline; decrease; wane. Nash.
heeled (hēld), p. a. [Pp. of heelI, v.] 1. Provided with a heel or a heel-like protuberance. The claws are heavlly heeled st bsse. Scudder. 2. Shod: usually in the slang phrase well heeled, well shod, conditioned, or circumstanced: applied to a player at cards who has a good hand, to a persou who possesses plenty of money, or to a man who is well armed. [Slaug, U.S.]

## heel-rope

heeler (hē'lér), $n$. [< heell + -erl. .] 1. A cock that strikes well with his heels.-2. A quick LG. hakken-kiker (lit. 'heel-watcher'): see keek) and halkien-treder (lit. 'heel-treader': see tread), a lackey (whofollows at the heels of his master).] One who follows at the heels of another; an unscrupulous or disreputable follower or hangeron of a professional politician or "boss," or of a party. [Political slang, U. S.]
To have fine clothes, drink champagne, and pose in a thls the apotheosis of the heeler snd the ward "workcr" C. D. Warner, Thelr Pilgrimage, p. 268.

What the client was to hls patron at Rome, whst the vassal was to hls lord io the Middle Ages, that the heelers and workers are to thelr boss in these great transausintic suzerstn repays with the gift of a livelihood.

Bryce, Americsn Commonwealth, 1xiil.
heeling (hésing), $n$. Same as heel ${ }^{2}$.
heeling-error (hésling-er ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ or), n. A deviation of the compass-needle on board ship from the magnetic pole, caused by indnced magnetism in the transverse iron beams of the ship. This induction is dus to the Inclination of the besms in the direction of the magnetic poie when the ship heels, or inclines to one slde or the other
heel-iron (hēl'ī"èrn), $n$. A metal plate sometimes attached to the bottom of the heel of a boot to prevent it from wearing unevenly, or with which to make a clattering noise in clogdancing. Also heel-plate.
heel-jigger (hēl'jig"èr), $n$. A small tackle fastened to the heel of a spar to assist in running it in and out.
heel-joint (hēl'joint), $n$. In ornith., the suffrago; the ankle-joint; the so-called tibiotarsal articulation of a bird, between the leg or crus and the tarsometatarsus or shank. See tarsus. heel-knee (hēl'nē), n. Naut., tho knee connecting the keel with the stern-post.
heel-lift (hēl'lift), $n$. One of the pieces of soleleather of which the heel of a shoe is formed. heel-machine (hēl'ma-shēn"), n. A general name for a number of tools and machines employed in cutting ont the lifts of which the heels of shoes are made, putting them together, and shaping, fitting, and polishing them. heel-pad (hēl'pad), $n$. In ornith., the pterna; the posterior part of the palma, immediately under the foot-joint, and prominent in many birds.

But heel-pad shonld not be used in this connection since the heel (csicaneus) Is st the top of the tarsus, and not at the bottom where the heel-pad lies.

Coues, Hist. N. A. Birds, III. Gloss., p. 545. heel-path (hēl'páth), $n$. [Opposite the tow-path, as if this were the toe-path.] The side of a canal opposite the tow-path. [Local, U. S.]
heel-piece (hēl'pēs), n. 1. That part of a shoe or stocking which incloses the heel of the foot either beneath or behind, or both; the heel.

Aod then it grieved me sore to look
Just at the heel-piece of his book.
Just at the heel piece of his book.
Lloyd, Cobbler of Tessington's Letter.
2. Armor for the heel, especially that part of the solleret which covered the heel and the back of the ankle, and to which the spur was attached.
heelpiece (hēl'pēs), $\tau . t$. ; pret. and pp. heelpieced, ppr. heelpiecing. [< heel-pieee, n.] To furnish with a heel-piece; add an additional heel-piece to, as in repairing.
Some blamed Mrs. Buli for new heel-piecing her shoes. A man . Whose name yon will probsbly hear nsher ed In by s Doctissimus Doctisslmorum, or heelpiced with
a loug Latln termingtlon. Goldsmith, To R. Bryanton. heel-plate (hēl'plāt), n. 1. Same as heel-iron.2. A plate on the butt-end of a gun-stock.-3. A small square piece of iron with a hole in the center sunk into the heel of a boot or shoe to receive the screw or spur of a form of skate.
heel-post (hēl'pōst), n. 1. The outer post in the stall-partition of a stable.-2. Naut., the post which supports, at the outer end, the pro-pelling-screw of a steam-vessel.-3. The hang-ing-post or hanging-stile of a door.-4. The quoin-post of the gate of a lock.
heel-ring (hēl'ring), $n$. 1. The ring by which a seythe-blade is secured to the snath.-2. The ring which secures the blade of a plow. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
heel-rope (hēl'rôp), $n$. Naut., a rope applied through the heel of auything, particularly that which is rove through a sheave at the heel of the jib-boom or of the bowsprit, for the purpose of hauling it out.

## heel－seat

heel－seat（hēl＇sēt），$n$ ．That part of the sole of a shoe to which the heel is fastened．
The crude heel is preased upon the heel－seat by a nail．
IIarper＇s Mag．，LXX． 284
heel－shave（hēl＇shāv），$n$ ．A tool resembling a spoke－shave，used for trimming the lifts of the heel of a shoe after they have been fitted to the shoe
heel－tap（hēl＇tap），n．1．A small piece of lea－ ther several of which together form the heel of a shoe；a lift．See heel 1 4．－2．The small portion of wine or liquor left in a glass when the main portion has been drunk．
＂As there was a proper objection to drinking her in heel－taps，＂gald the volce，＂we＇ll give her the first glass hil the new magnum．＂Dickens，Nicholas Nickleby，xxxlii． Let the bottle pass freely，don＇t ahirk it nor apare it Peacock，Headlong Hall， v
No heel－taps 1 a demand by a hoat that his gueats empty their glasaes to the bottom．
heeltap（hēl＇tap），v．t．；pret．and pp．heeltapped， ppr．heeltapping．［＜heel－tap，n．］To add a piece or leather to the heel of，as a shoe or boot．
heel－tip（hèl＇tip），$n$ ．An iron plate or protec－ tion for the heels of boots and shoes．
heel－tool（hēl＇től），n．In turning，a tool with an acute cutting edge and an angular hase or heel，used by metal－turners for roughing out a piece of iron or turning it to somewhat near the intended size．
heel－tree（hēl＇trē），$n$ ．The swing－bar at the
heels of a horse drawing a harrow．Hallivell． ［Prov．Eng．］
heel－trimmer（hēl＇trim＂èr），$n$ ．A machine for
trimming the edges of the lifts forming the heel of a boot or shoe，to bring them to the re－ quired shape．
heen，u．See hien．
heept，$n$ ．A variant of hin ${ }^{2}$ ．Chaucer．
heer ${ }^{1}$ ，ado．An obsolete spelling of here ${ }^{1}$ ．
heer ${ }^{2}+, n$ ．A variant of hairl．Chaucer．
heer ${ }^{3}$（hèr），$n$ ．［Origin obscure．］The length
of two cuts or leas of linen or woolen thread．
heeze（hēz），$v . t$ ．A dialectal variant of hoise． ［Scotch．］
heft．An obsolete preterit of heave．Chaucer． heffel（hef＇el），$n$ ．A dialectal variant of hick－ wall．
heft ${ }^{1}$（heft），$n . \quad[<$ ME．heft，another form of haft（＞E．haftl），〈 AS．heft，a handle，etc．：see haft ${ }^{1}$ ，and ef．heft ${ }^{2}$ ．］Same as haft ${ }^{1}$ ．
If the heaft belonged to Walworth，the blade，or polnt thereof，at least，may be adjudged to Cavendish．
heft ${ }^{2}$（heft），［In these ${ }^{\text {（ }}$ ， word being formed，after heft1，var．of haft ${ }^{1}$ ，a handle，and heft ${ }^{3}$ ，obs．pret．and pp．，from the verb heave：see heave and haft1．］1＋．The act of heaving or retching；violent straiu or exer－ tion ；effort．

How he hath drunk，he cracks in ：make known
With violent hefts．
2．Weight；heaviness．［Obsolete or prov．
Eng．；colloq．，U．S．］
But if a part of heaven＇s huge aphere
Thou chuse thy pond＇rous heft to beare
Thou chuse thy pond＇rous heft to beare
But arterwards don＇t weigh elp a man in，
Loveell，Btglow Papers．
3．The greater or weightier part of anything the bulk；the gist．［Colloq．，U．S．］

Throwing the heft of the Pacific trade across the conti－ nent Into the port of New York．

Vew York Herald，Feb．5， 1849.
As Mr．Hallowell himself has intimated，the heft of his ook is in the appendix
ares．
4个．Need；emergency．Nares．
We friendship faire and concord did despise，
Forsook each other at the greateat heft．
Mir．for Mags．，p． 750.
5．Command；restraint．［Prov．Eng．］
heave up．［Prov．Eng．］－2．To try the weight heave up．［Prov．Eng．］
of．［Obsolete or colloq．］

> He was tall, waa my Jack, And aa atrong as a tree; Thar'a his gun on the rack, Jest you heft It and gee. Bret $n$

Ret Harte，Penelope．
II．intrans．To weigh．［Colloq．，U．S．］ ＂I remember，＂gaid Mistress Ravel，＂the Great Hog，up in Dunwich，that hefted nigh twenty acore．

S．Judd，Margaret，11．S．
heft ${ }^{3} \dagger$（heft）．An early modern English preterit and past participle of heave．

2772
Ioflam＇d with wrath，hla ragling blade he hefte． Spenser，F．Q．，I．xi． 39 heft ${ }^{4}$（heft），n．［Sc．，also written haft；＜Ice］． hefdh，possession，prescription，$=$ Sw．häfd，cul－ ture，cultivation，improvement，$=$ Dan．haerd， possession，prescription（Norw．），cultivation， manure；＜Icel． hafa＝Sw．hafia＝Dan．have， have，hold，$=$ E．have，q．v．］A dwelling；a place of residence．［Scotch．］
heft4（heft），v．［＝Icel．hefdha，tr．，take by prescription，$=$ Sw．haf $a=$ Dan．hovde，main－ tain，assort，uphold（Norw．），cultivate；from the noun．］I．intrans．To dwell．［Scotch．］ To Linahart，gln my hame ye spoir， Where I hae heft near filty year． Bp．Skinner． II．trans．To familiarize with a place or an employment；attach or cause to become at－ tached by long usage．［Scotch．］
Maater Darsie，It may be as well that Alan and you do not moet till he is hefted，as it were，to his new calling． 1 do belleve I shall get hefted to my new situation．
heft5（heft），$n$ ．［G．，a number of sheets of paper sewed together and constituting a part of a book，a blank book consisting of sheets so sewed together．］A note－book．［A Germanism．］
The teaching la almoat entirely by lectures，which the students uaually take down in coverless note－books con－ tainlng about twenty blank pages atitched together，mod－
elled after the hefts of the German studenta and called by their German name．Nineteenth Century，XXIV． 025 hefty（hef＇ti），a．［＜heft ${ }^{2}+-y^{1}$ ．］1．Hav－ ing considerable weight；rather heavy；hence， weighty；forcible：as，a hefty tool；a hefty ar－ gument．［Colloq．，U．S．］－2．Easy to lift and handle．［Colloq．，U．S．］
To my mind the first requiste in a book is that it ahould be readable，and to be readable it should be hefty，light and of a form that can be easily held in the hand．

The A merican，IX． 232
hegberry（heg＇ber＂i），n．；pl．hegberries（－iz）， ［See hagberry．］The bird－cherry，Prunus Pa－ dus or P．avium．［Prov．Eng．］
Hegelian（hè－gē＇liąn），a．and n．［＜Hegel（see Hegclianismi）+ －iañ．］I．a．Of or pertaining to Hegel or his system of philosophy；propounded by Hegcl：as，the Hegclian theory of universal history．See Hegelianism．
The Hegelian Logic Is at once a Logic and a Metaphysic of knowledge，of the procesaes by which truth Is discor－ ered，and of the truth ittelf in Its moot universal aspecta．
II．$n$ ．One who accepts the plilosophical opinions of Hegel；a follower of Hegel．
Hegelianise，v．t．See Hegelianize．
Hegelianism（hẹ̀－gè＇lian－izm），n．［＜Hegelian + －ism．］The philosophical system of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel（17\％0－1831），which during the second quarter of the nineteenth century was the leading system of metaphys－ ical thought in Germany．It purports to be a com－ plete philosophy，undertaking to explain the whole uni－ minutest details．This it does by means of the Hegelian dialectic，a new logic，the real law of the movement of thought（not a mere form，litke ayllogiatic），the scheme of which is thesis，antithesis，aynthesis，the original tendency， the opposing tendency，and their unification in a new movement．By this law the conceptions of logic develop of thought is assumed to be necessarily the law of the development of being，on the ground that thought and being are absolutely Identlical．Hegelianlam la radically hostile to natural acience，and eapectally to the Newtonian philosophy－that la，to all the methods and sclentific re－ sults which have sprung from the＂Principia．＂One of the characteristics of Hegellanism is Its conatant readt－ neas to recognize continuity both as a fact and as accept－ able to reason，which other metaphysica
often struggled to deny ${ }^{\text {Al }}$ ． Heg elism．
Hegelianize（hệ－gé $1 \mathrm{lian}-\mathrm{iz}$ ），$v$. ．. ；pret．and pp． Hegelianized，ppr．Heg̈elianizing．［＜Hegelian＋ $-i z e$.$] To render Hegelian．Also spelled Hegc－$ lianise．
The Hegelianising of Kaut may be beat illustrated from the aection on the＂Deductlon of the Categoriea，＂Mind，XII． 94.
Hegelism（hā＇gel－izm），n．Same as Hegelianism．
 precноvia，leadership：see hegemony．］Ruling； predominant ；principal．
hegemonical（hē－jē－mon＇i－kal），$a$ ．［＜hegemonic ＋－al．］Same as hegemonic．［Rare．］
 leadership，chief command，＜$\eta \gamma \varepsilon \mu \omega \nu$ ，a leader， guide，commander，chief，〈 $\mathfrak{\eta \gamma \varepsilon}$ ïठtal，lead，〈åyє lead，＝L．agere，drive，do，act ：see agent，act． Predominance；preponderance；leadership； specifically，headship or control exercised by federation or conquest：originally applied to
such a relation often existing among the states of ancient Greece．
A hegemony，the political ascendency of some one clty Maine，Early Law and Custom，p． 181.
That Syracusan alege which decided the deatintes of Greece，and by the fall of Athens ralsed Sparta，3racedo－ nia，and floally Rome to the hegemony of the civilised Italy and Greece，p． 178.
hegget，n．A Middle English form of hedge．
Chaucer．
heggle（heg＇l），v．i．A dialectal variant of
haggle hegira $n$ ．See hejira．
hegoleh，$n$ ．［Native name．］The madoqua an－ telope，Neotragus madoqua．
hegrie（heg＇ri），n．［See heron．］The heron， Ardea cinerea．Also called skip－hegrie．［Shet－ land Islands．］
hegril＇s－skip（heg＇rilz－skip），n．The heron， Ardea cinerea．［Shetland Islands．］
 ppr．of 方 ciodicu，lead：see hegemony．］Same as hegumenos．

The catechetical discourseof S．Chrysoatom on the Splen－ dour－bearing Day la read by the Hegumeas or Ecclealarch， Greek offefor Easter D
 fem，of $\dot{\eta}$ रoikivos：see hegumen．］In the Gr． Ch．，the head of a nunnery，corresponding，ac－ cording to the size and importance of the house， to a Western abbess or prioress．
hegumeness（hẹ̀－gū＇me－nes），$n$ ．Same as hegu－
hegumenos（hē－gū＇me－nos），n．［Gr． $\mathfrak{\eta} \gamma o i \not \mu \varepsilon v o s: ~$ see hegumen．］In the Gr．Ch．，the head of a monastery．The rank of hegumenos correaponds to that of the abbot of a convent of the second class or of the prior of one of the first clasg in the Weatern Church．The head of a large monastery，or the auperlor－genersl of al Also hegoumenos and agoumenos．
I then drled my fingers on an embroldered towel，and sat down with the agoumenos and another officer of the monastery before a metal tray covered with varions dainty
dighes．
R．Curzon，Nonast．tu the Levant， p .261 ．
hegumeny（hẹ̄－gū me－ni），n．［＜Gr．ij $o v \mu \varepsilon v^{\prime} i a$,〈 ${ }^{\text {poincinas，}}$ hegumenos：see hegumen．］In the $G r . C h .$, the rauk or office of hegumenos．
Heidelberg catechism．See cateehism， 2 ．
heifer（het＇ér），n．［Early mod．E．also haifer， and with orig．guttural heighfer，heckfer，heck－ fere，heckfar，heckfore，hechfor，hechford，hee－ forde，etc．，corruptly hawgher（Caxton）；E．dial． also transposed heifker；＜ME．hayfare，hek－ fere，hekefere，〈AS．heálfore，also hedhfrue（gen． heáhfore，ace．heálifre），ONorth．pl．hêhfaro，a heifer；an isolated word，appar．a compound， ＜heíh，high，＋－fore，fare，a supposed fem． form（equiv．to D．vaars，also in comp．vaar－ hoe $\left(\mathrm{D}\right.$. koe $=\mathrm{E}$. cowl $\left.^{1}\right)=\mathrm{MLG}$ ．verse $=\mathrm{MHG}$ ． verse， G ．farse，a heifer $)$ ，$\langle$ fourr，ONorth．far $=\mathrm{MD}$ ．varre， D. var $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．farro，far，MHG． varre，sar，G．farre $=$ Icel．farri，a bullock （Teut．stem＂fars）；prob．allied to Gr．$\pi$ ópıs， $\pi \delta \rho r t s$, a heifer：see farrow ${ }^{2}$ ，$a$ ．The prefix heáh，＇high，＇is taken to mean＇full－grown＇ （Skeat），but a heifer is not full－grown．The AS．form is generally glossed by L．altile，or ML．altilium，a fatted calf（also applied to other fatted animals），（ L．altilis，a．，fatted，＜ alere，nourish，feed，suggesting that AS．heah in heáhfore is an awkward translation，meaning ＇high－fed，＇of L．altilis，or simply of the related L．altus，high，lit．＇grown，＇＜alere，nourish，feed： see alt，altitude，etc．，and old．But this is un－ certain．The peculiar ME．forms would seem to favor a connection with D．hokkeling，G．hock－ ling，a yearling calf，appar．＜D．hol，a stall， pen，+ dim．－ling；but the change of AS．had to heck－is supported by hoch，in hockday，from the same AS．heáh．］1．A young cow．
Iarael，whom God calleth Jeahurun，and compareth to an heifer fed in large and fruitful pasturea，going always at full bit，grew fat and wanton．

## A Lowing Heifer，Lovellest of the Herd， <br> Stood feedIng by．

2．$A$ poung fomalo lustris meang female terrapin，Malaclenmys pa－ shell．See cow terrapin，under terrapin．［A
s． 6 inches along the lower trade use．］
heigh（hī），interj．［Also written hey and hi，Sc． hegh，hech，an aspirated syllable，variously ex－ pressive，according to tone and circumstances： cf．$h a^{1}$ ，hol，hoy ${ }^{2}$ ．］An exclamation designed to call attention，give encouragement，etc．
heigh
Heigh，my hearts！cheeriy，cheerly，my hearts ！ heighawt，heighhawt，n．［Also highawc，high－
hoc，etc．：see hickwall，hickuay．］Same as hick－ vall．
heighet，$v$ ．An obsolete form of hie，
heighfert，$n$ ．An obsolete form of heifer． heigh－ho（hi＇hō），interj．［Also heyho，Sc．hech－ hove；＜heigh + ho．］An exclamation express ing a degree of surprise，astonishment，or ex ultation，or more usually，as languidly uttered， some weariness，marking conventionally a sigh or a yawn：also sometimes as a verb．

We＇ll toss off our sle till we cannot stand，
And heigh－ho for the honour of old England．Dryden．
By my troth I am exceeding ill ；hey ho！ Shak．，Much Ado，iii． $4 .^{4}$ It was just the sort of house which youthrui couples newly united by Holy Church heigh－ho＇d for as they
passed． height，hight ${ }^{1}$（hit），$n$ ．［The second form is less common，but more correct（there is no rea－ son for the distinction of vowel between high and height）；also formerly heighth，highth（early mod．E．also heigth，hyeth，etc．），according to a pronunciation（hith，improp． $\bar{h} \bar{\imath} t t h)$ still often heard；＜ME．highte，hyghte，heghte，hizte，also， with orig．－th，heighthe，heizthe，hezthe，〈AS．heá－ thu，with umlaut hehthu，hiéltho，height，high place $(=\mathrm{D}$, hoogte $=\mathrm{OHG}$, höhida $=$ Icel．$h \overline{\mathrm{a}} d \mathrm{l}$ $=$ Sw．höjd $=$ Dan．höjde $=$ Goth．hauhitha， height），（heáh，E．high，etc．，+ －thu，－th，an ab－ stract formative as in breadth，width，warmth， etc．：see high．］1．Highness；elevation；alti－ tude；stature；vertical distance or angular ele－ vation from a base or a level，or any point of reckoning：as，the height of a tree，a mountain， or a tower．
I tok the altltude of my sonne，and foud that it was 25 degrees and 30 of minutes of heyhte．

Chaucer，Astrolsbe，ii．§ 3.
Behold the height of the stars，how high they are！
I was trimm＇d in madam Julia＇s gown：－
Therefore I know she is about my height． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shak．，} \mathrm{T} \text { ．G．of V．，iv．} 4 .\end{aligned}$
And e＇er the sun was tws hours hight，
The hoy was at Dundee．
The hoy was st Dundee． An smplitheatre＇s amazing height
Here flls my eye with terror and delight
eration of degree or of condition Italy 2．Elevation of degree or of condition；emi－

By Him thst rals＇d me to this careful height．
Shak．，Rich．III．，i． 3.
You can never take the just height of God＇s Mercies to you unless you begin st the bottom．

Stillingtleet，Sermons，11．vii．
No religions sects ever carried their mutual aversions to greater heights than our state parties have done．

Swift，Sentiments of a Ch．of Eng．Msn，ii．
The Church and the monsrchy were the two national powers which had been raised to a height sbove all others through the strife with heathendom snd the Danes． 3．The highest part；the top；hence，culmina tion；the highest degree；the highest point to be attained or desired ：as，the height of a fever ； the height of fashion．

All my former wrongs
Were but beginnings to my
But this the height of all．
Fletcher，Spsnish Curste，iil．3． James was now at the height of power and prosperity．
Macaulay，Hist．Eng．，vi． 4．That which has highness；an elevation；an eminence，especially of land；a hill，mountain or precipice：often in the plural ：as，to ascend a height；the Heights of Abraham at Quebec．

From Alpine heights the father first descends；
His dsughter＇s husband in the plaln sttends．
His dsughter＇s husband in the plaln sttends．${ }^{\text {Dryden }}$ ，Enetd． $5 \dagger$ ．Latitude；degree of distance from the equa－ tor，whether north or south．
Guinea lieth to the north ses，in the same height 88
Peru to the south． $6 \dagger$ ．Haughtiness．

Stand there， Y say；snd put on a sad countensnce，
Mingled with height；be cover＇d and reserv＇d．
Fletcher and Rowley，Msid In the Min，iit．
Height of an algebraic number．See number．－Index
He gan to loken np with eyen lighte，
And spal these same wordes al on highte．
（b）Upward－aloft on Chaucer，Knight＇s Tale，1． 926.
With flourfs fayr on heght to hyng，
And frath［fruit］also to fyile sand fede． York Plays，p． 10.
Ryght so sey 1 be fire or soun
Or smoke，other thynges lyghte，
Alwey they seke npwsid on highte．
Chaucer，House of Fame，1． 744.
height－board（hit＇bōrd），u．A stair－builders＇ gage for the risers and treads of a stairway．
heighten，highten（hi＇tn），v．［＜height + －en ${ }^{1}$ ， ，as in lengthen，strengthen，etc．］1．trans． 1. to make higher；increase the in amount or vation of．－2．To make higher in amount or
degree；increase；augment；intensify：as，to heighten an effect．
Foreign states have endesvoured to heighten our confu－ gion．
3．To make high or higher in feeling or condi－ tion；elevate or exalt，as the mind or a person．

Being so heighten＇d，
He water＇d his new plants with dews of flattery Shak．，Cor，v． 5
Heighten thyseif，talk to her all $\ln$ gold．
B．Jonson，Alchem Heighten＇d in their thoughts beyond
victory．
All doubt of victory．
Milton，P．L．，v1． 629.
Grotius added much to him，in whom we have either something new，or something heightned，that was said be－
fore．
Selden，Tsble．Talk，p． 21. $=$ Syn．Lift，Exalt，etc．See raise．

1．intrans．To become higher；increase augment．

## Then the Captain＇s colour heighten＇d， <br> Joyfui came his speech．

Tennyson，The Captain．
heightener，hightener（hit＇nér），$n$ ．One who or that which heightens．Imp．Dict．
heighth $\dagger$（hith），$n$ ．An obsolete variant of height．
Heimia（hi＇mi－ë̀），n．［NL．，named after Lud－ wig Heim，a German botanist．］A section of the botanical genus Nescea，natural order Lythrariea，named in 1821 by Link and Otto， who considered it a distinct genus．As sppiied to the Mexicsn hanchinol，$H$ ．salicifolia，it is still in use by spothecaries．See hanchinol and Nescea．
heinous（hä＇nus），a．［Formerly also hainous； E．dial．accom．hainish；〈 ME．heinous，heyn－ zous，hainous，く OF．hainos，F．haineux，odious， hateful，く haine（〉 E．dial．hain），hate，hatred， malice，く hair，hate，earlier hadir，of OLG．ori－ gin，OFries．hatia＝AS．，hatian＝Goth．hatjan， hate：see hatel．］1．Hateful；odious；repre－ hensible．［Now rare．］

Hethely in my halle，wyth heyn3ous wordes， Morte Arthure（E．E．T．S．），l．
It is a heinous thing，bloodshedding，and specially vol－ untary murder，sand prepensed murder．

How heinous had the fact been，how deserving
Contempt and scorn！
Hence－2，Reprehensibly great；enormous； aggravated：sometimes used（in a similar sense）of persons．
For this is an heinous crime；yea，it is sn iniquity to be punished by the judges． As for that heinous tiger，Tramora，
$=$ Syn．Wicked，Infamous，etc．（see atrocious）；filagitious，
dreadful，horribie． heinously（hät
heneusly．＜hus－ii），adv．［＜ME．，heinously， heneusly；$\left\langle\right.$ heinous $+-l y^{2}$ ．］In a heinous man－ ner；hatefully ；abominably；enormously．

## Euen like s theffe heneusty

Hurle ze me here．Fork Plays，p． 253. You have received sil that you have，and your own be－ ing，from him，and why should you tske it so heinously， if he is pleased to resume something back aggin？

## latefy，which he took heinously． <br> 1 had him wormed I．Walpole，To Mann，Oct．3， 1743.

heinousness（hā＇nus－nes），n．The condition or quality of being heinous；odiousness；enor－ mity：as，the heinousness of a vice or crime．
There are many suthors who have shown whereln the malignity of s lie consists，snd set forth，in proper colours，
the heinousness of the offence．
Spectator，No． $507 \%$
heir（ãr），n．［＜ME．heire，heyre，also，and orig．， without the silent $h$ ，eir，eyr，ayer，etc．，＜OF． heir，eir，later hoir，oir，F．hoir＝Pr，her＝It． erede，＜L．hēres（improp．written hares，rarely ēres）（hērēd－），an heir，akin to hërus，ërus，master， hir $=$ Gr，$\chi$ ei $\rho$ ，the hand，Skt．$\sqrt{\text { V }}$ har，take，seize． Hence（from L．hēres）E．hereditary，etc．，herit－ able，heritage，etc．，inherit，etc．］1．One who inherits，or has a right of inheritance in，the property of another；one who receives，or is en－ titled to receive，possession of property or a vested right on the death of its owner，either as his natural or as his legal successor．
West－mynster lawe，ich wot wel worcheth the contrarle；
For thauh the fader he a frankelayne snd for s felon be hanged，
The heritage that the air sholde haue ys at the kynges
Pielle，

## heir

The nation looked kindly on the one sound adminis． trator left，and the more so perhaps when they saw in
him the rightful heir to the throne． Stubbs，Const．Hist．，§ 347. （a）Technically，in law，the person upon whom the law casts an estate in real property inmediateiy on the death of the ancestor，as distinguished from one who
takes by will sa a legatee or devisee，and from ne who succeeds by law to personal property ss next of kin．The same person who is heir when considered with reference to resity is often also next of kin when considered with reference to personalty；and where a testator＇s will dis－ poses of part only of his resity，the same person who tskes under the will ss devisee msy also take an undisposed－of
psrt as heir．In this sense the word as used st common part as heir．In this sense the word as used st common
law does not include 8 widow on whom the law casts an estate in dower，or a husbsud on whom the isw casta an estate by the courtesy，for these are considered new estates，arising out of marriage snd 1ts incidents，snd carved out of the fee，not as a continustion or devolu－ tion of the fee itseif．If there be dower or courtesy， the heir is that person who takes immediste title to the fee，sulfect to such life－estate．In legal phrase heir sud heir at law sre commonly used in England in the singuiar，because the general rule of descent there has given the entire estate to the eldest male．The singuiar is also not uncommonly used in the united states to because of English usage，snd hecause sppropriate in all cases where there is but one standing in the nearest de－ gree to the decessed．
Generai heirs may be in either the ascending or descend－ ing line：for exampie，a fsther or grandfather might be s general heir to the fast owner， 88 well as a son or：agrand son．＂Coilsteral heirs＂are those deriving their descent a brother ss stock in the sscending line：©or nsiance， the son of the common grandisther，or a sister，or an aunt or s cousin．＂Heirs in tid＂can only be in the descending or s cousin．Goeirs in tsil can only be in the descending
It is a settied principle of law that the legal rights of the heir or distributee to the property of decessed per－ soperty to other persons

Chief Justice Ruger， 105 New York Reports， 193. （b）In a hrosder sense，in those jurisdictions where the the person entitied by law to su cceed one dying in respect of either kind of property， 88 distinguished from those
taking by will．In jurisdictions where the distinction is taking by will．In jurisdictions where the distinction is preserved，s testamentary gitt of personalty expressed to next of kin．（c）in another extended sense，one in a serics of heirs；sny successive inheritor，Including not only him who takes immedistely upon the death of the ancestor， but also those who have inherited through several suc－ cessive descents．（d）In the most general sense，the per－ son upon whom property of suy kind devolves on the death of snother，either by law or by will．Thus，the chil－ dren of a person deceased are popularly spoken of as his heirs，irrespective of the nature of the property or the
mode in which it passed．In much this sense heres was used in the Roman lsw．
2．One who inherits anything；one who re－ ceives any endowment by inheritance or trans－ mission．

## I had not now been heir to heaven＇s just gcom If in Earths eye my ghape had heen forlorn．

J．Beaumont，Psyche，ii． 143.
3．A child regarded with reference to anything due to his parentage；an offspring in general． If the first heir of my invention prove deformed I shall be sorry it had so noble a godfsther．
hak．，Venns and Adonis，Ded．
And his heirs，a phrase in a grant to a person named， ususify denoting，under technicai common－lsw rules，tha an estate of inheritance capable of passing to heirs l＇s con veyed，as distluguished from a life－estate in him only nd as distinguished from a life－estate in him with a re－ mainder to those persons Who msy on his desth prove to tant heir，one having expectatlons fonnded on the prob－ ability or possibility of coming into \＆future property whether ss heir or next of kin or ss devisee or legatee，and who hy reason of present need or desire of ready means is prone to be tempted to seil his expectancy．The improvi－ dent assignments and mortgages which result，called in he law catching－bargains，are often set aside or modified n the English Court of Chancery．－Forced heir．Se forcel，v．$t$ ．－Heir apparent（used of s person whose bie，provided he survives the sncestor，as distinguished from sin heir presumptive，whose expectstion may be de feated by the birth of a nearer relative， 8 s a brother of a man who has as yet no children．According to the law of Scotiand，sn heir sppseent is the person to whom th succession has sctually opened，snd who remains apparen heir until his regular entry，tn cliare constat．－Feir at law，sn heir in sense $1(a)$ ．－Heir by custom，one whose
right ss heir is determined hy certain customsry modes of descent which are sttached to the fand，such ss gavel－ kind or borough－English．－Heir by limitation，a phrsse sometimes used to designste a devisee or donee who take not by succession as heir of the testator or grantor，but becsuse he snswers to the description of＂heir of＂s spe ciffed person used in the will or deed．Thus，if a teststor gives property to his wife for Hife and st her desth to the as heir by way of inheritance from elther hut sa heir by imitation．The distinction is important in several wir as，for instance，if A died insoivent，land which his child took as his heir by inheritsnce would be lisble for his debts，but iand which he took as heir by limitation，under a gift from the supposed teatator，would not－Heir gen－ eral， $8 n$ heir in sense 1 （ $a$ ），as distinguished from sn heir special，one to whom the estste passes by virtue of an en－
tail．See tail2．

## heir

Heir presumptive．Ses heir apparent．
Warwick ．．．did not scruple to show his dispieasure megana coumter－intrigie for the marrisge of one o tive to the throue Heir special．See heir general．
heir（ãr），v．t．［＜heir，n．］To inherit；suc ceed to．

My younger brother will heir my land；
Young Beichan and Susie Pye（Chlld＇s Ballsds，IV．3）． When falls a mate in battle broil，
His comrade heirs his portioned spoll．
Scott，Rokeby，1．21．
heir－apparency（ãr－a－pãr＇en－si），n．The state of being heir apparent
heirdom（ãr＇dum），n．［＜heir + －dom．］The state of being an heir；succession by inheri－ tance．Burke．
heiress（ãr＇es），$n$ ．［＜heir＋－ess．］A female heir；especially，a woman inheriting or whe is expected to inherit considerable wealth．

His only child，his Edith，whom he loved As heireas and not heir regretfully

Tennyzon，Aylmer＇s Field． heir－land（ãr＇land），n．Land passing by de－ scent．Pollock．
heirless（ãr＇les），a．［＜heir＋－less．］Desti－ tute of an heir．

The monster，dead and heirlezs，who shall have
Hls crown and capltal？

## Varper＇s Mag．，LXXVIII． 174.

 heirloom（ãr ${ }^{\prime} l o d m$ ），$n$ ．［＜hcir + loom 1 ，in its orig． sense of＇tool，implement，＇extended to mean ＇article．＇］1．In Eng．law，a personal chattel that，contrary to the nature of chattels，by spe－ cial custom descends to an beir with the inheri tance，being such a thing ascannot be separated from the estate without injury to it，as jewels of the crown，eharters，deeds，and the like．The term is sometimes loosely spplied to personal propertyleft by will or settled so as to descend like si heirloom lefroper；such property is distlnctlvely called an heirloom devise or a quasi－heirloom．
Thas been an heir－loom to our house four hundred years And，should I lesve it now，I fear good fortune Would fle from us，and follow it．

Tomkis（？），Albumazar，III．
Hence－2．Any personal possession that passes from generation to generation in a family or a community；any article or characteristic trans－ mitted by ancestors．

## Heirlooms，and anclent miracles of Art

t practical mon What practical man ever left such an heirloom to his countrymen as Lovell，Among my

Nowl，Among my Books， 2 d scr．，p．160．
Of the many heirlooms that Venice has bequeathed，one of the best is the doctrine of the reflned snd noble use of heirship（ãr＇ship），n．［＜heir＋－ship．］The state or rights of an heir；right of inheriting．
I shall firet review the laws of heirship by proximity of blood；snd secondly，the lsws of heirghip by appointment． Heirship movables，in Scots law，the best of certain kinds of movables which the heir is entitled to take，be
sides the heritable estate：a distinctlon sbolished in 1868 ． heise（hēz），v．t．A dialectal variant of hoise ［Scotch．］
Heisteria（his－tē＇ 1 ＇i－ä），n．［NL．，named after Lorenz Heister（1683－1758），professor at Helm stedt．］A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants，founded by Linneeus，of the natural or－ der Olacinea，characterized by a much enlarged free fruiting calyx，and twice as many sta－ mens as petals，all bearing subglobose didy－ mous anthers．They are shrubs or trees with entire axils．The frult is a white drupe．The genus embraces upward of 20 specles，natives of tropical Africs and Amer ics，chiefly the latter．$H$ ．coccinea，a native of the West Indies，is very ornamental ln cultivstion，snd is called bois－perdrix（which may be a corruption of pois－perdrix） by the inhabitanta of Martinique．
Heisterieæ（his－tē－rī＇ē－ $\bar{e}$ ），n，pl．［NL．，$\leqslant$ Heis－ teria＋－ea．］A tribe of plants，of the natural order Olacinece，proposed by Dumortier in 1829， of which the genus Heisteria was taken as the type．They are now embraced in the tribe ece
heisugget，$n$ ．A Middle English form of hay－ suck．
heitt，interj．See hait．Chaucer．
he－jalap（hējal＂ap），n．A kind of jalap made from the plant Ipomoza Mestitlanica（I．Oriza－ bensis）．
hejira（hej＇i－ridi ），n．［Also written，less prop． hegira；＝Turk．hejra＝Pers．Hind．hijra，＜Ar hejira，hijra，the era of Mohammed，commemo rating his flight from Mecca，lit．separation departure ；cf．hajr，separation，absence，く haja－

## Helianthideæ

ra，quit，leave．］A departure or flight；specif－ ically，the departure of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina，A．D．622，to escape the enmity of the Meccans；hence，the Mohammedan era，reckon－ ed by lunar years of 354 and 355 days from July 16 th， 622 ，though the true date of the event is supposed to be about June 19th．
supposed $n$ ．See heck ${ }^{1}$ ，hack ${ }^{2}$ ．
Hekatombaion，$n$ ．See Hecatombaon．
hekistotherm（hẹ－kis＇tọ－thérm），n．［＜Gr． ท̂кєтоs，least，worst（superl．（with compar．ทีँ $\sigma \omega v$ ），associated with какб́s，bad，く $\tilde{\kappa a}$ ，still，low， little $),+\theta$ épu ${ }^{2}$ heat．］One of Alphonse de Candolle＇s physiological groups in the geo－ graphical distribution of plants，denoting such as can subsist with the minimum of heat：com－ monly used in the plural．Hekistotherms are both boreal（arctic）and austral（antarctic）．
hektograph，$n$ ．and $v$ ．See hcctograph．
helcoid（hel＇koid），a．［く Gr．ह̀nkos，a wound，an ulcer（＝L．ulcus：see ulcer），+ eidos，form．］
Resembling an ulcer；ulcerous．
helcology（hel－kol＇ō－ji），n．［＜Gr．होкos，an ulcer， 7 －hoyia，＜$\lambda \varepsilon y \varepsilon \iota$ ，speak：see－ology．］ That branch of pathology which is concerned with the study of ulcers．
 an ulcer，$+\pi \lambda a \sigma \tau o ̊ s$, verbal adj．of $\pi \lambda a ́ \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \iota \nu$ form，mold．］In surg．，the operation of grafting on an ulcer a piece of skin from another part of the patient or from another person，in order to further the healing process．
held ${ }^{1}$（held）．Preterit and past participle of hold 1.
held ${ }^{2}+$ ，heldet，$v$ ．Variants of heeld．
Helderberg limestone．See linestone
hele ${ }^{1}+, v$ ．and $n$ ．A Middle English form of heal ${ }^{1}$ ．
hele 2 t, v．t．A Middle English form of heal ${ }^{2}$ ．
helelest，$a$ ．See heallcss．
Helena（hel＇e－nä），n．［＜LGGr．$̇ \lambda \varepsilon v \eta$ or ¿̉ávm，a
 sister of Castor and Pollux and wife of Mene－ lans．］A meteoric appearance about the masts of ships．See corposant．
helen－flower（hel＇en－flon＂err），$n$ ．A plant of the genus Helonium
Helenieæ（hel－ē－ni＇ $\bar{e}-\bar{e}), ~ n . p l . \quad$［NL．，＜Hele－ nium + －cer．］A subtribe of plants，of the nat－ ural order Composite，tribe Helenioidere，typified by the genus Helenium，introduced by Gray in 1848．It is nearly equivalent to the Barrice and Euhe－ lenieve of Bentham and Hooker．The Involucre is hardly st all Imbricsted，the bracts are nearly equsi，the disk flowera ar
helenin，helenine（hel＇ê－nin），n．［＜helen－ium $\left.+-i n^{2},-i n e^{2}.\right]$ A substance $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}\right)$ derived from the root of Inula helenum，or elecampane， by the action of alcohol．It crystallizes in white prisms which have a bitter taste．
helenioid（he－lééni－oid），a．［＜Heleni－um＋－oid．］ In bot．，resembling Helenium；belonging to the tribe Helenioidea，of the order Composita．
Helenioideæ（he－lē－ni－oi＇deè－ē），n．pl．［NL．，く Helenium + －oidece．］A tribe of composite plants，typified by the genus Helenium．It was introduced by Bentham and Hooker in 1873，who imitted it， in the main，to the following charactera：the heads hete－ unsppendaged；the achenla narrow or turbinate，havlng four or five angles or elght or more ribs，and provlded with chaff ；the bractsof the Involucre in one or two rows；snd both the disk snd ray flowera yel－
low．Thetribe low．The tribe em－ braces 63 gen－
era，mostly cosrae era，mostly cosuras cent plants，chiefly American，found
 Callfornls to Chili， but most abun－ dant in Mexico． helenium（he－ léni－um），$n$ ． ［NL．，$\langle$ Gr，$\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \dot{\varepsilon} \dot{-}$ vov，a plant， perhaps ele－ campane，prob． く＇Eえ\＆ wife of Mene－ laus．］1．Ele－ campane：used as a specif－ ic name．－2． nus of com－ nus of com－
posite plants，
founded by


Linnæus in 1753，the type of the tribe Heleniol－ dere．It is characterized hy radiate hesds，narrow involu－ cral bracta in one or two series，renexed aiter nowering， and truncate hrenches of the style．It coniprises fieribs with alternste，often decurrent，chiefly entire lesves，and peduncled solitary or loosely corymbose hesds of yellow Central America The best－known species，$H$ ，autum． nate，is common in alluvial bottoms of the eastern Uuited States，and is called sneezeweed，from its effect on the nosc． The feaves and flowers snuffed up in the state of powder produce volent snceaing，and have been used asan errhine． It is also calted false sunfoncer．M．tenuifolium of the soothern United States is asid to be very polsonous，pro－
 $\hat{\varepsilon} \lambda o s(\varepsilon) \lambda \varepsilon$ ），a marsh，$+\ddot{x} a i p \varepsilon \iota \nu$, rejoice．］A ge－ nus of monocotyledonous glumaceous plants，of the natural order Cyperacea and tribe Scirpee， founded by Robert Brown in 1810．It is charac－ terized by from 3 to 8 hypogynous bristles，the persistent bulbons base of the style crowning the achenium，leafless stems，and solltary terminal spiken，the lowest hracts he－ lng glumsceous．The genus embraces about 90 specles， difrused throughout the entire globe．They are collec－ tively called spike－rushes，and are closely related to the 1 lk e them common to both Europe sind America is one of the mosi shundant specles．II．tuberosa，\＆Chlnese specles，has edible tubers，snd is called matai or petsi．$H$ ．sphacelata， of Anstralla，New Zealand，and the South Ses islands， also has nutritlous snd palatable tubers．Also Eleocharis． helgramite，$n$ ．See hellgrammite．
heliac（hē＇li－ak），a．$\quad[=$ F．héliaque $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．heliaco $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．heliaco＝It，eliaco，〈LL．heliacus，〈 Gr．


 god，whence，according to Festus，the Roman plebeian name Auselius，Aurelius；connected with Gr．$i, \omega s$ ，Doric ábs，Lesbian aives，Attic ếws $=$ L．aurora，the dawn $=$ E．easter，etc．，L． aurum，gold，etc．：see aurora，aurum，cast，Eas－ ter ${ }^{1}$ ，Eocene，etc．L．sol，the sun，is of different origin：see sol，solar．］Same as heliacal．
heliacal（hẹ－li＇a－lkal），a．［＜heliac＋－al．］In old astron．and chronol．，near the sun：applied to those risings and settings of a star which were as nearly coincident with those of the sun as they could be observed．The stars rise and set a little earlice each successive day．The first rising of a star each year tn time to be seen before sunrise is the heiacal rising；ita last observable setting after sunset is the heliacal settring．from the time of a star＇s hellacal to be seen st all－a period of 50 or 40 days，according to the reckonlng of the anclents
The cosmical sscention of a star we term that when it ariscth together wttli the sun，or the same degree of the ecliptick wheretn the sun shldeth；and that the heliacal， wot visible，being further reroved，beginneth to appar not visibie，being further removed，begtnaeth．to appear．
heliacally（hẹ－lī＇a－kal－i），adv．In a heliacal manner．
He［Orion］is tempestnous in summer，when he rises Deliacally．Dryden，Epic Poetry．
 place or hall，in which the chief court of law sat at Athens．］In Athenian antiq．：（a）The insti－ tution of the dicastery．（b）The chief of the courts（called heliastic），in which cases of high importance were tried．See dicastery．
helianthaceous（hē＂li－an－thā＇shius），a．［＜He－ lianthus + －accous．］In bot．，related to Heli－ anthus；belonging to the Helianthea or Hcli－ anthoidea．
Heliantheæ（hē－li－an＇thẹ̄－ē），n．pl．［NL．（Gray， 1848），＜Helianthus＋－ea．］A subtribe of the Composite，coming under the tribe Senecio－ nidec，and embracing Helianthus and allied genera．Bsillon（＂IIstoire des Plantes，＂VIII．71，201） gives thls nsme to a much larger group，which he calls a Helianthemum（hè－li－an＇thê－mum），n．［NL． （Tournefort，1717），＜Gr．jrinos，the sun，＋ $\dot{\alpha} \theta \varepsilon \mu o v$ ，a flower，＜à $\nu \theta o s$, a flower．］A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants，belong－ ing to the natural order Cistince，character－ ized by a three－valved capsule with three pla－ centre and a twice－plicate uncinate embryo． The genus embraces alout 85 specles，natlves of North and herbs or snfirutescent plants with flowera in terminal（or the lower in axillary）racemes，and the very thin petals often largs，and showy．H．vulgare，the common European species，is called rock－rose，or，in some of the old herbals， sunflower，from the fsct thst the flowera open only in sun－
shine．It is extensively cultivated，and lis the original of all the double varietles of rock－rose，in gardens H．Cana－ dense，the frostweed，is common in the eastern United states，and has large yellow flowers．
Helianthideæ（hē ${ }^{\text {r li－an－thid＇ē－ē），} n . p l . ~[N L ., ~}$ ＜Helianthus（－id－）＋ece．］A tribe of plants， typified by the genus Helianthus，proposed by Dumortier in 1829．See Helianthoidece．

## helianthin

helianthin（hē－li－an＇thin），n．［＜Helianthus，sun－ It is the ammonia alt of dimethyl－anliline－azobenzene－ It sulphe ammonia salt of dimethyl－animne－azobenzene－ wool．Also called gold orange．
helianthoid（hē－li－an＇thoid）$a$ ．and $n$ ．I．$a$ Of or pertaining to the Helianthoide hling a sea－anemone；zoantharian．
Solitary polypes－hydroid or helianthoid－．．．do not of lacomotio

II．$n$ ．One of the Helianthoidea． Also helianthoidean．
Helianthoidea（he ${ }^{t}$ li－an－thoi ${ }^{\prime}$ dẹ－ă． ），$n . p l$ ．［NL．， ＜Helianthus＋－oidea．］An order or some simi－ lar group of malacodermatous or soft－bodied anthozoan or zoantharian polyps，of the class Actinozoa；the sea－anemones，in a broad sense， represented by the Actiniidet and related fami－ lies．Groups more or less exactly synonymous are Actiniaria，Hexacoralla，and Malacodermata． Also Helianthoida．
Helianthoideæ（hē＂li－an－thoi＇dē－ē），n．pl． ［NL．，$\langle$ Helianthus + －oidece．］A tribe of plants estahlished by Bentham and Hooker，belonging to the natural order Compositce，distinguished by a chaffy receptacle，anthers mostly sagittate， pappus never of fine bristles，and leaves com－ monly opposite．It embraces about 150 genera， found in both hemispheres．The typical genus is Helianthus．
helianthoidean（hēpli－an－thoi＇dẹ－ann），$a$ ．and $n$ ． Same as helian thoid．
Helianthus（hē－li－an＇thus），n．［NL．（Linnæus， 1753）（cf．L．helianthes），〈Gr．jोhos，the sum， + àvos，flower．］A genus of plants，including the common sunflower，belonging to the natural order Composite，tribe Helianthoidece，of which it is the type．It is characterized by yellow sterile rays （rarely wanting），yellow or purple disk fowers，a chaffy re－ ceptacle，and 2 （rarely 3 or 4）caducons awns of the pappus． The genus conaists of about 50 speciea of annual or peren－
nal herbs，natives of America，largely of North America．


The common sunflower is now known to be indigenous in North Americs and ideatical with $/ I$ ．lenticularis of Doug． las．In the wild state its seeds have always constituted an An otl is expressed from them．The leaves serve for fod dor，the flowers yield a large amount of honey as well as durable yellow dye，and the atalks furnish s textlla flber Some apecies are tuber－bearing，especially $\boldsymbol{I I}$ ．tuberosus， the Jerusalem artichoke，and its nearally II．doronicoides． Helias（hē ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{li}-\mathrm{as}$ ），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr．$\dot{\eta} \lambda_{c} a_{c}$, of the sun，＜$\eta \lambda 10 c$ ，the sun：see heliac．］Same as $H e$－ liornis， 1 （b）．
heliast（hē＇li－ast），n．［＜Gr．そ̈ $\lambda c a \sigma \tau \eta ́ s,\langle\dot{\eta} \lambda \iota a i a:$ see heliaa．］In ancient Athens，one of the body of qualified citizens annually chosen to sit as judges in the courts；a dicast．
The authority which was to be taken from the Areopa－ gus belng of a political as well as a judicial character，an oath was required frou the heliasts，by whlch they bound themselves，above all things，to favor neither tyranny nor oligarchy，nor in any way to prejudice the sovereignty of
the peonle． Heliaster（hë－li－as＇tèr），$n$ ．［NL．，〈Gr．$\tilde{\eta} \lambda \iota o \varsigma$, sun， ＋aothp，star．］A genus of many－rayed star－ fishes，of the family Asteriide，containing such species as $H$ ．hubiniji and $H$ ．mierobrachia，of the heliastic（hē－li－as＇tik），a．［＜heliast $+-i c$ ．］ In ancient Athens，of or pertaining to the he－ liasts or their functions．

2775
Elatoratlon and subtlety could have no place in ad－
Encyc．Brit．，XIX． 198. helical（hel＇i－kal），a．［＜helix（helic－）＋－al．］ Pertaining to or having the form of a helix． helically（hel＇i－kal－i），adv．In the form of a helix．
Helicea，Heliceæ（hẹ̀－lis＇ē－ä，－ē），n．pl．［NL．， Helic－）＋－ca，－cce．］Same as heliced（hē＇list），a．［＜L．helix（helic－），helix， $+-e d^{2}$ ．$]$ Having helices；decorated with heli－ ces．［Rare．］
A tholus or dome，which is rlchly ornamented，and terminates in a foliated and heliced acroterium．

Encyc．Bril．，II． 411.

## helices， 1. Plural of hclix．

Helichryseæ（hē－li－kris＇ $\bar{e}-\bar{e}$ ），n．pl．［NL．， Helichrysum＋－ea．］In Lindley＇s system（1845）， a tribe of plants，of the order Asteracea，hav－ ing Helichrysum as the type，and nearly equiv－ alent to the Inuloidere of the natural order Com－
Helichrysum（hē－li－krīsum），n．［NL．（Gärt－ ner，1791），irreg．＜Gr．$\eta_{\lambda}$ oos，the sun，$+\chi \rho v \sigma o \delta$, golden．］A large genus of composite plants， of the tribe Inuloider，characterized by its commonly yellow flowers，naked receptacle， setose pappus，very conspicuous colored and petaloid involucre，and generally alternate en－ tire leaves．The genus embracea about 270 species of herbsceons or shrubby plants，nativea of Europe，Asia， Airica，and Anstralasla，The parts of the flower persia of everlasting or immortelles，and they are in common use in funeral wreaths，crosses，etc．Among the commoner spectes in cultivation are $H$ ．lucidum，H．anqustifolium， and $H$ ．odoralissimum．II．apiculatum affords herbage in the worst deserts of Australia．H．serpylifolium of South Africa is known as Hottentot＇s tea，and H．nudi－ folium，from the same region，is called Safir－lea．
Helicia（hē－lis＇i－ä̀），n．［NL．（Loureiro，1790）， so called from the spirally revolute segments of the perianth，〈Gr． $\bar{\varepsilon} \mu \xi$ ，a spiral：see helix．］ A genus of dicotyledonous apetalous plants，of the natural order Proteacce，distinguished by the slender tube of the perianth，and four spat－ ulate segments，each bearing an anther．The fruit is hard，indehiscent，nearly globular，and contatus one or two seeds．The genus comprises about 25 apectes of treesical Asis to Japan，and Australia．II．ternifolia of Australta is known as the Queensland nut－tree，and is cul－ tivated for ornsment．11．proealta，also of Queenaland，is a lofty tree，attaining a height of 100 feet．Impressiona of leavea belonging to this genna have been found in the Miocene of Italy and the Oligocene of Styria；and two Iossii apecie
Helicidæ（hē－lis＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Helix （Helic－）+ －idce．］A family of geophilous pul－ monate gastropods，typified by the genus Helix． It has been used with varying limits．Formerly it in－ cluded all or almost all the tnopercuiate shell－bearing forms，and according to some the shell－lesa forms（sluga）． Later it was more and more reatricted，and is now gener－ aily conflned to apectes with an entire jaw，the margial
teeth of the radula bicuspid or tricnapid and transverse and a spiral shell into whtch the aoft parta are retractile． it is a very large assemblage of land－shells of coamopol． itan distribution and of considerahle range of variation． See cuts under Bulinus，Gasteropoda，and Pulmonata． Also Helicea，Helicece，and Cotimacides．
heliciform（hē－lis＇i－fôrm），a．［＜Gr．$\varepsilon \lambda \iota \xi \xi(\varepsilon \dot{\xi} \lambda \kappa-$ ）， a spiral（see helix），＋L．forma，shape．］Hav－ ing the form of a helix；helical．
helicine（hel＇i－sin），$a_{\text {．}}$［ $\left\langle\right.$ Gr．$\varepsilon^{\prime} \lambda t \xi\left(\varepsilon^{\prime} \lambda c k-\right)$ ，a spiral（see helix），＋－ine ${ }^{1}$ ．］In anat．：（a）Coiled： as，the helicine arteries（the small coiling arte－ rial twigs of the penis or clitoris）．（b）Pertain－ ing to the helix of the ear：as，the helicine fossa．
helicinian（hel－i－sin＇i－an），a．［＜helicine＋－ian．］ In conch．，helicine．
 （see helix），+- ite $^{2}$ ．］A fossil snail－shell，as a species of Helix or some related genus．
helicograph（hel＇i－kō－gråf），n．［＜Gr．$\varepsilon$ ह̃ı $\xi$ （غ่थк－），a spiral（see he－
lix），+ урифєєv，write．］ A drawing－instrument
for describing a spiral
line．A small wheel carry－ ing a pencil rotates on a screw－ sliat，sind revovive around a
fixed point，moving toward or to the direction of revolution．
helicogyrate（hel＂i－kō－jī＇rāt），［＜Gr，है （ $\varepsilon$ 亿ौ（K－），a spiral（see lielix），+ ȳ̃pos，a ring，cir－ cle：see helix and gyre．］In bot．，surrounded by an obliquely placed ring，as the spore－cases of Trichomanes．
helicoid（hel＇i－koid），a．and n．［＜Gr．èeкoес－ ons，of winding or spiral form，$\varepsilon^{\prime \prime}(\xi)(\varepsilon \lambda \mu-)$ ，a taining to or having the form of a helix ；screw－ shaped；coiled like a helix．See cut under Fora－
minifera．Also hclicoidal．－2．In conch．，per－ taining to or resembling the Helicide．－Helicoid cyme，in bot．，same as bostryx．－Heliccid dichotomy， in bot．，a term proposed by sachs for a certain iomonosed entirely of left－hand or entirely of night－hand branches，as the case may be．It is largely a hypothetical condition， and its sctual occurrence in nature is doubtiful，githough it is possibly round in we leat the curve whlch prises when Heicola parabola，the parshoia ts bent round into the perlphery of a clrcle and which la a line then passing through the extremitles of the ordinstes，which converge toward the center of the circle．－Helicoid spores，in bot．， spores that are colled more or less in the form or a heix， as in the genus Helicoma．
II．$n$ ．In geom，any one of several different surfaces．See the phrases below．－Developa－ ble helicold，a surface all the generstors of which are the tsngents tos fixed helix．－Oblique helicoid，a warped surface every generatrix of which passes through a fixed helix and makea a constant anglo with ita axis．－Right helicoid，a developable surface every generator of which parses through s tixed helix，and is perpeudicular to its
helicoidal（hel－i－koi＇dal），$a$ ．［＜helicoid + －al．$]$ Same as helicoid， 1.
The screw conalata of two helicoidal pallets covered
with varnished silk，the deformation of which is guarded agsinst by the action of colls of steel wire

Science，III． 54.
helicometry（hel－i－kom＇e－tri），$n . \quad[<\mathrm{Gr} . \varepsilon \bar{\varepsilon} \lambda \xi$ （ $\varepsilon \lambda \kappa$－），a spiral（see helix），$+\mu \hat{\varepsilon} \tau \rho 0 v$ ，measure．］ The art of measuring or drawing spiral lines on a plane．
 stringed instrument，appar．the same as $\varepsilon \mu \kappa \ldots r$ ， the thread spun from the distaff to the spindle， ＜$\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \iota \xi$（ $\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \iota \kappa-)$ ，a spiral，a helix：see helix．］In music：（a）An ancient acoustical instrument， consisting of
several strings so disposed up－ on a resonance－ box that their lengths could be geometrical－ ly adjusted，and thus various musical inter－ vals demon－ strated．（b）A recently invent－

ed hrass wind－Helicon，def．（b）． instrument，used in bauds．It is a spiral tuhe of large size，and is carried over the ahoulder．It loweat Heliconeæ（hel－i－kō＇nē－ē），\％．pl．［NL．，＜Heli－ conia + －ece．$]$ A tribe of plants，of the natural order Wusaccex，formed by Lindley in 1845，who restricted it to the single genus Heliconia．

## Heliconia（hel－i－kō＇ni－ä̈），$n_{0}$［NL．，fem．of L．

 Heliconius：see Heliconian．］1．Same as Helico－ nius．－2．A genus of monocotyledonous plants founded by Linnæus in 1767，belonging to the natural order Musacec，and characterized by free sepals，short corolla－tube，and ovary－cells having one ovule．They are nearly herbaceons，banana－ like plants with terminal inflorescence．There are about 25 speciss，nativeaof tropical America， 5 of which are found In the West Indies，where they are called bastard plan－ Bihai are edihle．II．Marice－Alexanaromee namied after the Empress of Russia，is a native of the United States of Colombia，attalns a height of irom 12 to 15 feet，and fur nishes a useful fiber．It is very ornsmental，bearing a spike of red fiowers $2 \mu$ feet in length．Heliconian（hel－i－kō＇ni－an），a．［＜L．Heliconius， ＜Gr．＇Eスetóvos，of Helicon，＜＇Eえıкผ́v，Helicon see def．］Pertaining to or obtained from Heli－ con，a mountain of Bootia in Greece，from which flowed Aganippe and Hippocrene，two fountains sacred to the Muses．It was held to be a favorite retreat of Apollo and the Muses．

## Shutting reasons up in rhythn， Or Meliconian honey in living words， <br> To make a truth less harsh．

The Heliconian maids，the Juses．
The Heliconian Maicts In pleasant groves dellight．
 taining to the Heliconidide．
Spectes of Heliconla mimle Mechanttis，and every spe－ cies of Napeogenes mimics some other Heliconideous
butterfly．
A．R．Wallace，Nat．Select．，p． 85.
Heliconiidæ（hel ${ }^{\text {／i}} \mathrm{i}$ kọ̄－nī＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，
Heliconius + －ide．$]$ The Heliconiince rated as a family．Also written Heliconides．
Heliconiinæ（hol－i－kō－ni－ínē），n．pl．［NL．，＜ Heliconius＋－ince．］A subfamily group of vanessoid butterflies，containing the American geuera Heliconius and Eueides，with produced

Heliconiinæ
wings，closed discoidal cellule，proportionately long antennæ and abdomen，and slender logs． heliconine（hel－i－kō＇nin），a．Same as heliconoid． Heliconius（hel－i－kō＇ni－us），n．［NL．，く L．Heli－ conius，of Helicon：see Heliconian．］The typi－ cal genus of the subfamily Heliconiince．Àso Heliconia．
heliconoid（hel－i－kō＇noid），a．［ $\langle$ Helicon－ius + －oid．］Resembling or related to butterflies of the genus Heliconius；belonging to the Heli－ onime．
The immense variety of the Heliconoid butterfles．
Fortnighlly Rev．，N．S．，XLII．355，
 a spiral（see helix），＋oopia，wisdom．Cf．philos－ ophy．］The geometry of spiral curves．
Helicosophie is an arte mathematicall which demon． strateth the destgntng of ali spirali lines in plafn or cyl－
jnder，cone，sphere，couotd，and sphearoid，and their prop－ inder，cone，sphere，couotd，and sphearoid，and their prop－
erties appertalning．
Dee，Pref．to Euclid（1570）．
helicotrema（hel＂i－kō－trē＇mä），n．；pl．helicotrc－ mata（－mâ－tä）．［NL．，〈Gr．$\varepsilon$ ．$\lambda \iota \xi(\varepsilon \lambda \kappa-)$ ，a spiral （see helix），$+\tau \rho \bar{j} \mu a$, a bole．］In anat．，the opening at the summit of the cochlea where the scala vestibuli and seala tympani com－ municate．
Helictereæ（hel－ik－tē＇rē－ē），n．pl．［NL．，く Helicteres + ece．］A tribe of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants，of the natural order Ster－ culiacer，distinguished by its hermaphrodite flowers，with 5 deciduous petals，and generally from 5 to 15 anthers on a column．The tribe en－ braces about 6 genera of trees and shrabs，natives of the
Helicteres（hel－ik－tē＇rēz）$n$ ．
Helicteres（hel－ik－te rez），$n$ ．［NL．（Linnous， 1737）（so named with ref．to the twisted car－ pels），＜Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \kappa \kappa \tau h \rho$ ，anything twisted or spiral， as an armlet，an ear－ring，etc．，〈 $\varepsilon \dot{\mu} \mu \sigma \sigma \varepsilon v$ ，turn round or about，twist：see helix．］A genus of plants，belonging to the tribe Helicterece．They are trees and shrubs covered with branching or stellate are tresith simple heart－－shaped lesves，and axillary flow－
dors，generally in clusters．The stamens are united into a crs，generally in clusters．The stamens are united into a
column，bearing the suthers at the top The fruft is com－ posed of 5 carpels twisted together．The genus comprises more thau 40 spectes，inhabiting the warmer regions of
both hemispheres．H．Isora of Indis and $I I$ ．Jamaicensis of the West Iudies are the best－known species，both of of the West ydies are the best－known species，both of
which are called screvo－tree．The fruit is called twisted． stick，twisted－horn，or teisty，and is supposed by the na－
tives of Indis to be a remedy for coltc． Helictidinæ（he－lik－ti－dī nēe），n．pl．［NL．，く Helictis（－id－）+ －ince．］A subfamily of car－ nivorous quadrupeds，of the family Mustelider， typified by the genus Helictis．The auditory bulle are elongated and closely applited to the paroccipitals，the palata is moderately emarginate，the bsck upper molsi is
tranverse with a narrow inner ledge，and the sectorial tooth has two inner cusps．
Helictis（he－lik＇tis），$n$ ．［NL．，〈Gr．（prob．）हैクos， marsh，$+i \kappa \tau \iota s$, a kind of weasel．］The typical genus of the family Mustelide，the type of a

subfamily Helictidina，containing such species as the Chimese $H$ ．moschata and the Indian $H$ ． nepalensis．
helingt，$n$ ．An obsolete form of healing ${ }^{2}$ ．
Heliocarpus（hē＂li－o－kär＇pus），n．［NL．（Lin－
 A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants，
belonging to the natural order Malvacece，tribe belonging to the natural order Malvaceer，tribe
Greviece．It is chiefly characterized by its compressed 2－valved capsuie，which is ciliated round the margin with a row of radiating bristles．The genus embraces some 4 or 5 species of trees or shrubs with 3－lobed serrate leaves， and small flowers in cymules which are arranged in a ter．
minal panicle．They are nstives of tropical America The minal panicie．They are natives of tropical America．The generic name as weil as in the popular name，sun－fruit， by which theae plants a are known．
heliocentric（hē ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ li－ 0 －sen＇trik），a．［ $\langle$ Gr．$\hat{\eta}\rangle \iota o s$, the sun，＋$\kappa \in v \tau \rho o v$, center．］In astron．，referred to the sun as a center；appearing as if seen from the sun＇s center．The heliocentric place of a planet is the place it would occupy in the celestial sphed latitude of a plauet ts the incilination of a line drawn he． tween the center of the sun and the center of the planet tween the center of the sun and the center of the planet
to the plane of the ecliptic．The heliocentric longituds

2776

## Heliophila

of a planet is the angle at the sun＇s center between the
plane of the ecliptic and the line drawn from the sun to the planet．
Copernicus had satisfled himself of the truth of the Heliocenlric Theory，according to which the planeta，aud the earth as one of them，revolve round the sun sa the centre of their motions．
heliocentrical（hē＇li－ô－sen＇tri－kal），a．［＜helio－ centric＋－al．］Same as heliocertric．
heliocentricity（hē ${ }^{\prime}$ li－ō－sen－tris＇i－ti），n。［＜ liocentric $+-i t y$ ．］The state or condition of being heliocentric；relation to the sun as a center．

Until the Copernicans bsve convinced the Ptolemaists， our readers may as well refuse to acknowledge the helio－
centricity of things．
N．A．Rev．，CXXVI．163．
heliochromic（hē＂li－ō－krō＇mik），a．［＜helio－ chromy $+-i c$ ．］Pertaining to，used in，or pro－ duced by heliochromy．
Yellow is found very difficult to transfer to the helio． chromic plate at the same time with other colora．
ilver Sunbeam，p． 22.
heliochromotype（hḗli－ō－krō＇mō－tīp），$n$ ．［＜
 pression．］A photograph which reproduces the natural colors of the object．Such photagraphs have not yet（1889）been obtained in permanent forni by any direct process
heliochromy（hē－li－ok＇rō－mi），n．［As＊helio－
 －y ${ }^{3}$ ．］In photog．，the art of
heliochrysin（hē－lī－ō－krísin），n．［＜Gr．$\quad$ nutoc， the sun，+ xpooos，gold，$+-i n^{2}$ ．］A coal－tar color used in dyeing．It is the sodiunn salt of tetra－ nitro－naphthol．It dyes fine orange shadea on wool and silk，but is not fast to light，and
portance．Also called sun－gold．
 the sun，＋коиitns，a comet：see comet．］An ap－ pearance of a tail of light attached to the sun and visible after its setting．
heliod（hē＇li－ōd），n．［＜Gr．jĥcos，the sun，＋ E．od，q．V．］The supposed odic force of the sun．Von Reichenbach．
helio－electric（hē＂li－ $\left.\bar{o}-\bar{e}-l e k^{\prime} t r i k\right)$ ，«．［＜Gr． $\dot{\eta}$ nog，the sun，$+\mathbf{E}$ ．electric．］Pertaining to terrestrial electrical phenomena as caused by the sun．
The helio－electric theory of the perturbations of terres． trial magnetism．

Nature，XXX． 47 ．
helio－engraving（hē ${ }^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{l}-\bar{o}$－en－grā＇ving），$n$
Gr．fincos，the sun，+ E．engraving．］Same as heliogravure．
The helio－engraving by etching was brought to a high degree of completion by Klic，of Vlenna，in 1883．
heliograph（hē＇li－ō－graf），n．［＜Gr．j̈rios，the sun，${ }^{+} \gamma \beta a \phi \varepsilon c \nu$, Write．］1．A heliotrope；espe－ cially，a movable mirror used in signaling， surveying，etc．，to flash a beam of light to a distance．In signaling the flashes are caused to follow one another in sccordance with a signal－ccde．The mirror moved from the back at the center． 7 ＇wo sights ars pro－ vided io front with a screcn．The tripod is set up，and a distant station is sighted through the hole in the mir－ ror．The beam of light is then directed through both
sights，and is seen at the distant station．By neagh oi the sights，and is seen at the distant station．By means of the limited arc，telegraphic signals can be tlashed to a dis． tance of many miles．
2．In photog．：（a）An instrument for taking photographs of the sun．（b）A picture taken by heliography；a photograph．
heliograph（hè＇li－ọ－gráf），v．$t$ ．［＜heliograph，
n．］1．To communicate or signal by means of a heliograph．
There were all the means of heliographing at Korti．
2．To photegraph．
When the cloth tracings have to be heliographed，raw sienna is also added to the fnk

Forkshop Receipts，2d ser．，p． 192.
heliographer（hē－li－og＇ra－fér），$n$ ．One who practises heliography
heliographic（hé＂li－ō－graf＇ik），a．［＜heliograph， heliography，$+-i c$. ．1．Of or pertaining to the heliograph．－2．Of or pertaining to heliogra－ phy，in any sense of that word．－Heliographic engraving，an early photo－engraving process invented by biepce de st．ictor．A metalic plate was costed with engraving，and exposed to light．By the combined action of light and the oxygen of the air the parts of the bitu－ men between the lines of tbe engraving were rendered in－ soluble to the ordinary solvent，which wonld，however， act upon the unchanged parts benesth the lines．dissolv－ ing them，and laying bare the metai，whith could then be used in printing．See efehivg photo engraving－Helio graphic latitude and longitude，coordtnates of points on the sun referred to the axis of revolution of that lunut． nary and to the node of its equator upon the ecilptic．

## heliographical（hë́li－ō－graf i－kal），a． graphic + al．］ Same as heliographic．

The period of rotation seems ．．．to vary somewhat in different years even for（solar］spots in the same helio－
graphicallatitude．Fercoml and Holden，Astron．，p． 290 ． heliography（hē－li－og＇ra－fi），n．［＜Gr．jٌ خoos， the sun，$+-\gamma \rho a \phi i a$ ，＜そ method of signaling between distant points by means of the heliograph．－2．In general，pho－ tography；specifically，some special photo－ graphic process；photographic engraving．See the extract，and heliographic engraving，under heliograplic．
Niepce，in his experiments，discarded the use of the sil． ver salts，snd substituted in their place a resinous sub
stance denominated the＂Bitumen ol Judæa＂He named his process IIeliegraphy，or＂Sun－drawing．

3．The description and mapping of the of the sun．
heliogravure（hē＂lli－ọ－grā＇vūr or hā＂li－ọ－gra－ vür＇），$n$ ．［＜F．héliogravure，〈Gr．$\tilde{\eta} \lambda \omega o$ ，the sun， + F．gravurc，engraving．］Photo－engraving， or a print obtained by this process；strictly，a photo－engraved metal plate．See heliotypy and photo－engraving．Also called helio－engraving． helioid（hè＇li－oid），a．［＜Gr．vinocidís，like the sun，＜${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ios，the sun，+ عiסos，form．］Resem－ bling the sun．
heliolater（hë́li－ol＇g－tér），n．［＜heliolat－ry＋ －cr ${ }^{1}$ ．A worshiper of the sun．
heliolatrous（hē－li－ol＇a－a－trus），a．［＜heliolatr－y + －ous．］Worshiping the sun．
heliolatry（hē－li－ol＇a－tri），$n_{\text {o }}$［く Gr． $\boldsymbol{y}^{\eta} \mu o s$, the sun，+ 2ar $\rho \varepsilon i a$, worship．］The worship of the sun．See sun－worship．
heliolite（kē＇li－ō－lit），$n$ ．［＜Gr．$\tilde{\eta}^{\prime} h o$ ，$^{\prime}$ ，the sun， $+2 i 00$ ，a stone．］Same as sunstone．
heliology（hē－li－ol＇ộ－ji），n．［＜Gr．च̈hcos，the sun，$+-i .0 \gamma i a,\langle\lambda \varepsilon \gamma \varepsilon i v$, speak：see－ology．］The science of the sun．
It would be useful to write a paper on the evolution of sunrayism，or perhaps of heliology，snd to show how the ideas of a sun as a fountain of light and heat and chemtcal force arose．Spectator，April 24，1888，p． 545. heliometer（hē－li－om＇e－tẻr），n．［＜Gr．īn oos， the sun，＋$\mu \dot{\tau} \tau p o v$, a measure．］An astronom－ ical instrument，consisting of a telescope hav－ ing its objective sawed across in a plane pass－ ing through the optical axis，and each part ar－ ranged to move by sliding past the other，its exact position being shown by a micrometer－ screw．Esch haif of the objective forms itz own image of a star，thisis inage moving with the haff－objective which forms it．Thus，the image of one star，formed by one haif
of tive objective，can be brought into cotncidence with the of tie objective，can be brought into cotncidence with the
image of suother，formed by the other half，and hy mesns image of soother，formed by the other hall，and hy mesns of the micrometer the distance epart of the hili－lenses，and be very accurately measured，while the position－angle is determined by the direction of the line of separation of the semil．lenses．This instrument is much employed in investigations into the parallax of the fired stars，as
well as for other purposes．As its name impites，it was well as for other purposes．As its name implies，it was
originally devised for measuring the diameter of the sun．
heliometric（hē＂li－ō－met＇rik），a．［As keliome－ ter $+-i c$.$] Pertaining to or ascertained or made$ by meaus of the heliometer；also，relating to measurements of the sum．

The publication of the photographic and heliometric results is waited for with much interest．
heliometrical（hē＂li－ọ－met＇ri－kal），$a$ ．［＜helio－
heliometrically（hē＂ 1 l －ō－met＇ri－kal－i），adv．By means of the heliometer；by the heliometric method．
 In biol．，any heliophagous part or substance of an animal，as a pigment－cell．［Rare．］

But in animais it is probable that the pigment granules are only the receivers of energy－the heliophagh，as we
ghall call them．
Microk，Science，XXVII． 287 ．
heliophagous（hē－li－of＇ą－gus），a．［＜Gr． $\bar{\eta}$ 亿ıos， the sun，+ фaciv，eat，devour，+ －uus．］Receiv－ ing and absorbing the energy of sunlight，or solar heat，in some special（chemical）manner． The chlorophyl of plants and the pigment－cells of animals are helíophagous．［Rare．］
The concentration of light is stated to be the condition essential for the most perfect heliophagous organ．
Micros．Science，XXV1I． 290.
Heliophila（hē－li－of＇i－lï），и．［NL．，＜Gr．$\hat{\eta} \lambda c o s$, the sun，+ фi os，loving．］A genus of plants，of the natural order Cruciferce，tribe Sisymbryea， founded by Linnæus and consisting of about 4 species of South African herbs or shrubs with alternate leaves，racemes of white，pink，or blue

## Heliophila

flowers having the sepals equal at the base， and pendulous or deflexed pods．This and the closely sihed genus Chamira were erected into a trive their transversely foided cotyledons．
Heliophileæ（hē＂li－ō－fil＇ $\bar{e}-\bar{\theta}$ ），$u$ ．pl．［NL．（A． P．de Candolle，182i），＜Hcliophila＋－ces．］A tribe of cruciferous plants，of which Heliophita is the typical genus．
Heliophilidæ（hē＂li－ō－fil＇i－dè），n．pl．［NL．， Heliopliza＋－ida．］In Lindley＇s system（1845）， a tribe of plants，of the order Brassicacca，em－ bracing the genera Hclioplila and Chamira，now included in the tribe Sisymbryea of the natura］ order Crucifere．
heliophilous（hē－li－of＇i－lus），a．［＜Gr．$\hat{\eta} \lambda \iota o s$ ，the sun，$+\phi i \lambda o s$, loving，+- ous．］Fond of the sun； attracted by or becoming most active in sun－ light．
heliophobic（hē li－ō－fō＇bik），a．［＜Gr．ỹ $\lambda \sim o s$, the sun，＋фoßeढ̈ठөu，fear．］Fearing or shun－ ning sunlight．
A heliophobic apore may often find enough of shade amoug the rhizoids of other pre－existing weeds，ent so covered with alge whose spores are negatively heliotropic．
Trans．Roy．Soc．Edinburgh，XXX11．588．
 Heliopora（he $10-\overline{0} \rho$, tufa，a stalactite，etc．$]$ The typical genus of Helioporida．De Btainville， 1830.

Heliopora seems to differ from all the other Alcyonari－ heliopore（ $\mathrm{h} \bar{e}^{\prime} \mathrm{li} \mathrm{l}-\mathrm{o}-\mathrm{pōr}$ ），a．and \％．I．a．Of or pertaining to the Helioporide；helioporidian．
II．n．A sun－coral；a member of the genus Heliopora or family Helioporida．
Helioporidæ（hē ${ }^{n}$ lī－ō－por＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Heliopora＋－ide．］Afamily of corals of disputed affinities；the sun－corals．By some they are placed with the millepores（Hydrocorallince），by others reterred to the gorgonians（Alcyonaria）and placed near the com－ Helioporinæ（h＂̈li $\overline{\text {－}}$
Helioporinæ（hë ${ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{li}-\bar{o}-\mathrm{p}$ ộ－rī＇nē），n．pl．The sun－ corals as a subfamily of Milleporide．J．D． Dana， 1846.
Heliopsideæ（hē＂li－op－sid＇ē－ē），n．pl．［NL．，く Heliopsis（－id－）＋－ea．］A division of the nat－ ural order Composita，made by Cassini，with Heliopsis as the typical genus．
Heliopsis（hē－li－op＇sis），n．［NL．（Persoon，
 genus of plants，of the natural order Compositce and tribe Helianthoidece，distinguished by its lig－ ulate fertile rays，hermaphrodite disk－flowers， and chaffy conical receptacle without pappus． The planta are mostly perennial herbs，with ahowy yellow flowers，pedunculate heads，and ovate，petioled，opposite
leaves．The genus comprises about 7 species，jnhabiting leaves．The genus comprises about 7 species，inhabiting
North and South America．II．lovis，common fi the eastern United Ststes，resembles Heliunthus，and is called oxeye． Heliornis（hē－li－ôr＇nis），n．［NL．，＜Gr．î̀ uos， the sun，$+\delta \rho v e$ ，a bird．］1．In ornith．：（a） A genus of lobiped birds，typical of the family Heliornithide；the South American sun－birds There is but one species，$H$ ．surinamensis or $H$ ．

fulica．Bomnaterre，1790．Podoa（Illiger，1811） is the same．（b）A genus of birds，of the fam－ ily Eurypygida；the sun－bitterns．Also called Helias．J．F．Boie，1826．－2．In cntom．，a genus of lepidopterous insects．Dalman， 1820.
Heliornithidæ（hē＂li－ôr－nith＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Heliomis（－ornith－）＋－ido．］A family of birds of uncertain position，typified by the genus $H e-$ liornis；the sun－birds．sun－grebes，coot－grebes， or finfoots．They are characterized by pinniped or lo－ bate feet like those of grebes or coota，a fan－ahaped tail of
18 feathers，piumage not aftershafted，and along slim neck with a small head
helioscope（hē＇li－ọ－skōp），＂．［＜Gr．${ }^{\eta} \mu$ обко́тьos， looking to the sun，$\langle\tilde{\eta} \lambda i o s$, the sun，$+\sigma \kappa 0 \pi \varepsilon i v$, view．］A form of telescope fitted for viewing the sun without pain or injury to the eyes，as an instrument made with colored glasses or

2777
glasses blackened by smoke，or with mirrors forned simply of surfaces of transparent glass， which refleet but a small proportion of light． helioscopic（hē＂li－ō－skop＇ik），a．［＜helioscope $+-i c$ ．］Pertaiuing to or made by means of a helioscope：as，helioscopic observations．
heliosis（hē－li－ō＇sis），$n_{\text {．}}$［NL．，＜Gr．讠ंगeoṽoAat， live in the sun，be exposed to the sun，$\langle\dot{\eta} \lambda c o s$, the sun．］1．In bot．，the production of burned patches or spots on leaves by the concentration of the rays of the sun throngh inequalities of the glass of conservatories，or through drops of water resting on the leaves．In the latter caae the destruction is not as compiete ss in the former，the apota furnish a suitable habitation for many minute fungi， which are often regarded as the cause of them．
2．In med．：（a）Treatment of disease in certain cases by exposure to the rays of the sun．（b） Sunstroke．
heliospherical（hē＂li－ō－sfer＇i－kal），$a$ ．［＜Gr． $\tilde{\eta} \lambda \iota o s$ ，the sun，$+\sigma \phi a \iota \rho \kappa \kappa \circ \rho$, spherical：see spheric， spherical．］Round as the sun．
heliostat（hē li－ō－stat），n．［＜Gr．$\tilde{\eta}^{\prime} h o s$, the sun， ＋oratós，fixed，＜iotával，set up，stand：see static．］An instrument consisting of a mirror


## Heliostat．$M$ ，mirror

carried by clockwork in such a way as to reflect the sun＇s rays in a fixed direction．The name is also improperly applied to a porte－lumière． heliothid（hē－li－oth＇id），a．and $n$ ．I．a．Per－ taining to or having the characters of the Hclio－ thides．
Even Agrotis takes a distinct heliothid tendency in the tuberculate front and heavily armed fore－tibis of the weat－ ern species．

II．$n$ ．One of the Heliothidx．
Heliothidæ（hē－li－oth＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く He－ liothis＋－idoe．］A family of noctuid moths， typified by the genus Heliothis．Also written Heliothides and Meliothidi．
Heliothis（hē－li－ō＇this），n．［NL．（Ochsenhei－ mer，1816），prob．for＊Heliotis，く Gr．ทो prop．adj．，fem．of $\eta \lambda c(\omega T \eta s$, of the sun，but used as anoun，the moon，〈 $\dot{\eta} \lambda c o s$, the sun．］A genus of noctuid moths，giving vame to the family Heliothide．The antenne are pubescent，the thorax
and abdomen amooth nad not tufted，and the fore wings
silghty anculated alightly sngulated．The best－known species is H．armi－ new worid．It is usually of a pale ciay－color，with the


fore wings varicgated with pale－olive and dark－rufous，a dark spot in the midule of the wing being especially con－ splcuoua．The larra，known as the boll－worm and corn longitudinal dark and light lines and covercd with black setigerous spots．It is especially injurious to the fruit of cotton，maize，and the tomsto．II．marginaia is known as the bordered sallow．
heliotrope（hē＇li－ō－trōp），$n$ ．［Also heliotropion， q． $\mathrm{v} . ;=\mathrm{F}$. héliotrope $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．heliotropio $=\mathrm{It}$ ．
 sun－dial，also a plant，the heliotrope，turnsol （in this sense also $\grave{i} \kappa o t p o ́ t o s, ~ a n d ~ s o ~ c a l l e d ~ b e-~$ cause the flowers were supposed to turn toward the sun，or becanse they appear at the summer solstice），also a green stone streaked with red， ＜$\dot{\eta} \lambda \omega o s$, the sun，＋т $\rho \dot{\pi} \pi \varepsilon \nu$, turn，$\tau \rho о \pi \eta$ ，a turn－ ing．］1t．In astron．，an instrument for showing when the sun arrives at the solstitial points．
An obelisk tu a garden or park might be both an embel ushment and a heliotron，

Gilbert White，Nst．Hist．of Selborne，xilv． 2．A mirror arranged with a telescope and sights so as to flash a reflection of the sun to a great distance．The instrument is used in geodetic triangulation to mark a station．See heliograph， 1.
Lumtnoua signals－argand lampa by night and helio－ ropes hy day－are exclnaively uaed in［the Great Surver 3．A plant of the genus Heliotropium，of the atural order Boraginaccee．The apecies are herb or ahrubs，mostly natives of the warmer parts of the world．They have alternate leaves and amall purplish or ilac flowera uaually disposed in scorploid cymes．On species，$H$ ．Europazinn，is a common European weed．$H$ ． Peruvicnum，the Peruvisn heliotrope，has long been a avorite garden－plant，on account of the fragrance of ita lowe．Aiso name has also been given to a composite plant．Also called turnsol．
．Tis an observation of flatterera that they are like the he－ iotrope ；they open only toward the sun，but ahut and con tract thenselves．．．in cloudy weather．

The roses the mignonette the heliotrons all their fragrance to refresh the air． 4．The bluish－purple or pinkish－lilac color of some flowers of the heliotrope－5．A mineral， a subspecies of quartz，of a deep－green color， peculiarly pleasant to the eye．It is usually varie gated with blood－red or yellowiah dots of jasper，and is more or less trsnaincent．Also called blood－stone．－False hellotrope，Tournefortia heinoropoides．See Tournefor tia．－Indian heliotrope，Heliotropium Indicum．－Win heliotroper（hé＇li－ō－trō－per），$n$ ．A person em－ ployed to manipulate a heliotrope or heliograph．

Heliotropers were also employed at the observing sta tions to fiash instructions to the signallers．

Encyc．Brit．，XXII． 698.
heliotropic（hē＂li－ō－trop＇ik），a．［As helio－ trop－$y+-i c$.$] Turning or tending to turn to－$ ward the sun；specifically，of，pertaining to， or characterized by heliotiopism．
heliotropical（hē＂li－ō－trop＇i－kal），a．［＜helio－ tropic + －al．$]$ Same as heliotropic．
heliotropically（hē＂ i i－ō－trop＇i－kal－i），$a d v$ ．In a heliotropic manner；by or with heliotropism． Darwin．
Heliotropieæ（hē $\left./ \mathrm{li}-\bar{o}-\operatorname{trọ}-\mathrm{p} \mathbf{i}^{\prime} \overline{\mathrm{e}}-\bar{e}\right), n . p l$ ．［NL． Heliotropium + －ea．］A tribe of dicotyle－ donous gamopetalous plants，of the natural order Boraginacea，distinguished mainly by tho style，which is generally entire，with the stigma forming a complete ring round the top．The tribe comprises about 250 species of herbs，trees，and ahrubs，comprised under a few genera，inhabiting the warm snd temperate regiona of both hemlapheres．It in cludes Heliotropium as the type，snd relsted genera． heliotropiont，n．［＜G1．$\eta$ h．cotpóntov：see helio－ trope．］The plant heliotrope；the turnsol．

Apollos heliotropion then shall stoop，
And Venus＇hyacinth shall wall her top
And Venua hyacinth shal vall her top．Bungay．
Greene，Friar Bacon and Friar Bung
heliotropism（hè－li－ot＇rọo－pizm），$n$ ．［As helio－ trop－y $+-i s m$ ．］In bot．，the tendency of grow－ ing organs to bend toward or in some cases away from the light，due in the former case to the retarding influenco exerted by the ligh upon their growth on the side of the highest il－ lumination．Thua the stema of piants that are grown in \＆Witdow，or nnder other conditiona in which ligh their poaition la reveraed，they soon turn again toward the side of greateat ilfumination．The leavea arrange thenselves so that the raya of light tall as nearly as pos－ sibje perpendicularly upon their upper surfaces，and the stem curves so as to direct its apex toward the source of ight．Organs which behave in this way are said to be af lected by posit tive heifotropismo or to be aimply heliotropic． falls lsterally curve in an opposite direction－that is，the spex is turned awsy from the aource of Hight．Organs ex． hibitiog this kind of curvature are alid to be negatively heliotropic or apheliotroptc．This condition is nost fre

## heliotropism

quentiy observed in roots．A still further condition，which has been called transverse heliotropism by Frank snd dia－
heliotropism hy Darwin，ta the conditlon under which cer－ tain organa tend to place their fong axea perpendicuiar to the direction of the incident rays．The precise action of light in producing these varions modifications is not wel understood，but，as the studies of Vinea have shown，it is probably largely due to monicatioas or the turgescence of the growing celis．Also heliotropy．
Heliotropium（hē＂li－ō－trō＇pìum），n．［NL．，く cenus of portov，heliotrope：see hat Boraginacea and tribe Heliotropice．It is distingnished by tha form of its coroifs，which is that of s saiver or funnel and generaly smsin，and ita dry fruit，which commoniy sepa－
rates into 4 nutlets．The genus includes sbout 170 spe． cies of herbs and shruba，with white or filac flowers，In． habiting the warmer and temperate regiona of both hemt－ spheres．H．Indwum，a nstive or neariy ali tropical coun－ tries，is calied wild clary in the Weat Indiles．HI．Peruvi－ anum is the common heliotrops of gardens．See helio－
heliotropy（hē＇li－ō－trō－pi）$n:[<G r . \hat{\eta} \lambda c o s$, the sun，$+\tau \rho \circ \pi$ h，a turning．Cf．heliotrope．］Same as heliotropism．
heliotype（hē＇li－ō－tip），n．and a．［＜Gr．ỳneos， the sun，＋rutos，impression：sce type．］I．n． A picture or print preduced by the precess of heliotypy；alse，the process itself．
II．a．Of or pertaining te beliotypy or its processes er result．Alse heliatypic．－Hellotype process．See heliotypy．
heliotype（hēfli－ō－tīp），$\quad$ ：；pret．and pp．helio－ typed，ppr．heliotyping．［＜heliotype，n．］I．trans． proauce a heliotype picture of
II．intrans．To practise helietypy；produce a picture by direct impression in printing－ink． heliotypic（hē＂li－ō－tip ik），a．［As heliotype＋ －ic．］Same as heliotype．
heliotypy（hē＇li－ō－tī－pi），$n$ ．［As lucliatype $+-y$ ．］ A phetographic process in which from an ordi－ nary negative is made a positive of such charac－ ter that from it a direct impression in ink can be obtained by means of a printing－press．In the Edwards proceas，as practised in the United Statea，a film of geiatin aenaitized with bichromate of potash，and
having chrome alum incorporated with it is formed on glsse，stripped off when dry，and exposed to fight daring a certain time nnder the negative．The film fo then washed to remove the sensitive principle，and is attach－ ed to a plate of metal or other solid back．Those parts of the flm which have been affected ly the lighit during exposure uoder the negative sre left in auch condition that they can be made to take printing．Ink，while the parta not affected，owing to the opacity of the correapond－ ing parts of the negative，resist the ink．Thia process de－ chromate of potash becomea hy the action of iight insolus． ble in water，while the parta which have been ahielded from the light，and from which the potash has been elim－ inated after the exposure，awell when molstened．The films are techmiosily called 8 dins．In other processes a mold of gntta－percha or other material is prepared from the film，and copper is depoaited on this by electrotypy． The reanlting plate can be printed on $8 n$ ordinary
ing－preas．See photogravure and photo－engraving．
 the sun，$+\zeta$ ¢иov，an animal．］A name propesed fresh－water organisms provided with radiola－ rian skeletons，and grouped by Huxley with the marine Radiolaria．Some divide them into three families，Actinophryide，Acauthocystide， and Ctathrulinidle．See Radiolaria．
heliozoan（h $\bar{e}^{\prime \prime} l i \overline{-} \overline{-}-z \overline{z o}^{\prime}$ ana），a．and n．［＜Heliozaa + －an．］I．a．Having the character of a sun－ animalcule；pertaining to the Heliozoa．

II．n．A sun－animalcule；one of the Helio－
heliozoic（hē＂li－è－zē＇ik），a．［＜Heliozoa＋－ic．］
Same as heliozaan．
So doea the Heliozoic type seem to culminate in the ms．
rine Radiolaria．
W．B．Carpenter，Microa．，$\$ 409$.
Heliset，u．［ME．，＜OF．Helise，prop．Elise， Elysium：see Elysium．］Elysium．
It psssed joy of Helise the feld．Court of Love，I． 119. helispheric，helispherical（bel－i－sfer＇ik，－i－kal）， a．［For＊helicospheric，＊helicospherical；〈 Gr． $\bar{\varepsilon} \lambda \iota \xi(\varepsilon \lambda \mu \kappa-)$ ，a spiral，$+\sigma \phi a i \rho a$ ，sphere：see hclix and spherii．］Spiral．－Helispherical line．Same as loxodromic curve（which see，under loxadromic）．
helium（héli－um），n．［NL．，＜Gr．$\hat{\eta} \lambda \iota o s$, the sun：see heliac．］A hypothetical elementary substance，known only by the lines ascribed to it in the solar spectrum．
Frankland and Lockyer find the yellow prominences to giva a very decided bright line not far from D，but hitherto not Identided with sny terrestriai fiame．It seems to in．
dicstes new subatsince，which they propose to cali helium．
helix（hē＇liks），n．；pl．helixes，helices（hë＇lik－sez， hel＇i－sēz）．［＜L．helix，a kind of ivy，a kind of villow，a volute in arch．，〈 Gr．$\hat{\varepsilon} \lambda \iota \xi(\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \mu \kappa-$ ），any－ thing which assumes a spiral shape，as a ten－

2778
dril，lock or curl of hair，etc．，as adj．$\varepsilon \AA \wedge \xi$ ， twisted，curved，〈 $\dot{\varepsilon} \beta i \sigma \sigma \varepsilon v$, turn reund，akin to L．volvere，roll，and to E．wallow：sce volute， involve，crolve，etc．，and wallow．］1．A spiral line，as of wire in a coil；s winding，or some－ thing that is spiral ；a circumvelution；spe－ cifically，in geom．，the curvo assumed by a right line drawn on a plane when that plane is wrapped round a cylindrical surface of any kind，especially a right cylinder，as the curve of a screw－thread；also，a curve on any dovelep－ able surface which becomes a right line when the surface is developed into a plane，as a conical helix．－2．In arch．，any spiral，par ticularly a small volute or twist under the abacus of the Corinthian cap－ ital；also，a re－ lute of the Ionic capital．In every of the fnily devel． oped type there ars sixteen helices，two at each sngle，and two meeting un－ der the iniddle of each fsce of the abacns，branching
 or sccondary canlicnli 3．In elect，a coil rich from between the feaves the core of an electron wire，as that surrounding The core of an electromagnet．－4．In anat．：（a） The prominent curved fold which ferms most of the rim or margin of the outer ear．See sce ond cut under earl．（b）The cochlea of the in－ ner ear．－5．［cap．］［NL．］In conch．，the rep－ resentative genus of Helicide and Helicine Widely different limits have been assigned to it，and more than 4,000 species have been referred to it ，vary ing greatiy in aize，ahape，and color．Typical apecles ar the common sarden－anail of Europe，II．hortenstes，and the Roman anail，H．pomatio．By many recent authors the genus is more or less restricted to such as are related to noder Gpecles，or to ons or the other of them．Ses cuts lix．Ses fosga1，－Osculating helix of a non－plan curve，the common hellx which pasaes through three consecutive points and has ite axis paraliel to the recti－ fying lide of the curve．
hell ${ }^{1}$（hel），$n$ ．［In the 17th century alse hel； early mod．E．helle，く ME．helle，く AS．hell，hel （fem．，gen．dat．acc．helle），the abode of the dead（Gr．${ }^{\circ} \delta \eta j^{\prime}$ ，Hades，L．infernum），also the place of punishment for the wicked after death LL．ML．infernum）$=$ OS．hellia，hell，hel $=$ OFries．hille，helle $=\overline{\mathrm{D}}$ ．hel $=$ MLG．helle $=$ OHG．hellia，hella，MHG．helle，G．helle（Lil－ ther），now irreg．hölle $=$ Goth．halja，hell（as in AS．）（cf．Dan．helrede，Sw．helvete，OSr．hat－ wite，hell，$=$ AS．hellewite，hell＇s torment）$;=$ Icel．hel，the abede of the dead，Hades，also death，and persenified，Hel，the ogress Hel，the Preserpine of Scand．mythelogy．The perseni－ fication does net appear in Geth．，AS．，OHG． etc．，though preb．once existent．Prob．orig． the＇hidden＇or＇unseen＇place（or goddess）（ef． Hades，similarly explained as＇unseen＇），（AS helan，ME．helen，E．heal ${ }^{2}$（ $=$ OHG．helan，ete．）， cover，cenceal，hide：see hea72．Cf．hell2．］ 1. The abode of the dead；the place of departed spirits；the grave；the infernal regions，re－ called in Hellace of existence after death： Hades．
Thou wilt not leave my soul in hell ；neither will thon He descended agaln into $H$ Hell，that is，into the Grave， to fetch his Body，and to rise again．

Selden，Tabie－Talk，p． 53.
Then shali be aaid the Apoaties＇Creed．＇A．And any Churches may omit the words，He descended into hell，or msy，instead of them，use the words，He went into the of the same meaning in the Creed．
Book of Common Prayer，Rnbric on the Apostles＇Creed．
IIn the sathorized version of the Bible the word hell oc． 23 cimes in the New．In the oid Testament it tranglates the Hebrew name Sheol，which is also transiated the gra the febrew name Sheol，which is also translated the grave
$(31$ times）and the pit（3 times）．In the revised rersion hell has been retained In the prophetical books，and Sheol aubstitnted for it in the poetical books and passagea，ex－ cept in Deut．xxxii．22，Pa．1v．15，sad ixxxvL．13，where it is changed to pit．In both the authorized snd the revised version of the New Testament，hell ia nsed 12 tinies to translate the Greek yeievoa（trsasliterated gehenna in the Yulgate），while in the anthorized version it is nsed 10
times for the Greek $\overline{4} \delta \boldsymbol{j} \boldsymbol{j}$ ，and once（ 2 Pet．ii．1）for tap－ rapüas（Tartarug）．In the revised version hell is re－ tained for Tartarris，and Hades has been nsed for th 2．The abede of devils and condemned spirits the place or state of punishment of the wicked after death；the infernal regiens，regarded as a place of torment．

## hell－bale

Ri－scke we nu Godes migt，
That he make ure sowlca brigt，
And linide na pro elles nigt， lede na to biise and in．to ligt．
Generi» and Exodus（E．E．T．S．），1．415\％． And fear not them which kili the body，but are not able stroy both soni and body in hell．
troy both soll and body in hell．
Be thon a spirit of health，or gobitin damn＇d
Bring with thee aira from heaven，or biaats from hell． Haill，horrours ；hall，
Infernal world：and thou，profoundest hell，
Receive thy new possessour．Milton，P．L．i． 251.
3．The infernal powers；the powers of dark－ ness and evil．

Richard yet ifves，hell＇s black intelligencer，
Only reaerv＇d their factor，to buy souls，
And aend them thither．Shak．，Rich．III．，iv．
4．Something regarded as resembling hell．
The hell of waters ！where they howi and hiss，
Byron，Childe Harold，iv． 60.
Speciflcally－（a）Any place or condition of captivity or torment ；any experience of great suffering：as，a hell upon esrib；a hell of auspense or suspicion．

The mind ta its own place，and in itself hell of hesven．
Milton，P．L．, 255. But quiet to quick bosoms is s hell， And there hath been thy bane．

Byron，Childe Harold，jii． 42. gang－room；s gamblers den． pursued his path，and drove past some hoteis， St．James＇s J＇alace snd St．Jamess Hells．

Byron，Don Juan，xi． 29. At miduight he had loat forty－eight thousand pounds． The stmosphere was hot，to be sure，but it well be－ came such a hell．Disracli，Young Duke，iv． 8. （c）In some gamea，as bariey－brake，the place to which thoae who sre cangint are carried．

Then coluplea three be straight allotted there，
They of both ends the middle two do fly；
The two that，in mid－place，Hell calied were， Host strive，with waiting foot sud watching eye，
To catch of them，and them to $H$ ell to bear．

Si．P．Sidney，Arcadis，i．
（d）A place where things are covered upor hidden；s piace throws his ahreds or his cabbaged atuff，or a printer his broken type．
－Secreta．［1t．］ $\qquad$ The name of \＆place in Venice where ail their aecret records and ancient euldences be kept，aa hell is in Weatminater lladi．

Lawyers and tailors have their several hells．
Beau．and Fl．（？），Faithiul Friends，i． 2.
All know the celliaridge under the shop－board lie cails his hell．
（et）Formeriy in Encland fortey，Woljd cost at Tennis． chamber where the king a debtors were confined．Raqualje and Lawrence．－To lead apes in hellt．See ape． hele ${ }^{2}$ ，hile：see 7ill2，heal2．］To hide；cover Flse would the waters overflow the lands， And fire devoure the ayre，and hell them quight．
he＇ll．A colloquial contraction of he will．
Helladian（hè－lā＇di－an），$a$ ．［＜Gr．＇E’Aás（＇E＞－ خad－），Hellas，Greccë，+ －ian．］Same as Hel－ lenic．［Rare．］
Helladic（he－lad’ik），$a$ ．［＜Gr．＂Ē̃ós（＇Eniad－）， Hellas，Greoce，+ －ic．］Same as Hellenic． ［Rare．］
Zeuxis，Parrhasins and their followers，under the gen－ cian（Helladic）achool．

C．O．Muller，Manual of Archæol．（trank．）， 8139.
helladothere（hel＇da－dē－thēr），n．［＜Helladothe－ rium．］The animäl upen whose remains the genus Helladatherium was founded．
Helladotheriidæ（hel＂a－dō－thē－ríi－dē），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Helladotherium + －ide．］The family of ruminants which the genus Helladotherium He
Helladotherioidea（hel＂a－dō－thē－ri－oi＇dê－ä），n． p1．［NL．，＜Helladotherium＋－oidea．］The Helladotheriide rated as a superfamily．Gill． Helladotherium（hel＂ą－dō－thé＇ri－um），n．［＜Gr． ＇Eス入ás（＇Enᄀáo－），Hellas̈，Greece，＋Onpiov，a wild beast．］A genns of fossil ruminant mammals of uncertain aflinities，by some referred to the Giraffide，by others anade the type of a family Helladotheriide．The remains occur in the Up－ per Miocene and Pliocene of Greece（whence the name）and elsewhere．Gaudry， 1860.
Hellanodic（hel－a－nod＇ik），n．［＜Gr．＇Eh avodi－ кає，Dorie form öf＊E入う pvodika，pl．，＜＂Enj\zh7ves， Doric＂Fi入haves，sing．${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{E} \lambda \lambda \eta v$ ，a Greek（sce Hel－ lene），＋סikク，judgment．］In Gr．antiq．，one of the judges at the Olympic games，who award－ ed the prizes．
hell－balet，$n$ ．［ME．hellebale，prop．two words： helle，gen．of hell，and balel．］The terment of hell．

## hell－bale

God shield hite boul from hell－balc，
Generis and Exodus（E．E．T．S．），Pref．，p．xiv． hellbender（hel＇ben＇der），$n . \quad[<$ hell 1,2 ，as a term of emphasis，+ bender，4．］1．A pro－ tracted and reckless debauch or drunken frolic． See bender，4．［Slang，U．S．］－2．The meno－ pome，Mcnopoma alleghaniensis（or Protonopsis

horrida），a large aquatic salamander with gill－ slits and 4 short legs，common in the Ohio val－ ley；one of several sucli creatures known as mud－puppies and vater－dogs．See Menopoma． hell－bent（hel＇bent＇），a．Recklessly determined， without regard to consequences；determined to have or do at all hazards；resolved；＂dead－ set＂：as，he went hell－bent afterit．［Slang，U．S．］

## Heil－bent

For Governor Kent．
Political song（1840）．
hell－black（hel＇blak），$u$ ．Black or dark as hell．
The aea，with such a atorm as his bare head
In hell－black night end erm d，would have huoydd up，
hell－born（hel＇bôrn），a．Born of or in hell；of hellish origin．

Retire，or taste thy folly；and learn by proof，
Hell－borm，not to contend with apirita of heaven
hell－broth（kel＇brôth），$n$ ．A composition sup－
posed to be of magical quality prepared for malignant purposes．

Litke a hell－broth boil and hubble．
Shak．，Macheth，Iv． 1.
hell－cat（hel＇kat），n．A witch；a hag；a furi－ ous vixen．
＂Vat voman？＂＂A hell－cat，who hatea me as ahe doea
Marryat，Snarleyyow，II．i． hell－diver（hel＇dī＂vèr），n．A grebe．［U．S．］ hell－doomed（hel＇dömd），a．Doomed or con－ signed to hell．

And reckon＇sat thou thyaelf with apirits of heaven，
Mell－doomed？
Miton，P．L．，IL． 697. hell－driver（hel＇drī ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ver），$n$ ．The dobson or hellgrammite．［Raleigh，North Carolina，U．S．］ Helleboraceæ（hel $\left.{ }^{s} \mathrm{e}-\mathrm{b} \overline{0}-\mathrm{ra}^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} s \bar{\epsilon}-\bar{\theta}\right)$ ，u．pl．［NL．， ＜Helleborus＋－acece．］The name proposed by Spach for the tribe of plants Helleborea． helleboraceous（hel＂e－bō－rā＇shius），a．［＜hel lebore + －aceons．Cf．Helleboraceer．］Related to or resembling hellebore；belonging to the Hellebarucea．［Little used．］
helleboraster（hel＂e－bō－ras＇tẻr），u．［＜helle－ bore＋aster．］The fetid hellebore，Helleborus fotidus．
hellebore（hel＇e－bōr），n．［Formerly also elle－ hellebore（hel＇e－bōr），n．［Formerly also elle－
bore；＜ME．elebore，elebur，＜OF．ellebore，F． ellébore，hellébore $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ，eléboro，elebor $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． helleboro $=$ It．elleboro，〈L．helleborus，elleborus，
 غ̇ $\lambda \ell \& \beta$ opos，hellebore（L．veratrum）；ulterior ori－ gin unknown．］1．A plant of the genus Hel－ leborus，of the natural order Ramuncuacca，par－ ticularly $H$ ．niger，the black hellebore or Christ－ mas rose，a native of southwestern Europe．It ia a drastic hydragogic cathartic，poaseasing emmenagogic powera，in overdoses producing inflammation of the gastric vertigo，cramp，and convulaiona，which sometimes end in death．M．viruliti，the green hellebore，a native of Europe，
is naturalized in the Tnited States．The fetid or stinkfing hellebore is $H$ ．foctidus，a name aiso given to the skunk－ cabbage，Sy mplocarpus foetidue．
It achewith sumeyme yn medicyns maad of elebore，ther ia no thing that puttith awey the craumpe az doith oure
5 essence．Book of Quinte Eksence（ed．Furnivali），p．22． Here mercury，here hellebore，
oid ulcers mundifying．
Drayton，Murea＇Elyaium，v．
2．A name of similar plants of other genera． called vinter hellebore．Veratrum viride，sliliaceous plant， is known as American，false，or white hellebore，swamp－
hellehore，and Indian poke． used to destroy lice and caterpillars．
Helleboreæ（hel－e－bō＇rē－ē），n．pl．［NL．（A．P． tribe of plants，of the natural order Ramuncu－ lueece，distinguished by the petaloid sepals， petals mostly small or wanting，and the sev－

## 2779

eral－ovaled carpels，which are dehiscent at maturity，or rarely baccate．The tribe embracea about 130 apecies of annuai or perennial herba，included
under about 20 genera，with feaves whici are radical， under about 20 genera，with leaves Whicis are radical，
alternate，or resembiling su involucre．
lifere belong，be－ alternate，or resembing an invoiucre．if there belong， sis，whose rhizomes are used in medicine，and the com－ mon columbine，Aquilegia vulgaris．See cut under col－
helleborin（hel＇$\theta$－bō－rin），$n$ ．［＜hellebore + $-i n^{2}$ ．A crystalline glucoside having poison－ ous properties，found in black hellebore． helleborine（hel＇$\theta-b \bar{o}-\mathrm{rin})$ ，$n$ ．$\left[=\mathrm{F}^{\prime}\right.$ ．elléborine $=\mathrm{Sp}$. eleborina $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．helleborinha,$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．hellebo－ rine，elleborine，〈Gr．ह̇ $\lambda \varepsilon \beta$ opir, a plant like hel－ lebore，〈 $\varepsilon \lambda \lambda \hat{\varepsilon} \beta$ opos，hellebore：see hellebore．］ 1. A plant of the genus Epipactis，natural order Orehidere．There are but few species，perennials with creeping rhizomes，throus roots，eary stema，and iooae northern hemisphere，three or four spectes being found in Great Britain．
2．A Earopean orchidaceous plant，Cephalan－ thera rubra．
helleborise，$v . t$ ．See helleborize．
hellehorism（hel＇e－bẹ̄－rizm），n．［＝F．ellébo－ risme，＜L．helleborismius，Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \lambda \varepsilon ß<p \iota \sigma \mu$ s，a dos－ ing with hellebore，$\left\langle\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \lambda \varepsilon \beta \frac{p i \zeta \varepsilon \varepsilon v, \text { dose with hel－}}{}\right.$ lebore：see helleborize．］The ancient practice of treating disease（insanity）with hellebore．
When he offered his public theais，on the Helleborism of helleborize（hel＇e－bō－rīz），v．t．；pret．and pp． helleborized，ppr．helleborizing．［＝F．elléboriser， ＜Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \lambda \varepsilon \beta$ opi $\zeta \varepsilon \iota \nu$ ，dose with hellebore，く $\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \lambda \varepsilon \beta 0-$ pos，hellebore：see hellebore．］To dose with hellebore，as in dementia；treat for madness with hellebore．Also spelled helleborise．
I sm represented．．o as singular in the paradox，nsy， as one who would be helleborised as a madman for har－
bouring the absurdity． Helleborus（he－leb＇ọ－rus），n．［NL．，＜L．hellc－ borus，also elleborus；〈Gr．єो $\lambda \lambda \varepsilon \beta$ popos，hellebore： see hellebore．］A genus of plants belongiug to the tribe Helleborece，of the natural order Ranun－ eulacca．The plants are distinguiahed by the 5 reguiar epsis，smail petaia，and many carpels，which are many－

aeeded．The genua，known under the generai naine helle bore，inciudes about 11 specifis of erect perenuisi herbs， with deeply cut leaves and large white，yeliowish，or greenish iowers，natives or curope and western Asia．A
well－know n apectea is the Christmas rose，or hlack helie－ bore，$H$ ．niger，common in cardens；it is a nstive of Eu－ rope，and its rootstock is used in medicine．See hellebore． hellejay，$n$ ．See hellijay．
Hellene（hel＇ën），n．［＝F．Hellène，く Gr．＂E入－ ives，pl．form，in Homer（if the single instance is genuine），a Thessalian tribe of which＂E $\lambda \lambda p v$ （Hellen）was the rcputed chief；later（earliest record 586 в．c．）a general name for all the Greeks；in N．T．and eccl．writers used for ＇Gentiles，＇rarely in sing．＂E $\lambda \lambda \eta p$ ，a Greek．The origin of the name is unknown；Hellen is no doubt an eponym．］1．An ancient Greek； properly，a Greek of pure race：traditionally said to be so called from Hellen，son of Deuca－ lion and Pyrrha，the legendary ancestor of the true Greeks，consisting of the Dorians，Æoli－ ans，Ionians，and Acheans．
From the nature of the country inhabited by the Hel－
lenes，Buckie infers the symmetry of the HeHenic mind．
2．A subject of the modern kingdom of Greece，
or Hellas．
Hellenian（he－lē＇ni－ă），Same as Hellenic．

## Hellenist

Hellenic（he－len＇ik），$a$ ．［＝F．hellénique，く Gr．
 Pertaining to the Hellenes or Greeks；display． ing qualities or tendencies characteristic of the Greek race，historically considered（compare Hellenism，2）；Greek；Grecian．
Inio the Reformation too ．．the subtie Hellenic ies－ ven of the Renascence found its way．

M．Arnold，Hebraism and Heilemism．
A giance at the position of Cyprua on the map explains why it never hecam

C．T．Newton，Art and Archæol．，p． 319. Perhaps there ia no other inetance of so Instinctive a yearning towards the old Hellenic life as of to he seen 1 In
J．C．Shairp，A spects of Poetry， 150 ． In art，applied specifcally to Greek work from the cloae of the primitive epoch to the Roman aupremacy fu Greece，
beginning 146 B．C．，or，more narrowly，uniil the time of beginning 146 B．C．，or，more marrowly，unill the time of
Alexander the Great and the scuiptor Lysippus about ${ }_{330} \mathrm{B}$. ． $\mathbf{\text { ．}}$ ，the adjective Hellenisic being applited to subae． quent work．The Helienic epoch includes the period of


Hellenic Art．
the development and perfection of the Doric and Ionic orders，and that during which ihe principles of the Corin－ thiaan order were worked out．In aculpture，etc，thia pe－ ceeded the archaic．See Greek art under Greek－Hel－ ceeded the archaic．See Greek art，under Greek．－Hel－ Hellenically（he－len＇i－kal－i），adv．In the Hel－ lenic manner；according to the standards of Hellenism．
Hellenicism（he－len＇i－sizm），n．［＜Hellenic＋ －ism．］Hellenio character or quality；Hellenic style．
He is drawn on to atudy in detail the Hellenicism，the ro－ finement of knowledge and taste，the subtie convolutiona of grace，with which the painter illuatrater the poet．
Nineteenth Century，XXIV． 37.

## Hellenisation，Hellenise．See Hellenization， Helleniza．

Hellenism（hel＇en－izm），n．［＝F．hellénisme $=$ Sp. helenismo $=\mathrm{Pg}$. hellenismo $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ellenismo， ＜Gr．＇Eג $\lambda \eta \nu \iota \sigma \mu$ ¢́，imitation of tho Greeks，use of a pure Greek style and idiom，$\langle$＇E2 2 mui $\zeta \varepsilon \varepsilon$ ， speak Greek，make Greek：see Hellenize．］ 1. A peculiarity of the Greek language；a word， phrase，idiom，or construction used or formed in the Greek manner．
Virgli is fuli of the Greek Forma of Speech，which the
CritickB call Hellenisms．
Addison，Spectator，No．285． We find examples of Latinisme in Byzantine Greek，and of Hellenisms in the decay of ciassic Latin．

G．P．Marsh，Hist．Eng．Lang．，p． 249. 2．The spirit and tendency regarded as espe－ cially characteristic of the Greek race，histori－ cally considered，and as best exemplified in its pursuit of intellectual and physical culture， and its predilection for the noble，the strong， and the beautiful in thought and action．See extract under Hebraism， 2.
To get rid of one＇s ignorance，to aee things as they are， and by seeing them as they are to aee them in their beau－ ty，is the aimpie and attractive ideal which femenimm
hoids out before human nature；and from the atmpilctity and charm of this ideal，Hellenism，and human life in the hands of Hellenism，．．．are full of what we call aweetness and light．As the great mavement of Christ lanity was a triumph of Hebradam and nan＇a moral impulaes，so the great movement which goes by the name of the Rense． lectukl impuises and Helleniom． 3．Conformity to Greek speech and ideas；imi－ tation or adoption of Greek characteristics in any respeet．
Hellenisin［among the Jews］aerved as the preparation for a cstholic creed．As it furniahed the language of Chriatianity，it aupplied also that literary inatinct which counteracted the traditional reaerve of the Palestinian Jewk．McClintock and Strong＇s Encyc．，IV． 176. Hellenist（hel＇en－ist），$n .[=\mathrm{F}$ ．helléniste $=\mathrm{Sp}$. helenista $=$ Pg．hellenista＝It．ellenista，く Gr． ＇E $\lambda \lambda$ puor $\bar{j} \mathrm{~S}$, in N．T．one who uses the Greek language，later ecel．sometimes for＇Gentile，＇ ＜＇E $\lambda \lambda \eta \nu i \zeta \varepsilon \nu$, speak Greek，make Greek；see

## Hellenist

2780
It Is stlll a question whether the Macedonlans should be regarded ss barbarized Hellenes，or Hellenized bar．
bariana； 8 coalltion of both elements may be inferred bariana； 8 coalition of bons
from their earlicat tradtlons．

Von Ranke，Enlv．Hist．（trans．），p． 368. The Greeks，endeavored to strengthen their poal． key from the source of ihe Greek Church．

II．intrans．1．To conform to Greck stau－ dards or usages．－2．To use the Greek language． ［Rare．］－3．To exhibit a tendency to Hellen－ ism ；cultivate Hellenism as an ideal of think－ ing and condnct．Sco Hellenism， 2.
The development of our Hellenising Inatincts，seeking of fresh thought play freely about our atock notions and hablts，is what is most wanted by us at preaent．

M．Arnold，Culture and Anarchy，v．

## Also spelled Hcllenise

Hellenizer（hel＇en－i－zèr），$n$ ．One who makes Hellonic：one who or that which exerts a Hel－ lenic or Hellenizing influeuce．
hellenotype（he－len＇ $\bar{o}-t i p), ~ u$ ．A picture com－ posed of two finished photographs，of which one is very light，made translucent by means of varnish，tinted on the back，and placed over the second and stronger priut，thus producing a combination of effects．Aiso called hallo－ type．Siver Sunbeam．
heller（hel＇er），$n_{0}$［G．，also häller，haller（NL． hallensis），＜Hall，a town in Swabia，where the coin was ori－
ginally is－
sued．］A formerlycur－ rent in Ger－ many，struck in silver and in copper， about a far－ thing．


Heller of Count William V1ll．of hanau，

Hellespontine（hel＇es－pon－tin），$a_{a}$［ L Hel
 Helle＇s sea：＇11 $\lambda \lambda \eta s$ ，gen．of＇E $\lambda, \eta$ ，Helle，daugh ter of Athamas，said to have been drowned in this strait；$\pi$ óvros，sea．］Pertaining to the Hel－ lespont，a narrow strait between Europe and Asia，now called the Dardanelles，connecting the Agean sea with the Sea of Marmora．
hell－fire（hel＇fir＇），n．［＜ME．hellcfir，helle fur， AS．helle－fyr，helle fyr（＝OHG．hiclafiur，MHG． helleriur，G．höllenfeuer），＜hell，gen．helle，hell， $+f y$ r，fire．］The fire of hell；infernal torment． Devila were not ordained of God for hell－fre，but hell－ fire for them；and for men，so far forth as it was foreseen that men would be like then．

Hooker，Eccles．Pollty，V．，App． 1.
1 never eee thy face but 1 thlnk tpon hell－fire，and Dlves that Ilved ln purple；for there he is is in hid robes，burning，
hurnling． hell－gate（hel＇rāt’）एくNE helle zate＜AS hellegat for＂hellegeat，helle geat，＜hell，gen．helle， + geat，gate．］The portal or entrance into hell． I．Whersed be treuthe，that so brak helle－zates，
And saned the Sarasyo fram Sathanas and his power．
Piers Plownan（B），xi． 158.

## The soaky sorceress that sat

Fast by hell gate，and kepi the fatal key．
（hel＇ 1 P．L．，iL 725． The larva of a sialid neuropterous insect，Cory－ dalus cornutus．It is a fsvorite bait for the black－bass Also known locally ln the Unlted States by a great variety of popular names，anggested by its appearance or habits．
They are much sought after as fish－bait，hsving a very tough integnmeot，so that one larva aerves to catch several fish；and they are called by fishermen crawlers，dobsons， and．．．hellgrammites．Stand．Nat．Hist．，II．156． hell hell－hag（hel＇hag），$n$ ．A malicious，evil－minded old woman．
A corroding disease it［envy］is；an hel－hag that feeds upon lts own marrow，hones，and atrongest parts．
Bp．Richardzon，Observations on the Old Testament，p． 281. hell－hated（hel＇hā＇ted），a．Abhorred as hell Back do I toss these treasons to thy head；
WIth the hell－hated lis o＇erwhelm thy heart．
helthaunted（hel＇hän＇ted），$a$ ． evil spirits．

Fierce Osmond clog＇d me in the bleeding bark，
And bid me stand expos＇d to the bleak winds，
Bound to the fate of this hell－haunted grove．
Dryden
hell－hound（hel＇hound），n．［＜ME．hellehound， hellehund，＜AS．hellehund，helle hund（ $=$ D．hel－ hond $=$ MHG．hellehunt，G．höllenhund），く hell，

## helly

gen．helle，hell，+ hund，hound．］A dog of bell； an agent of hell；a hellish person．
Thou hadst a Clarence too，and Rlchard klll＇d hlm． A hell－hound，that doth hunt us all to death

Shak．，Rich．III．，Iv． 4
You fiend－apparent，you！you declared hell－hound！
hellicat（hel＇i－kat），and $n$ ．［Sc．，also hello－ cat，accom．of hallokit，hallach＇d，crazy，giddy，《＂hallok，a．，repr．by hallik，haloc，a giddy girl， $+-i t=$ E．－ed2．］I．a．Light－headed；giddy； half－witted；extravagant．
I want to see what that hellicate quesn Jenuy Rinthe Scott，Antlquary，xxxix
II．n．［With allusion to liell－cat．］A wicked or cruel creature．
Let ns but get puir Grace ont oo that auld Hellicats clutches．
hellier（helci－er），$n$ ．［Var of hillier，ult of healer ${ }^{2}$ ．］A roofer；a tiler or slater．［Prov． Eng．］
In the Weat，he that covera a house with slates is called heler or hellier． hellijay（hel＇i－jā），$n$ ．The razor－billed auk，Alce （or Utamania）torda．Montayn．Also hellejay． ［Local，Eng．］
hellish（hel＇ish），a．［＝D．helsch＝MLG．hel lisch，helseh＝MHG．helliseh，G．höllisch；as hell + －ish1．］Pertaining to hell；fit for or like hell；infernal；malignant；wicked．
At length to hell，or to some hellish place，is he likelie to go．

## His naills wes lyk ane hellis cruk；

The Bludy Serk（Chlld＇s Ballads，VIII．148） Vlctory and triumph to the Son of God，
But to vanquish by wisdom hellish will
Milton，P．R．，L 175.
hellishly（hel＇ish－li），adv．In a hellish or ma－ lignant manner；infernally；wickedly．

That wicked plot［the gunpowder treason］was con－ trived and managed with the greateat sworn secresy，made hellishly sacred and firm by solemn oaths．

Bp．Barlore，Remalus，p． 390.
hellishness（hel＇ish－nes），n．The qualities of hell；extreme wickedness or malignity．

Wounds，ahrieks，and gasplnga are his proud delight；
And he by hellishness his prowess scans．
hell－kite（hel＇kit），$n$ of unsparing cruelty

Did you say all my pretty ones？
Shak．，Macheth，iv． 3.
hellnesst，$n$ ．［Irreg．＜holl $1, n$. ＋－ness．］Hel－ lishness．

There＇s not a kling among ten thousand kings
But gildeth those that glorifie hls folly，
That sooth and amooth，and call his Hellness holy．
The Captaines．
hello（he－lō＇），interj．［Also written hullo，rarely hillo；var．forms of hallo，q．v．］An exclamation designed to attract the attention of a person at a distance；also，a mere greeting between persons meeting．As a greeting its nse is conined to easy co call it is now（1889）in very common use．
＇Hullo，Brown！what＇a the matter，old fellow？
T．Hughes，Tora Brown at Rugby，II． 9.
hell－rake（hel＇rāk），$n$ ．A large rake with long iron teeth．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］
hell－wain（hel＇wã），n．A phantom wagon seen in the sky at night．
They have so fraid us with ball－beggars，spirits，witches， urchins， and such other man in the oke，the hell－waine， shsdowes．R．Scot，Discoverie of Witcheratt．（Davies．） The Msre，the Man－i＇－th＇oak，the Helluzain．
hellward，hellwards（hel＇wärd，－wärdz），adv．
［＜hell1 + －vord，－vards．］Toward hell．
We have not hastened to hesven－ward，but rather to hell－ward．
adford，Lettera（Parker Soc．，1853），IL 35．
Trees that aloft with proudest honours rise，
Root hell－wara，sod thence flouriah to the skles．
Brome，To Mr．Fenton．
hell－weed $\dagger$（hel＇wēd），$n$ ．The dodder．
After it has rastened upon a plant，it quits the root，and like a cohering parasite lives npon another＇a trencher，and first starves，and then kills its entertalner．For which reason irrellgloua clowns curae it by the name of Hell． helly $\ddagger\left(h e l^{\prime} i\right), a . \quad\left[\left\langle\right.\right.$ hell $1+-y 1^{1}$ ．Cf．AS．hellic， hellish，〈 hel，hell，hell，＋－lic，E．－lyl．］Having the qualities of hell；hellish．
Such blasphemies they bray out of their helly hearts．

## helm

helm ${ }^{1}$（helm），n．［＜ME．helme，＜AS．helma，m．， a helm，rudder，$=\mathrm{D} .7$ helm（stok），tiller，$=\mathrm{MLG}$. helm，rudder，＝MHG．helm，halme，G．helm helve，hande，G．also rudder，helm，steering rudder；allied to helve and halter ${ }^{2}$ ，q．v．The rudder；allied to helve and halter2，q．V．The halberd，q．v．］1 $\dagger$ ．A handle；a helve．

A great ax first she gave，that two ways cut，
In which s fair well－polish＇t helm was put
That from an oflve－bough received his frame
2．Nust．，the handle，lever，or instrument by which the rudder is shifted；the tiller，or in large ships the whcel：sometimes extended to include the whole steering－apparatus．
Yet are they（ships）turned abont wlith a very small heln， whithersoever the governor fisteth．

0 where will I get a gude sailo
To take my helm in hind？
Sir Patrick Spens（Child＇s Ballsds，III．154）．
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes；
Gray，The Bard，ii． 2.
Hence－3．The place or post of direction or management：as，to take the helm of affairs．
Men of sbility and experience fn great affairs，who have
been loug at the helm． I then sat at the helm of the commonwealth，and shared in the directlon of its most important motlons．Meimoth，tr．of Cicero，xi．
There are not wanting persons at the helm，friends to the progress of this spirit．

Jefferson，Correspondence，II． 212
Down with the helm，the order to push the heim down to the iee side of the ship，In order to put the ship about or to isy her to windward．－Helm amidships，or right the －Helm＇s alee！See alee．－Port the helm，the order to put the helm sport．－Shift the helm，the order to put the helm from starboard to port，or the reverse．－ Starboard the helm，the order to put the helm to the starbosrd or right side．－To ease the helm，to let the hefm come s fittle amidships so as to relleve the strain on tha rudder．－To feel the helm．See fcell．－To put the helm down，to put the helm sles in order to turn the ship heim sweather．－Weather helm，the condition of the helm when kept a llttle to windward，or awesther，in or der to pravent the ship＇s head from coming up in the wind while salling close－hsuled．
$h^{\text {helm }}{ }^{1}$（helm），v．t．［〈helm²，n．］Tosteer；guide； direct．［Rare．］

The very stream of his life，snd the business he hath proclamation．upon a warranted need，give him s better proclamation．

Wherefore not
Helm the huga vessel of your state，my lige，
Here，by the side of her who foves yon most？
helm ${ }^{2}$（helm），n．［＜ME．helm，く AS．helm，a protection，helm，also a protector，$=$ OS．helm $=$ OFries．D．MLG．helm $=$ OHG．MHG．G．helm （ $>$ It．clmo $=$ Sp．yelmo，OSp．clmo $=$ Pg．elmo $=$ OF．heaume，heaulme，F．heaume）$=$ Icel．hjālm $=$ Sw．Dan．hjelm $=$ Goth．hilms，helm ；$=$ OBulg．shlemüs $=$ Russ．shleme $=$ Lith．szalmas， helm（the last three forins prob．of Teut．origin）； prob．$=$ Skt．farman，protection，shelter，from ank assumed $\sqrt{ }$ çar，çal，repr．by AS．helan，ME． helen，E．heal2，cover＇：see hect ${ }^{2}$ ，hell ${ }^{2}$ ，hill ${ }^{2}$ ．Dim． （through OF．）helmet，q．v．］1．A defensive cover for the head；a helmet．See helmet，now the more common form．

There sate a knight with helme unlaste．
Spenser，F．Q．，II．1． 24.
（In whose defenca $t$＇appear more stern snd fuli of dread） ut on s helm of clonds upon his rugged head．

## He wore，sgainst his wont，upon his helm <br> A sleeve of scariet．

Tennyson，Lancelot and Elaine．
2．A dark heavy cloud that rests on the brow of a mountain before a storm，while the rest of the sky is clear．Also helm－cloud and helnet．
On certain occasions，when the wind is from some caster－ Iy point，the helm suddenly forms．
Science，VI．，No．148，Proc．of Royal 3ieteorological Soc． 3．A hovel；an outhouse．［Prov．Eng．］－Bar－ partly cylindrlyal in form，with a fist top snd the sides salghtly if st all convex．－Demi－helm，one of the smalifer hilmets of the middle sgcs，including the basinet，secret， chapel－de－fer，etc．
helm ${ }^{2}$（helm），v．t．［＜ME．helmen，pp．helmed， ihelmed；＜AS．helmian（poet．），cover，くhelm，a hearing，a hem，eover with a helmet．］ furnish with a helmet；cover with a helmet，as a knight．
As soone as he was newe helmed snd hadde avented
hym－self，he saugh how hls felowes blenched on alfe partes． Merlin（E．Е．T．S．），f1． 459.

## 2781

He knew that，however a man masy be helmed snd shleided helmet－crab（hel＇met－krab），$n$ ．A kind of king－ and harnessed by akill and sit，there was always a spear crab，Limulus longispinus．
of truth which conłd piercs through．
helmet－crest（hel＇met－krest），n．A crested humming－bird of the genus Oxypogon．
helm ${ }^{3}$（helm），n．［Dial．form of halm，q．v．］ same as halm．
helmage（hel＇māaj），$n$ ．［＜helm ${ }^{1}+$－age．］Guid－ ance．［Rare．］
helm－bar（helm＇bär），$n$ ．［＜helnt ${ }^{2}+$ bar ${ }^{2}$ ．］A roll of cloud suspended in the air below the helm－cloud．See helm ${ }^{2}$ ，n．，2．［Prov．Eng．］ helm－cloud（helm＇kloud），$n$ ．［＜helm ${ }^{2}+$ eloud．］ Same as $7 \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{m}^{2}, 2$.

Small portions of their vaporons cionds are seen trsvet－ ling fromi the helm－cloud to the bar．
（．，No．148，Proc．of hyal Meteorological Noc．
helmet（hel＇met），n．［＝D．helmet，くOF．＊hel． met，elmet，healmet，heaumet，hiaumet，dim．of heaume，etc．，E．helm＝D．helm，etc．：see helm ${ }^{2}$ ．］
1．A defensive cover for the head．The term is applied in gcneral to all defengive head－coverings except
the slightest，such as the sknli－cap，the secret the wire the slightest，such as the skuli－cap，the secret，the wire

hat，etc．，sind also
Specificsally－（aif
Spen
3ilit．：（1）In an．
val srmor，a csp
of metait worn to or metai worn to from sword－cuts sndspear－thrusts． Snch $^{\text {nsually }}{ }^{\text {n }}$ guarded lisually guarded the nape of the
neck snd sides of the face by means of hinged picces or sfiding splints （seecouvre－nичque， face－guard，cheek－ piece），snd to a piece，and to a face hy means of a b，raise Corinthian type：$a$ ，as worn in fight a，$\delta$ ，Corinthian type：$a$ ，as worn in
o，raised for comfort．$c$ ，Atic type（archaic）
$d$ a Roman form． nasal，either fixed or movable，a besver，a projecting vizor，or the like．The wera thosa worn by Romsn gladistors of certain classes， and by medleval heavy－armed horsemen between tha be－ ginning of the thirteenth snd the middle of the sixteenth

 early years of 15th centary；$d_{\text {，cylindrical helmet with hinged vizor．}}^{\text {middle of }}$ ， 3 th century．（From Viollet－le－Duc＇s＂Dict．da Mobilier
century；the most completely defensive heimeta were the tiltling－helmets of tha fiftcenth snd sixteenth centuries， Which prevented the wearer from seeing except directly before him，and at s height on a fins wlth his eyes．See net，cabasset，heaume，iron－cap，lumiere，mentonnere，mo－ net，cabasset，heaume，iron－cap，nasal，cillere，ombril，tilting－helmet，vizor．
I saw St．Denis his hesd inclosed in a wonderini rich They drank the red wine through the helmet barred．
colt，L．of L．M．，i．
（2）In present use，s stiff military hat of domed or pointed orm，sometimes of metsl or stiffened wilth bars of metsl so as to afford defense agsinst a sword－cut．（b）A hst，
usuafly of feather and having a vizor and broad neck－ gusrd，worn by firemen．（c）A hat of simflar form worn by policemen，or by civilians for any purpose，especially in hot climates．Such hata sra msually of felt or pith，so formed ss to have space for ventilation around the head or openings for ventifation sbove．（d）The headpiecs of a suit of submarine armor．It is nsusilly formed of sheet－ metal and leather，and is fitted over the head and shonl－ ders．It is provided with thick glass Windows for the armor．（e）A havelock used by anglers，with a projection tr front of the face that can be covered by a netting or veil as a protection against insects．
2．In her．，the representation of a helmet，set above the escutcheon and seeming to support the armorial erest．Distinctions of rank are indicated by the metal，the number of bars in the vizor，and the position．－3．Same as helm ${ }^{2}$ ， 2．－4．In bot．，same as galea， 1 （e）．－5．The upper part of a retort．Beaked helmet，Corin－ elmet－beetle（hel＇met－bé＂tl），$n$ ．A chryso－ melid beetle of one of the group of genera which Cassida exemplifies，sometimes made a type of a family Cassidido：socalled from their form．Their larves are characteristic，being hrosdly oval dang－fork on which they carry their excrement See cuts nnder Cassila and Coptocycla．
helmet－bird（hel＇met－berd），$n$ ．A bird of the genus Corythaix；a touracon．
eolmet－cockatoo（hel＇met－kok－？－tö＇），n．See cockatoo．
helmeted（hel＇met－ed），$a$ ．$\left[<\right.$ helmet $+-e d^{2}$ ．］ Furnished with or wearing a belmet．

Oh no knees，none，widow；
Unto the holmeted Pellons nse them And prsy for me your souldier．
helmet－fiower（hel＇met－fou＂er）an insmen，is onite，wolf＇s－bane，or monkshood，1．The ac－ thora，A．Napella，ete．－2．The skulleap，Scu－ tellaria．－3．A South American orehid－epi－ phyte of the genus Coryanthes：so called from its helmet－shaped lip．
helmetiert，$h$ ．$[<$ helmet + ier2．］A soldier wearing a helmet．
He ordeined that the helmettiers or morioners should stand upon their feet，hsving their shieids npright before them．Holland，tr．of Livy，p． 1191. helmet－quail（hel＇met－kwāl），$n$ ．A quail of the genus Lophortyx，having an elegant recurved crest like that of a helmet．There are two species in the United States，L．californicus，the common valley

qusil of California，and L．gambeli，which sbounds in Ari－ 2lla．Both are favorite gsme－btrds，ocenpying the same place that is flled by the bob－white in eastern parts of helmet－shaped（hel＇met－shāpt），$a$ ．Shaped ike a helmet；in bot．，galeate
helmet－shell（hel＇met－shel），$n$ ．The shell of a mollusk of the genus Cassis；a cameo－shell． Most of them sra found ln tropical seas，soma ln the Med－ iterranean．They sre numerous，some sttaining s large furnish the susterial upon which shelt，samd c．tuberose inrnish the material upon which sheff－cameos are en－ graved．
elm－guard（helm＇gärd），$n$ ．In armor，a chain attaching the helm to the girdle or to the mam－ melière．See guard－chain．
helm－hoop,$+ n$ ．A helmet．Hallivell．
 also $\varepsilon \lambda \mu \iota$, a worm，particularly a maw－worm， intestinal worm，allied to $\varepsilon \lambda \iota \xi$ ，a helix：see he－ lix．］A worm；especially，an entozoan，ento－ parasitic，or intestinal worm，as a cestoid，tre－ matoid，or nematoid．See cut under Cestoidea． helminthagogic（hel－min－tha－goj＇ik），a．［＜ helminthogog－ue＋－ic．］Having the properties of a helminthagogue or vermifuge；anthelmin－ tic；vermifugal．
helminthagogue（hel－min＇tha－gog），n．［＜Gr．
 ing，＜à $\gamma \iota v$ ，lead，drive．］In med．，a remedy against worms；an anthelmintic；a vermifuge． Helmintherus（hel－min－thē＇rus），n．［NL． （orig．erroneously Helmitherus），＜Gr．हो $\mu \nu \nu_{S}$ （ $\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \mu c \nu \theta-$ ），a worm，＋irreg．өnpäv，hunt，＜$\theta \eta \rho$ ，a wild beast．］A genus of worm－eating warblers， the type of which is $H$ ．vermivarus，a common bird of the eastern United States，about $5 t$ inches long，of an olive－green color above，and having the head striped with a tawny color and with black．Coues， 1882.
Helminthes（hel－min＇thēz），n．pl．［NL．，＜Gr． ह̇ $\lambda \mu \nu \varsigma$ ，pl．$\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \mu \nu \nu \varepsilon \varsigma$, a worm：see helminth．］A large group of worms．The term is not now in tech－ nical use，hnt corresponds in s general way to Cestoidea， Helminthia
 helminthiasis（hel－min－thi＇a－sis），n．［NL．，く Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda, \mu \iota \nu \iota \bar{a} \nu$, suffer from worms，$\langle\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \mu \nu \nu \varsigma(\bar{\varepsilon} \lambda \mu \nu \nu 6-)$ ， Gr．$\varepsilon \lambda, \mu \iota \theta \iota a \nu$ ，suffer from worms，$\quad \varepsilon \lambda \mu \iota \nu \zeta(\varepsilon \lambda \mu \nu v-)$ ，
a worm．］In pathol．，a condition characterized by the presence of worms in any part of the body．

## helminthic

helminthic（hel－min＇thik），a．and $n .[<$ hel－ minth + －ic．］I．a．1．In zoöl．，pertaining to helminths or worms．－2．In med．，expelling worms；vernifugal．
II．$n$ ．A medicine for expelling worms；a vermifuge．
helminthimorphous（hel－min－thi－môr＇fus），a．
 Iu cntom．，helminthoid：specifically applied to certain dipterous laryo which resemble worms and live in the bodics of vertebrates．
Helminthocladia（hel－min－thọ̄－klä’ di－ä），$u$ ． TNL．，＜Gr． $\bar{\varepsilon} \lambda \mu \nu \nu$（ $\dot{\lambda} \lambda \mu \nu \theta-$－），a worm，$+\kappa \lambda$ ádos，a branch．］A small genus of red alge，the type of the order Helmin thocladiec of Agardh．The fronds are terete，much branched sod decompound laterally，and
helminthoid（hel－min＇thoid），a．［＜Gr．＂$\varepsilon \lambda \mu \nu-$
 （ $\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda_{\mu} \mu v_{-}$），a worm，+ eidos，form．］Resembling a helminth；worm－like in form；vermiform． helmintholitet（hel－min＇thộlit），$n$ ．［＜helmin－ tholithus．］A fossil of the genus Helnintholi－ thus．
Helmintholithust（bel－min－thol＇i－thus），$n$ ． ［NL．，＜Gr． $\bar{\lambda} \lambda \mu \nu \bar{s}(\dot{\lambda} \lambda \mu \nu \theta-$ ），a worm，$+\pi i \theta o s$ ，a stone．］A Linnean genus of fossils supposed to be helminthoid．
tolminthologic（hel－min－thọ－loj＇ik），a．［＜hel－ ntinthology $+-i c$ ．］Pertaining to helminthol－ ogy．
helminthological（hel－min－thọ－－loj＇í－kg̣l），$a$ ． $[</$ helminthologic + －al．$]$ Same as helwintho－ The introduction of helminthological experiment by
Encyc．Brit．，XXIIL
Kichent． helminthologist（hel－min－thol＇ọ－jist），$n$ ．$[<$
helminthology $+{ }_{-i s t .]}$ One who is versed in helminthology．
helminthology（hel－min－thol＇ō－ji），$n$ ．［＜Gr． $\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \mu \nu \mathrm{s}$（ $\dot{\varepsilon} \mu \mu \nu \theta-$ ），a worm，$+-\lambda o y i a,\langle\lambda \hat{\lambda} y \varepsilon \nu$, speak： see－ology．］The science of worms，especially of parasitic worms．
Helminthophaga（hel－min－thof ${ }^{\prime}$－g－gä $), n$ ．［NL．
 A large and beautiful genus of American war－
blers，of the family 1 Iniotiltide，characterized blers，of the family 1 Iniotiltide，characterized
by a very acute unnotched bill；the worm－eat－ by a very acute unnotched bill；the worm－eat－
ing warblers．They are small，usvally gally colored， and very pretty migratory birms of usuadly gsally colored，
of the esstern United States，such ss the blue－wluged yely

low warbler，$H$ ．pinus；the golden－winged warbler，$H$ ．
chrysoptera；the orange－crowned warbler，$H$ celata；the chrysoptera；the orange crowned warbler，$H$ ．celata；the
Tennessee warbler，$H$ ．peregrina；the Nashvlle warbler， II．ruficapilla；Bschman＇s warbler，II．Aachmani；Lucy＇s warbler，H．lucioe；Virglnis＇s warbler，H．virginio．This genus was founded In ornithology by（＇sbanis in 1850 ；but the name，belng preoccupled in a differeat coooection tha istely been chanced to It minthophila．
Helminthosporium（hel－min－thō－spō＇ri－um），$n$ ．
 seed，spore．］A genus of hyphonycetous fungi， having simple or slightly branched irregular flocei and multiseptate spores．
helminthosporoid（hel－min－thō－spō＇roid），a．［＜ Hetminthosporium＋－oid．］Having the struc－ ture or appearance of the genus Helminthospo－
rium．
$\xrightarrow{\text { helmiless }{ }^{1}}$（helm＇less），$a .\left[<\right.$ helm $^{1}+$ less．］ Having no helm or steering－apparatus．
Your Nstional Assembly，like s shlp wster－logged，helm－
less，Iies tumbling． I sit wlthln a helmless bark．

I＇ennyson，In Memorism，iv．
helmless ${ }^{2}$（helm＇les），a．［＜helm ${ }^{2}+$－less．］ Without a helm or helmet．
helm－port（helm＇pört），$n_{2}$ ．Naut．，the hole in the counter of a ship through which the rudder passes；the rudder－port．
helmsman（helmz＇man），n．；pl．helmsnuen （－men）．Naut．，the män at the helm or wheel， who steers a ship．

## I find s magic bark；

I leap on bosid：no helmsinan steers：
Ifloat till all is dark．Tennyson，Sir Galshad．

## 2782

Helobacterium（hē＂$\overline{10}$－bak－tē＇ri－um），$n$ ．［NL．，
 docterium．］A name giveu by Cohn and others to certain rod－shaped bacteria presenting a club－shaped extremity，under the impression that they were specitically or generically dis－ tinct．Later investigation has shown that thes are merely the fructifying stage of well－known forms．
Helobiæ（he－lō＇bi－ē），n．$\mu$ ．［NL．，〈Gr．$\ddot{\text { ès，}}$ ， a marsh，＋Bios，life．］An order of monocoty－ ledonous plants，created by A．Braun in 1864， and still adhered to by Goebel and other bot－ anists，but regarded by most as embracing several natural orders，such as the Lemnaceet， Alismacece，Naiadaceer，and Hydrocharidea．In Sachs＇s classification it is expanded into a se－ rics embracing several orders and subordinate families．
helobious（he－1o＇bi－us），$a$ ．［＜Gr．Ëros，a marsh， + Bios，life．］Living in swamps or marshes； palustrine．
helocerous（hệ－los＇e－rus），$a$ ．［＜NL．helocerus， ＜Gr．ijh．os，a nail＇，＋кépas，horn．］Having clavate antennæ；clavicorn；specifically，per－ taining to or having the characters of the Cla－ vicornia．
heloderm（hē＇lọ－dèrm），no［＜Heloderma．］A lizard of the genus Helodermu，as the caltetepon and the Gila monster．
I was present when the heloderm bit two gnlnea－pigs in the hind leg．
not The bites were viciously infleted，snd
Sir J．Fayrer，Proc．Zool．Soc．，1882，p． 632
Heloderma（hē－lō－dêr＇mä̈），$n$ ．［NL．，〈Gr．グクos， a nail，stud，wart，＋$\delta \hat{p} \mu \mu$ ，skin．］The only known genns of venomons lizards，typical of the

family Helodermatidee，having the skin studded with tubercles like nail－hoads，whence the name． There sre two species，oi large size and most repulsive as－ pect，H．horridum，the Mexican caltetepon，sind II．${ }_{\text {tum，}}$ the Glls monster（which see，under monster）．
Helodermatidæ（hē＂lō－dèr－mat＇i－dè），$n$ ．$p l$ ． ［NL．，S Heloderma（ $t$－$)+$－ide．］An American family of venomous lizards，represented by the genus Heloderma．It includes esquanmaste－tongued lizards whth clavicles not dilated proximally，a postorbl－ tal srch，no postfrontosquamosal arch，the pre－and post－ irontals in contact，sepsrating the frontal from the orbit， and furrowed teeth receiving the efferent ducts of highly developed salivary glsnds．The Helodermatidae are the ony Laccriuia knownto be poisonous；the fact of their viously been suspected，whence the name $\boldsymbol{H}$ ．suspectum of the Gills monster．See Gila monster（under monster） snd heloderm．Also Helodermide．
helodermatoid（hē－lō－dèr＇ma－toid），a．［＜Helo－ derma（ $t$－+ －oid．］Pertaining to or having the characters of the Helodernatida．
helodermatous（hē－lọ－dèr＇ma－tus），$a . \quad$［As $H e$－ loderma $\left(t_{-}\right)+-0 u 8$ ．］Having a studded，warty， or tuberculous skin：specifically applied to the heloderms．
helodes（he－lō＇dēz），n．［NL．，〈Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda b \delta \eta$ ，of a marsh，marshy，＜ehos，marsh，＋eidos，form．］ In pathol．：（a）Marsh－fever．（b）A kind of fever characterized by profuse perspiration．
 + ódour（ódovt－）＝E．tooth．］Shaped like a nail or spike，as a tooth；also，having such teeth．
A number of small helodont teeth sre seattered over
some or the pleces of limestone．
J．W．Davis，Geol．Mag．，III． 151.
Helodus（hē＇lọ－dus），$n . \quad[N L .,<\mathrm{Gr} . \dot{\eta} \lambda o s$, a nail，+ odoús＝E．tooth．］A gemus of fossil sela－ chians，based upon teeth of apparently cestra－ ciont sharks which abound in Carboniferous limestone：so called from the studded appear－ ance of their crushing crowns．L．Ayassiz， 1838.

Helœcetes（he－lē＇se－tēz），n．［NL．，く Gr．ह̇ios， a marsh，＋oikétクs，a house－slave，a menial，く oikeiv，dwell in，inhabit，〈oľкos，a house．］A not－ able genus of aquatic tree－toads，of the family Hylida．H．triseriatus 18 one of the common specles of the United States，whose shrilling may be hesrd through
Helonæa（hel－ō－nē＇ä́），n．［NL．（Audubon，1839， as Helinaia；changed to Heloncea by A．New－

## helosis

ton），〈Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \% \mathrm{os}$ ，a marsh．］A genus of American worm－eating warblers，of the family Muiotil－ tide，having a peculiar bill resembling that of a meadow－lark．There is but one specles，$H$ ．swain． roni，a near relative of the worm－eating warluler，Hlehnin－ roni，a near revarus of the worm－eating warbler，Hehmin was long regarded as one of the rarest of warblers，but has lately been found to abound in swamps in South Caro－
Helonias（he－lō＇ni－as），u．［NL．，＜Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda .0 s$ ，a marsh．］A genus of monocotyledonous plants， founded by limnæus in 1753，belonging to the natural order Liliacce，tribe Natheciece，with petioled radical leaves，those of the stem few and small，small flowers in dense racemes，the stamens little longer than the perianth，and three very short styles．Ooly one species is known， n．bullata，a botanlcal rarity of the Unlted States，grow ing in wet places in New Jersey，Pennsylvaula，snd Vir－ ginia．it is a very handsome plant．
Helophilus（he－lof i－lus），$n_{0}$ ．［NL．，＜Gro $\varepsilon$ èos， a marsh，＋фinos，loving．］1．A genus of syr－ phid flies，founded by Mei－
gen in 1822．They are large， nesrly nsked，black or brown wlth yellow spota or baods，snd usually marked by llght stripes on the hack of the thorax．The larve have no mouth hooks，shid probably llve，11ke those of Eris－ tnlis，hin manure and foul wa－
ter．Twenty North American and ter．Twenty North American and
sbout as many Earopesn species
 are described．
2．A genus of water－beetles，of the family $H_{y}$－ drophilida，erected by Mulsant in 1844．It is synonymous with the exteusive genis Philhy－ drus of Solier．
Helophoridæ＇（hē－lō－for＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Helophorus + －ida．］A family of aquatic pal－ picorn beetles，named from the genus Helopho－ frus．See Hydrophilide．Also written Helophori－ da，Helophorites．
Helophorus（hệ－lof＂ộ－rus），n．［NL．（Fabricius， 1776 ），＜Gr．$\eta \lambda o s$, a nail，stud，$+-\phi \delta \rho o s$, －bear－ ing，＜$\phi \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon \iota \nu=\mathrm{E}$ ．bear ${ }^{1}$ ．］The typical genus of Helophorida．There are many species，malnly Enro pean and North American，but also some Asiatle snd North Arrican．H．Vineatus of Say ls found 10 the United States．
helops ${ }^{1} \dagger$（hé＇lops），$n$ ．［L．helops，also elops，some sea－fish：see Elops．］Some sea－fish，a favorite with the Romans．
Salmons from Aqultsine，helops from Rhodes．

## Middleton，Game st Chess，v．a．

Helops ${ }^{2}$（（hē＇lops），$n$ ．［NL．，くGr．${ }^{3} \lambda o s$, a nail， stud，$+\dot{\omega} \psi$ ，face（appearance）．］A notablege－ nus of tenebrionine beetles with slender tarsi， sessile abdomen，and a coriaceous band over the la brum．II．micans 1 s a beautilully striped bronzed species．Nearly 200 specles are known，shout 30 of them North American sud the rest mainly Europesn，though a few are found io Asla，North Arica，the Azores，Madeira， and Austraila．Fabricius， 1765.
Helosidæ（heè－los＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Helosis＋ －idac．］A tribe of plants，of the natural order Balanophorea，made by Liudley in 1845 to in－ clude the genus Helosis and 4 other genera： nearly equivalent to the tribe Helosidew of Ben－ tham and Hooker．
Helosideæ（hē－lō－sid＇ē－è），久．pl．［NL．，＜Helo－ sis（－id－）＋－ece．］A tribe of dicotyledonous apet－ alous plants，belonging to the natural order $B a-$ lanophorex，typified by Helosis．It is distlnguished by its imperfect flowers，which are monectious or diocious． The stsplnate flowers，with the stanens in s column，sre furnished with a perianth，which $\ln$ the pistllate flowers
is sdnste to the $2-$ styled ovary and has a ．lipped limb． is sdnaste to the 2 －styled ovary and has a 2 －lipped limb． The tribe consists of flesly herus，destitute of chlorophyl， and parasitic on roots，with the smsill flowers crowded Into a rounded or oblong hesd．There are 4 genera，ns－
Helosieæ（hē－lọ̄－sī＇ẹ̀－ē），\％．pl．［NL．，くHelo－ sis＋－eu．］Same as Helosidece．Schott and Endlicher， 1832.
Helosis ${ }^{1}$（hệ－lō＇sis），$n$ ．［NL．（so called from the shape of the bracts，which are prominent before anthesis），（ Gr．$\ddot{\eta} \eta o s, ~ a ~ n a i l.] ~ A ~ g e n u s ~ o f ~ d i-~$ cotyledonous apetalous plants，belonging to the natural order Balanophorece and tribe Helosidece． It is cbsracterized by a branched rootstock，bearing erect， naked scspes，and by s 3．lobed perianth of the stamlnate belng superior to the 1 －celled ovary which in fruit be－ conies a nut．The genus comprises three，or sccording to some suthora only one，species of parasitic，smooth， dark－red herbs，nstives of tropicsi America．They are sup－ posed to possess styptic properties．
helosis ${ }^{2}$（hēe－lō＇sis），$n$ ．［NL．，also written helo－ tis，appar．intended as a formation from Gr． $\varepsilon i \lambda \varepsilon \nu$ ，turn round，roll up，akin to $\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda i \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \tau \nu$, turn， $\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda \imath \xi$ ，helix，L．volvere，and E．wallovo：see helix， volute，and vallow．］In pathol．：（a）Eversion of the eyelids．（b）Spasm of the eye－1nuscles． （c）Strabismus．（d）Plica polonica．See plica．

## Helostoma

 a nail，＋$\sigma \tau \delta \mu$, the mouth．］The typical genns ac，having a peculiar small mouth． family Helostomide．
Helostomidæ（hel－os－tom＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Helostoma $a+$－idce．］A family of acanthoptery－ gian fishes，represented by the genins Helostoma， The inouth il very amall，and the teeth are conined to the Ifips and movable．In most ther reapecte they agree with the Allabantide，and are generaally associated with then
in the same fanily．The Iflostomat temminucki inhabits
the fresh waters of Java
Helot（liḗlot or hel＇ot），$n$ ．［＜L．Helate，prop．Hi－
 TYs or Eiños，a Helot；said to be so named from ＇ERos，a town of Sparta，whose inhabitants were euslaved，but more prob．from the pass．of $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi e i v$ ， 2d aor．associated with pres．aipeiv，take．］ 1 ． One of a class of serfs among the ancient Spar－ tans who were owned by the state，were beund to the soil under allotment to landhelders，and fulfilled all servile functions．The Helots patd their masters a fixed proportion of the producta of the ground cultivated by thela，They aerved as light－armed
troops in war，and in great emergencies bodies of them troops in war，and in great emergencies bodies of them
were organized as regular or heary anmed troops，in which caae they might be mannmitted as a reward for bravery． They were deacendanta of captives of war，most of theil． probably of the conquered Achean aborigines of Laconin； and they were very cruelify treated，and often ayatemati－ cally massacred，to keep down their numbers and prevent them from organized revolt．
The old Spartana had a wiser method，and went out and hunted down their Helots，and apeared and apitted them， whea they grew too numerous

Carlyle，sartor Reaartus，ili． 4.
Hence－2．［cap．or $l$ ．c．］A serf or slave，in general；a servile person；one subject to the orders and caprices of another．
Those unfortunatea，the Helotz of mankind，more or less aumerous in every comn
helotage（hē＇lot－ãj or hel＇ot－āj），n．［＜helot + －age．］The state or condition of being a helot； serfage．Carlyle．
Helotia（hẹ̄－lō＇ti－å̀），n．pl．［NL．，く Helotium．］ A family of discomycetous fungi，including，ac－ cording to Bond，the groups Ciboria and Heloti．
Helotici（hê－let＇i－si），n．pl．［NL．，〈 Helotium．］ Same as Pileolares．
helotism（hè＇lot－izm or hel＇gt－izm），n．［＜He－ lot + ism．］1．The system of serfage main－ tained at Sparta，or one resembling it．See $\boldsymbol{H}_{e}$－ lot，1．－2．The condition of the Helots or Spar－ tan serfs，or of helots in the extended sense； servile bondage．
Helotium（hē̄－10 ${ }^{\prime}$ ti－um），$n$ ．［NL．，perhaps $\langle G r$ ．
 discomycetous fungi，type of the Helotia．The disk ia alwaya open，at Alrat punctilorm，then dilated，con－ vex or concave，and naked；the excipulum is waxy，free， and externally yaked．
helotry（hê＇lot－ri or hel＇ot－rir），n．$[\ll$ Helot + $-r y$.$] ．The condition of a Helot；serfdom；$ slavery．－2．Helots in a collective sense ；a body of persons in a condition similar to that of the ancient Helots．
The Helotry of Mammon are not，in our day，so easily eniorced to content themaelves aa the peaaantry of that happy period，as Mr．Southey considers it，which elapaed
between the fall of the feudal and the rise of conmercial tyranny．Macaulay，Southey＇g Colloquies help（help），$v$. ；pret．and pp．helped（formerly holp and holpen），ppr．helping．$[<$ ME．helpen （pret．halp，pl．holpen，pp．holpen，holpe），＜AS． helpan（pret．liealp，pl．hutpon，pp．holpen）$=$ OS． helpan $=$ OFries．helpa $=$ D．MLG．LG．helpen nelpan $=$ OFries．helpa $=$ D．MLG．LG．helpen
$=O H G$ ．helfan，MHG．G．hefen $=$ Ieel．halpa $=$ Sw．hjelpu $=$ Dan．／hjoclpe $=$ Geth． hilpan，help． Connection with Lith．szelpti，help，is uncer－ tain．］I．trans．1．To furnish aid to；contrib－ ute strength or means to；assist in doing，ac－ complishing，or attaining anything；assist；aid： as，to help a man in his work；to help one out of difficulties．See to help to，below．

## But evere more God of hia grace halp ua．

Mace halp ua．
Mandeville，Travels，p． 284.
Treuthe tauhte me ones to louen hem vchone，
Ireuthe tauhte me ones to louen hem vchone，
Help thyaell，and God will help thee．
G．IIerbert，Jacula Prudentum．
2．To bring succor or relief to；relieve；rescue． This helpeth whete
From Auntes and fro myae．
Palladius，Huabondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 158. Help me，Cassius，or I sink！Shek．，J．C．，i． 2. My son ．．hath a dumb spirit ；．．．but if thou canst do any thing，have compassion on us，and help us．

Help us from famine
And plague and strife
And plague and strife！
Tennyson，The Victim．

## 2783

3．To mitigate，as pain or disease；heal，relieve or comfort，as a person in pain or distress．
Ande also it is ordeynede，yat if eny brother or aister shal bene holyen of euery hrother and ye weride，his stat

The true calamua helps a cough．
Gerarde
Do wounds help wounds，or grief help grievous deeds？ Shak．，Lucrece，1．1822．
But the jiagling of the guinea helps the hurt that Honour 4．To mend；repair．［Prov．Eng．］－5．To change for the better；remedy ：as，he cannot help his deformity．
Let them［words］have acope：though what they do impart Help nothing else，yei do they ease the heart．

Shak．，Rich．III．，iv． 4.
If I be，either by disposition or what other cause，too in－ quisitive，or auspitiona of my aelf and mine own doings，
who can help $1 t$ ？Millon，Church－Governonent，Pref，ii．

For helping of this，it was propounded，that auch as dwelt there ahould pay six－pence the acre，yearly，for auch lands aa lay within a mile of the water．

Winthrop，Hist．New England，I． 234.
Let nothing provoke you to fall upoo an imperfection he cannot help．Steete，Tather，No． 85.
6．To prevent；avoid；forbear；keep or re－ frain from ：with can or cannot．
A man who values a good night＇s rest will not he down with enmity in hia heart，if he can help it．
terne，seatimental Journey，p． 95.
True，madam；notwithatanding his vicea，one cen＇t help feeling for him．Sheridan，school for Scandal，i． 1.
Your teaaing daughter，whe will never let you alone； Who，when you go into your room，cannot help running
to seek for you．

## 7．To increase；aggravate．［Rare．］

Their armonr helped their harm，cruah＇d in and bruised
Into their substance pent．
Millon，P．L．，vi． 650 id in oing romoving， with ellipsis of to go，to get，etc．：as，help me in（that is，help me to ge in）；help me off my horse

By foul play，as thou aay＇st，were we heav＇d thence；
But blessedly holp hither．
Shak．，Tempest，i． 2 ． （The verb help may have an inflifitive after it without the usual to．
William
William Pitt，．．．having drunk a bottle of port－wine at hia own house，would go into Bellamy＇a with Dundaa， and help finiah a couple mere．

M．Arnold，Empedecléa on Etna．
nd thut to face？ to Iace？
To（London），quoted in N．and Q．，7th ser．，V． 108. 9．To give out in portions．
She sat down at the head of the table，and began ailent－ ly helping the hot milk．Vernon Lee，Misa Brown． God help him（her，you，thee），a phrase used to express pity，and implying that the person concerned ia beyond the help of man．
do for a father？ hak．，Macbeth，iv． 2.
（God help her）ahe was wedded to a fool．
Tennyson，Princea，iii．
So help me，a minced oath：for so help me God．［Colloq．］ －So help me God，may God help or aave me as I apeak the truth：a aolemn asseveration uaed in taking an oath． Other formnias of aimilar import are found in use．
And for thei aworen bi heore sonle－＂＂so God hem muste helpe！＂－

Piert Plowman（A），
I say no more than truth，so help me God 1
Shak．， 2 Hen．VI．，iii． 1.
To help forward，to assist in making progreaa．
I will hide nothing from you that I can remember，and can thiok may help you forward towards a perfection in To help off，to aid in diapoaing or getting rid of．
Having never learned any laudable manual art，they have those foolish or ill waya in use to help off their time．Strsnge！how the irequent jnterjected daah Locke． Quickena a market，and helps off the daah
help on to lorward．furth cont in delivering to orward；further．－To help out，to aid out a aupply，or the like．

The god of learntug and of light
Would want a god himaelf to help him oul．Swift．
To help over，to enable to surmount：aa，to help one illy or serve with：aa，to help one to meat at table．

Is this a dinner？this a genial room？ In plenty atarving，tantalized in atate
And complaisantly help＇d to all I hate

To help up，to rafae ；auppert． Pope，Moral Essays，iv． 164.

A man is well holp up that truata to you．
Shak．，C．of E．，iv． 1.
＂We ahall be finely holped up here，＂aatd Mchael Lam－
bourne，looklng at the gateway and Scott，Kenilworth，fil．

## helpful

II．intrans．1．To lend aid；be of use ；avail． To helpe，ne hurte，my wille is not applied；
Pohitical Poems，etc．（ed．Furnivali），p． 65. To euery crsfte of man＇a helpe
The had a redy witte to helpe Gower，Conf．Amant．，v．
2．To serve or distribute food，as at table．
The host aat helind the haunch of mutton，and helped witil zeal ；Hie guesta took the ducka，the turkey，the lare， dheir part．
A helping hand．See hand．－To help out，to lend ald． Some，wanting the talent to write，made it their care
that the actora ghould help out where the Muaea failed． Rymer．
help（help），$n . \quad[\langle$ ME．help，くAS．help $=$ OS． helpa $=$ OFries．helpe $=\mathrm{D}$. hulp $=\mathrm{MLG}$ ．hulpe $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．helfa，hilfu，MHG．helfe，hilfe，G．hilfe $=$ Icel． $\mathrm{h}_{\mathrm{u}} \bar{l} l_{p}=$ Sw．Tjel！$=$ Dan．hjcelp，help； from the verb．］1．Assistance；aid given to－ ward doing，accomplishing，or attaining any－ thing，as la bor，escape from danger or difficulty， discharge of obligations，ete．

## In auncion tyme of antiquite

alied goddis to theire helpe and ayd．
Ronn．of Partenay（E．E．T．S．），Int．， 1.22. By the helpe and asatatance of their counaels，the order of the gonernement，and conduction of the ahippea in the whole voyage might be the better．

Hakluyt＇a Voyages，I． 245.
Embrace，and invite helps，and advices，touching the 2．Remedy；relief；succor；means of deliver－ ance：as，failure is inevitable，there is no help for it．
Our help is in the name of the Lord．Pa．cxxiv． 8. The flelda，wood，house，bed，boots（in Brazii］，are foure and twentie honres．Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 842. Poor Corydon
Other help for him I aee that there is none．
Shak．，Pass．Pijgrim，xviii． 54.
3．A source of aid，relief，or succor；a helper． I will make him an help meet for him．Gen．if． 18. God is ．．．a very present help in trouble．Pra xivi． 1. You who now glory in the name of Believers and are hitherto as forward as any in the profession of Christian－ tty，do not think your aelvea to be above the need of any
helps to conflm your faith．Stillingtleet，Sermonk，II．iii．
Virtue ia a friend and a help to nature．South，Sermons． The ladies［Dryden＇s charactera］aeem to have been ex presaly created to form helps meet for suchin geutlemen．
Hence－4．An assistant；a hired laborer or servant；especially，a domestic or household servant；collectively，servants or assistants ； the supply of workers．［U．S．，originally and still chiefly in New England．］
The Boston help reads Dante while ahe preparea the succulent pork and beans．
New Eng．

New Eng．Jour．of Education，XVII． 54.
The fewness and dearnesa of servanta（in the New Eng－ land colony］made it necessary to call in temporary assis． tance for extraoldinary occasions，and hence aroae the common use of the word help．

Lowell，Among my Booka，1st ser．，p． 283. help－ale（help${ }^{\prime}$ al），$n$ ．A festivity among the English peasantry marking the completion of work done by the help of neighbors，as in hay－ making．
helper（hel＇pèr），$n$ ．［＜ME．Welpere（ $=$ OFries． helpere，hilpere $=\mathrm{D}$. helper $=$ MLG．hulper $=$ OHG．helfari，helfare，helfari，MHG．helfere， G．helfer $=$ Icol．7jālpari＝Sw．hjelpare＝Dan． hjelper）；〈help，v．，+ e－${ }^{1}$ ．］1．One who helps， aids，or assists；an auxiliary；one who affords assistance，comfort，or 1＇emedy．
Woman being created for man＇a anke to be hia helper．
Hooker，Eccles．Polity，v．73
There was not aay ainut up，nor any left，nor any helper for Isrsel． 22 Ki ．xiv． 26. Fellow－labourers in the aame vineyard，not lording over heir righta，but helpery of their joy．
Burke，Economical Referm． 2．Specifically，one who is employed as assis－ tant to another in doing some kind of work：as， a blacksmith＇s or a groom＇s helper．
helpfellowt（help＇fel＂$\overline{0}), n$ ．$\quad[\langle$ help + fellow． Cf．helpmate．］A colleagne；a partner or an associate；a mate．
Therfore we taried atill alone at Athenea，and from thence gente Tymothe our brother，a trycd miniater of helpful（help＇fül）［＜J．Udall，On 1 Thea ifi． ＋ful．］Furnishing help；serviceable；use ful；beneficial．

Bchal be helpful，or mercyinl，to the wickidnease of
Wyclif，Heb．vifi． 12 （0xf）．

## helpful

A skilfui chymist can as well，by separation of visible
elemeota，draw helpy ful nedicines out of poison． elements，drsw helpful medicines out of poison．Waleigh，Hist，World．
R． More helpful than all wisdom is one draught of simple humsn pity thst wili not forsske us．
helpfully（help＇ful－i），adr．In a helpful or ser－ viceable manner．
helpfulness（help＇fül－nes），$n$ ．The condition or characteristic of being helpful ；assistance； usefulness．
You saw the beginnings of civilization as it were，and the necessity of mutusl helpfulness among the settlers．
W．Black．
helping（hel＇ping），n．$[=$ MHG．helfunge；ver－
bal n．of help，v．］1．The act of aiding or giv－ bal n．of 7
ing help．
Somme ther ben here thst，while ye hsue ben oute of contrey，hsue deffended youre loods as wele as it hsdde ben their owne s－gein alle yours enmyes，an

Merlin（E．E．T．S．），Ii． 372.
2．That which is served or offered at one time， as food or drink；a portion．［Colloq．］
helpless（help＇les），a．［く ME．helples（ $=$ OS． hulpilos $=$ OFries．helpelos $=\mathrm{D}$ ．hulpeloos $=$ OHG．helfelōs，MHG．G．hilflas＝Icel．hjālp－lauss ＝Dan．hjelpelös $=$ Sw．hjclplös）；＜help + －less．］ 1．Incapable of acting without assistance； needing help；incapable of self－support or self－ defense；feeble；dependent：as，a helpless babe； a lelpless，shiftless fellow．

And let a singie helplexy msiden pass
Uninjured in this whld suronnding waste．
IIIton，Comus，1， 402. Sisvery is disheartening；but Nature is not so helpless but it caa rid itself at last of every wrong．

Emerson，Fugitive Sisve Law．
2．Incapable of helping；affording no help； unaiding．［Rare．］

Telpless foreseers of gods have been
my plagues．
Chapinan，Iilad，vi． 385.
3．Beyond help；irremediable．
Such helpless hsrms it＇s better hidden keep，
Than rip up grief，where it may not svall．S
Unsupplied；destitute．［Rare．］
Helpless of all that human wauts require．Dryden．
helplessly（help＇les－li），uch．In a helpless manner or condition．

## But if he le thus helplessly distract， <br> Tis requisite hts office be resign＇d，

And given to of more discretio
Spanish Tragedy，iv．
helplessness（lelp＇les－nes），\％．The state of being helpless．
It is the tendency of sickuess to reduce our extiavagant self－eatinastion，by exhibiting onr solitary helplessness．
No one can be barbarous enough to desire the conthut－ snce of poor wretches in error and hetplessness，that he snce of poor wretches in error and hetple helplyt（help $]$ ii），＂．$[$ ME．$=$ MLG．hutplik $=$ MHG．helfclich，helfiel ；ef．G．be－hïlfich $=$ Dan．
be－ly．jelpelig $=$ Sw．bc－hiclplig；＜hely $\left.+-l y^{1}.\right]$ be－hjoelpelig $=$ Sw．be－hjelplig
Aiding；assisting；helpful．

To ben youre frende snd helply to now， Chaucer，Troilus，v． 128. helpmate（help＇māt），n．［＜help＋mateI；ef． helpfellow，an equiv．compound of much older date．Cf，helpmeet．］An assistant；a helper； a coadjutor；a partner．
God mads man first，snd ont of him created woman； she might be a help－mate for the msn．created her thst she might be s help－mate for the msn ．

Abp．Sharp，Works，1V．xil．
I was now provided with \＆$h$
Defoc，Robinson Crusoe． In Minores the ass snd the hog sie common help－mates snd are yoked together in order to turn up the land． Pennant，Brit．Zool．，The Hog． helpmeet（help＇mēt），$n$ ．［An absurd com－ pound，taken as equiv，to helpmate，the form Gen．ii． 18 ，in reference to Adam＇s wife，＂an help meet for him，＂i．e．fit for him，but prop． ＇a help（helper）like himself＇（adjutorium simi－ lem sibi，Vulg．）．］A partner；a helpmate；a consort；specifically，a wife．
According to the iatter［narrstive of creation］the Lord
crested Adsm，sud placed him in the gsrdea of Eden， meet，csused him to sieep，and took one of his ribs，snd thence made a womsn．
J．H．Newman，Discussioas snd Argumeats（1872），p． 154. The［Mormoo］saints hsve gone on with their wholesale marrying snd sesling，sod the head prophet has taken his forty－fifth help－meet．
New York Tribu

New York Tribune，quoted hy R．W．White，Words sad ［their Uses，v．

The ortinel 2784
［The original use in Gen ii． 18 is correctiy reproduced in Helvetia green，Same as acid－green．
the tollowing passage，which illustrstes the transition to the following passage，which illustrstes the transition to
the use：
It had therefore beea much impressed upon his［White ficld＇s］heart that fie shouid marry，in order to have a $h$ Southey，Wesley（2d Amer．ed．），II．188．］
helpworthy（help＇wèr＂тнi），$a$ ．Deserving help． Our preachiag ．．is apt to bo too ambitious．It fails in helpiuicess to helpwoorthy peopic．
urpers Mag．，L．XXVILL 213．
helter－skelter（hel＇tèr－skel＇tér），ade．［First in Shakspere＇s time；a dial．expression，being a riming formula vaguely imitative of hurry and confusion．Cf．hurly－burly．The same initial sequence $h-s \%$－appears in harum－ scarum，dial．havey－scavey，ete．］With confused haste or commotion；in a disorderly hurry； confusedly．

Helter－skelter have I rode to thee．
Shak．， 2 Hen．IV．，v． 3.
Helter skelter，hang sorrow，care 11 kill s cst． B．Jonson，Every Man in his Ilumour，i． 3. The lightning kept flashing，the rain too kept pouriog， While they，heller－skeller，
Io vain sought for sheiter
Barham，Ingoldsby Legends，IL 172
helter－skelter（hel＇tèr－skel＇tér），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［＜
helter－skeller，adv．］I．a．Confused；disorderly； carelessly hurried．

The Legisisture is always pressed for time during the ciosigg week，snd the most important business is rushed through in helter－8kelter fashioa．The Nation，XLV1I． 445.
II．2．Confused movement or action；dis orderly hnrry or bustle；confnsion．

Such a ciatter of tongues in erupty heads，
Such \＆hetter－skelter of prayers and sins．
Lombfellou；Golden Legend，v
The system of ciassiffcation（of antiquities in the Vsti－
csu］is based on the history of their coliection by the dif－ csul］is based on the history of their collection by the dif． ferent popes，so that，for every other purpose but that of securing to each pope his share of giory，it is a system of
helter－gkelter．George Eliot，in Cross．II．x． helter－skelteriness（hel＇tér－skel＇tér－i－nes），$n$ ． Disorderly haste；heedless confusion．［Rare．］
While the picturesqueness of the numerous pencil－ of commentary smused me．J＇oe，Msrginslia，lat． helve（helv），n．［＜ME．helve，earlier helfe，$\langle$ AS．helf（the dat．oceurs spelled hielfe and the pl．spelled hylfa），a handle，$=\mathrm{OD}$ ．hel＇e $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ． hulb，MHG．help，pl．helle，G．（obs．）helb，a hamalle．The same base appears in hem ${ }^{1}$ ，AS． helmu（for＊helfma），and halter＊2，AS．halfter： see helm I ，halter ${ }^{2}$ ，halberd．］1．The handle of an ax，adz，or liathet．
Bnt Gswein smote the axe helues－sondre，and the stroke deacended on the shelde．Merlin（E．E．T．S．），iii． 534. 11 is hand fetcheth s stroke with the $8 x, \ldots$ and the
head slippeth from the heive． Let us be sure that the devil tske not a helve from our own branches to fit his sxe．

2．The slank of a force－hanumer or trip－liam mer：also used for the whole hammer．Belly helve，a form of hetve for a lifting－hammer in whtch the csm is phaced below the surisce or the ground，snd scts the fulcrum．－Nose or frontal helve，a form of helve for s．fifting－hammer in which the cam acts upon the iever at une extremity，while the fulcrum is pisced at the other extremity－To put the ax in the helve．See axi．－To throw the helve after the hatchet，to give up entirely； he last resource．
If shee should reduce the Spanisrd to that desperate passe in the Netheriands，ss to mske him throw the helve gether，it would much alter the case．
helve（helv），$v . t$ ；pret．and pp．helved，ppr． helving．［＜helve，n．］To furnish with a helve or handle，as an ax．
helve－hammer（helv＇ham＂èr），n．A large， heavy blacksmiths＇hammer for manufacturing wronght－iron，tilted by the helve and oscillating on bearings；a trip－hammer．
Helvella（hel－vel＇ạ̈），n．［NL．，dim．of L．helvus， yellow．］1．A genus of discomycetous fungi， growing on the ground and closely allied to the morels（Morchella），type of the Heleellacea． The receptacle is pileate，hrnging down over the stem，con－ csve sud barrea below．A few of the species are edible．
2．［l．c．］A fungus belongiug to this genus．
Helvellaceæ，Helvellacei（hel－ve－lā＇sē－ē，－ī）， n．pl．［NL．，＜Helvella＋－acea，－acei．］That division of the discomycetous fungi which con－ tains the morels（Morchella）and the genera most nearly related to them．The hymenium is vertical，the texture soIt and waxy．Discomycetes is a helver
helve of a tool．

Helvetian（hel－vé＇shan），$a$ ．and $n$ ．$\quad$＜Helvctia or Helvetii + －an．］I．＇$a$ ．1．Of or belonging to the ancient people called Helvetii．－2．Of or the ancient people called Nelvetii－－${ }^{2}$ ．Midde pertaining to Switzerland，called in Middle to the ancient Helvetii；Swiss．See Helrctic． Helvetian plover．Ses plover．
II．$n$ ．One of the ancient Helvetii；hence，an inhabitant of Switzerland；a Swiss．
Helvetic（hel－vet＇ ik ），a．［＜L L．Helveticus，＜Hel－ retii，a people of Gallia Lugdunensis，in what is modern Switzerland．The name is said to mean＇high－hill men．＇］1．Of or pertaining to the Helvetii，the ancient iuhabitants of the AI－ pine region now called Switzerland．－2．Of or pertaining to the modern states and inhabitants of Switzerland：as，the Helvetic confederacy； Helvetic states．－Helvetic confessions，two confes－ sions of fasth composed by swiss theologians，represent． ing the rellgious creed of the Reformed csntons of Swit－ zerlsnd，and luearing dste，the first 1536，the second 1506. They sre Protestant in opposition to Romsuism，evan． gelical in opposition to Pelsgisnism，Arisnism，eto．，mode－ rately Caivinistic on the subject of election sod predes． ninstion and the subject of the Lords supper，and public，a republic comprising the greater part of swit zerisnd，which was formed io 1798 uuder French anspices， and existed until 1814.
helvin，helvite（hel＇vin，－vit），u．［＜L．hel－ vus，light－yellow（see helvolous），light－bay，＋ $-i n^{2}$ ，－ite ${ }^{2}$ ．］A mineral of a yellowish color，oc－ curring in regular tetrahedrons．It is a silicate of berylium（glucinum），manganese，snd iron，snd coutains also some sulphur．It is found near Schwarzen berg in Sax

## helvolous（hel＇vō－

helvolous（hel vō－lus），$a$ ：［＜L．helvolus，helie olus，pale－yellow，yellowish，dim．of helvus，yel－ low，light－yellow，light－bay（of the color of cows，ete．），＝AS．geolu，E．yellow，q．v．］Dull grayish－or reddish－yellow；tawny．
Helwingia（hel－win＇ji－it），$\quad$［After Dr．G．A． Hellying of Angerburg in Prussia，a elergyman noted as a botanist．］A genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants，founded by Willdenow in 1805 ，of the natural order Ardiacea，series Panacea，remarkable in having the small sessile and few－flowered umbelets borne on the mid ribs of the leaves near the center．Only two spe－ ctes are known，ons inhabiting Japsn，the other the Hims layas；they are smooth shruhs with simple serruiate leaves． The young leaves of the Jspsnese species，$川$ ．ruscifolia Helwingiaceæ（hel－win－ji－ $\bar{a} '$ sẹe $\bar{\theta}), n$ ．$p l$ ．［NL． ＜Hclucingiu＋－acec．］An order of plants es tablished by Decaisne in 1836，and adopted by Endlicher and Lindley，for the reception of the anomalous genus Heliciugia，now generally re－ ferred to the Aralincere．
helxine（lelk＇sin），$\quad[=\mathrm{F}$. Pg．helxine $=\mathrm{It}$ ． elsine，＜L．hclxine，a prickly plant，otherwise unknown，also a plant called perdicium，$P a$
 with woolly capsules，perhaps parietaria or ur－ ceolaris，＜$\hat{\wedge} \lambda \kappa \varepsilon v$ ，draw，pull，trail．］1．An old name applied by Dioscorides and Pliny to the pellitory，Purietaria，to a sort of thistle，Atrac tylis gummifcra，and to the bindweed，Convol－ vulus arvensis．－2［cap．］（helk－sīnē）．A genus established by Requien for a plant confined to Corsica and Sarlinia，which differs botanical－ y from Parietaria only by its one－flowered in－ voluere．It is regarded by many botanists as a species of Parietaria（P．Soleiroldii）．
hem ${ }^{1}$（hem），n．［〈 ME．hem，p］．hemmes，＜AS． hem（onco，glossing L．limbus），edge，border， $=$ Fries．dim．hämel，North Fries．hcam，a hem， edge，border；formed with umlaut＜AS．ham， pl．hammas，a piece of land fenced in，$=G$ ． hamm（obs．or dial．），a forest，grove（orig． hedge），hamme，a hedge，fence：see hams．The same development of sense，＇fence，hedge， grove，＇appears in how＇，q．v．W．hem，hem， grove，appears in how ${ }^{1}$ ，q．V．W．hem，hem，
is from E．］1．A narrow fold in the edge of a piece of textile material，made to prevent it from raveling．The staff is turned over twice so s8 to cover the raw
firmly down．
And Isunceth heize her hemmes with bsbelyng in stretes； Thel ben $y$－s Piers Plownan＇s Crede（E．E．T．S．h．I．551．

## ＂For thou must shape s sark to ms，

The Elphin Knight（Child＇s Baliads，1．27s）．
My silk msy hind Browning，Pipps Passes，Epil．
2．Edge ；border；margin．
Over the watyre they wente by wyghtnesse of horses，
And tuke wynde 88 they walde by the wodde hemes．
Morte Arthure（E．E．T．S．），1． 1859.
．
．In arch．，the projecting spiral of the Ioni capital．［Raro or obsolete．］
hem ${ }^{1}(\mathrm{hem}), v_{.} t$ ；pret．and pp．henmed，ppr．
 hemmen，stop，check，hinder，＝OFrios．hemma hamma，hinder，obstruct（a limb），is not cog nate，but comes from the same root as E．ham ble and prob．hamper ${ }^{1}$ ：see hamble，hamper ${ }^{1}$ ． 1．To form a liem or border to；fold and sew down the edge of：as，to hem an apron．
The child ．．．hoiding in her hsnds a shred of a hsod－ erchief，which she was prolessing to hem，snd st which

2．To border ；edge
He goeth walkyng vp and downe in hys habite garded or hemmed with hys brode phylacteries，$J . \dot{U}$ dall，On Luke vi．

## The snowy mountainons pas

Hems in its gorges the be
wing stresm
Arnold，The Future
3．To inclose；circumscribe；limit or confine oy an environment of any kind：with in，about or around．

## See，see！he cries，where your Parthenis isir <br> With thowr of all your army，hemmid about

P．Fletcher，Purple Isisad，xij．
oo ．．．was it hemmed in by woody hilis．Sidney．
Our habits，our estahlished modes of thought and ac－ ，the msnnera and isshions of society，all hem us in． To hem outt，to shut ont．

Canning，ferfect Life，p． 78
You can not hem me out of London．
Webster．
hem ${ }^{2}$（hem），interj．［Sometimes written hum a vocalized imitation of a sound more nearly represented by $h m$ or $h^{\prime} m$ ，being orig．the sound made in clearing the throat with a slight effort －a guttural aspiration with nasal murmur．］ An interjectional utterance，a sort of voluntary half－cough，intended to attract the attention of a particular person，to cover embarrassment by feigned indifference or hesitation，etc．Also ahem．
I wouid try ；if I could cry hem，and have him．
Shak．，As you Like it，1．3．
Pris．Hem，hem！
Beau，he hems：on qulckly！
Beau．and Fl．，Wit st Several Wespons，i． 2.
＂Hem！＂conghed Mies Lillerton．Mr．Watkins TottJe thonght tho fsir creature hsd spoken．＂I beg your psr－
don，＂said ho．Dickens，Sketches，Mr．Wstkins Tottie，ii． hem ${ }^{2}$（hem），v．；pret．and pp．hemmed，ppr．hem－ ming．［＜hem²，interj．］I．intrans．To make the sound exprossed by the word hem；hence， to hesitate or stammer in speaking：as，to hem and haw．
Hscking and hemming，as thongh our wlttes and onr senses were a woll－gathering

Excellent ！－＂Tis Agamemnon jnst，－
Now pisy me Nestor－hem，and stroke thy bebrd
As he，being＇dress＇d to soms oration． hak．，T．and C．，i． 3
Mr．Blckerstaffe etood up，and aiter hsving cast his eye over the whole assembly，hemmed twice．
II．trans．To remove or otherwise affect by coughing．
Ros．I could shake them off my cost；these burs are in my heart．
hem $^{3}{ }^{\text {t }}$ ，pron．See hel，I．，D（c）．
hem－，hema－．See hemato－．
hemachate，hæmachate（hem＇$a$－kãt $), n .[<\mathrm{L}$ ．
 axarth，agate．］A species of agate interspersed with spots of red jasper．
hemachrome，hæmachrome（hem＇${ }^{\text {G Gr．al }}$－krōm ），$n$ ． ［＜Gr．ai $\mu a$, blood，$+\chi \rho \bar{\omega} \mu a$ ，color．］＇The red coloring matter of the blood；hemoglobin．
hemachrosis，hæmachrosis（hem－a－krō＇sis）， n．［NL．licmachrosis，＜Gr．aika，blood，＋ xōolts，a coloring，tinting．］Reduess of the
hemacytometer，hæmacytometer（hem＂a－si－ tom＇e－ter），$n_{0}$（＜Gr．ai $\mu a$ ，blood，+ níros，hol－ low（cell），$+\mu \ell \tau \rho o v$, a measure．］An apparatus for counting the corpuscles of blood．
hemad，hæmad（hé mad），advo［＜Gr．ai i $\alpha$, of the body；ventrad：the opposite of neurad． hemadromograph，hæmadromograph（hem－a－ drom＇ö－gráf），n．［＜Gr．ai $\mu a$ ，blood，$+\delta \rho \delta \mu \varsigma_{,}$

## hematite

running，course，$+\gamma \rho a \phi \varepsilon \iota v$ ，write．］An instru－ ment for recording automatically changes in the velocity of the blood dependent on the de－ viation from the perpendicular on the part of a pendulum introduced into the blood－current． Chsuveau and Lortet firat used their havadromograph
in 1 sc 0 c ．

## hemadromometer，hæmadromometer（hem＂－

 a－drō－mom＇e－tér），n．［＜Gr，aiua，blood，$+\delta 0$ ó $\mu \circ \varsigma$ ，running，course，$+\mu \varepsilon \tau \rho o v$, a measure．］An instrument for measuring the rate at which the blood moves in the arteries and veins，by means of the introduction of a large glass loop，when the rate can be seen and read off．hemadromometry，hæmadromometry（hem＂－ a－drō－mom＇e－tri），$n$ ．The art of measuring the rate at which the blood moves in the arteries and veins．
hemadynamics，hæmadynamics（hem＂á－dī－ nam iks），n．［＜Gr．aipa，blood，＋E．dynamics．］ The hydrodynamics of the circulation．
hemadynamometer，hæmadynamometer （hem－a－dī－na－mom＇$\theta$－tèr），n．［＜Gr．aiue，blood，

+ E．dynamometer．］An instrument for measur－ ＋E．dynamometer． ing the blood－tension；a manometer used for determining the pressure in any blood－vessel． hemafibrite，hæmafibrite（hem－a－fíbrit），$n$ ． ［ $\left\langle\right.$ Gr．aiua，blood，+ L．fibra，fiber，$+-i t e^{2}$ ．］ A hydrous arseniate of manganeso，occurring， in orthorhombie crystals and also in globular forms having a fibrous structure and red color， forms having a fibrous st
hemagogue，hæmagogue（hem＇a－gog），n．［＜ Gr．ai $\mu a$ ，blood，+ à $\gamma$ cós，leading，drawing forth，く áyeiv，lead．］A medicine which pro－ motes menstrual or hemorrhoidal discharges．
hemal，hæmal（hē＇mą），a．［くGr，aipa，blood， + －al．］1．Having thë character of blood；san－ guineous；bloody：as，the hemal fluid．Also hemic，hemic．－2．Pertaining to or connected with blood，blood－vessels，or blood－circulation； vascular；circulatory：as，the hemal system．－ 3．Situated on the side of the body，with ref－ erence to the vertebral axis，which contains the heart and great blood－vessels；ventral：the op－ posite of neural．In man the hemal sspect is the whole front of the hody，the opposite of the bsck．In other ver－ tebrates the under side is hemsl．The epithet is chiefly of a typical vertebra which is on the hemal side of the ver－ tebral axis，forming a hoop or ring to inclose snd protect the heart and other viscera，as the neural arches inciose the main nervous system．The ribs snd bresst－bone con－ etitute a series of hemsl srches．See cut under endoskele． ton．－Hemal cavity，the body－cavity or coeloms；the tho－ racic－shdomiasi cavity in general，containing the hesrt， lungs，intestines，etc．：so called becsuse it is on the hemal －Hemal flexure．See fexure．－Hemai spal arciee． ity or space in which blood circulstes．－Hemal spine． （a）In Owen＇s terminology，the median ventral or hemsi element of a hemsl arch，as one of the segrnents or pieces of the gternnm or hreast－bone，articuisted on either hsnd with s hemspophysis．（b）A median process of the hemal side of the body of a vertebra；s hypapophysis：a rare use．
In a balf－wild rabbit from Sandon Park，a haemal spine was modersteiy weif developed on the under eide of the tweifth dorsal vertebra，and I hsve seen this in no other
specimen．Darwin，Var．of Anfmals snd Plante，p． 127 ．
hemalopia，hæmalopia（hem－a－1ō＇pi－ä），n． ［NL．homalopia，＜Gr．à ${ }^{2} \mu a$ ，blood，+ à $\lambda a b$ ， blind，＋$\quad \psi$ ，eye；cf．hemeralopia．］Hemoph thalmia．
hemapoiesis，hæmapoiesis（hem＂a－poi－e＇sis），
hemapoietic，hæmapoietic（hem＂a－poi－et＇ik），
a．Same as hematopoietic．
hemapophyseal，hæmapophyseal（hem＂a－pọ－
$\mathrm{fiz}^{\prime}$ ē－al），$a$ ．Same as hemapophysial．
hemapophysial，hæmapophysial（hem＂a－pō－ fiz＇i－al），a．［＜hemapophysis，hemapophysis，＋ －al．］Pertaining to or resembling a hemapo－ physis．
hemapophysis，hæmapophysis（hem－a－pof＇i－ sis），n．；pl．hemapophyses，hexmapophyses（－sēz）． ［NL．hemapophysis，＜Gr．aifa，blood，＋ámó фvols，a process，as of bone：see apophysis． The second element of the typical hemal arch of a vertebra，situated between the pleurapo－ physis and the hemal spine，corresponding in part to the neurapophysis of the neural arch
Thus，a costal certinge，intervening between the bony part of a rib snd a segment of the sternum，is a hemapo－ physis，See cut under endoskeletom．
emarthrus，hæmarthrus（hẹ̄－mär＇thrus），n． ［＜Gr．ai $\mu a$ ，blood，＋a $\rho \theta \rho o v$, joint．］In pathol．， the presence of blood in the synovial cavity of a joint．
hemastatic，hæmastatic（hem－a－stat＇ik），$a$ ． and $n$ ．［＜Gr．ai $\mu a$, blood，＋oтã̌kós，causing to stand：see stalic．］I．a．1．Relating to
hemastatics．－2．In med．，serving to arrest the escape or flow of blood；arresting hemorrhage； typtic．
II．n．A remedy for stanching a flow of blood．
hemastatics，hæmastatics（hem－a－stat＇iks） n．［Pl．of hemastatic，hemaslatic：see－ics．］ $n$ ．［P1．of hemastatic，hamaslatic：see－ics．］
The hydrostatics of the blood in living bodies hemat－．Sce henato－
hematachometer，hæmatachometer（hem＂a－ ta－kom＇e－tèr），$n$ ．［＜Gr．ai $\mu a$, blood，＋E．taeho－ meter．］An instrument for measuring the ve－ locity of the blood by making it flow through a chamber in which a pendulum hangs．
For ．．［measuring the velocity of the blood］Vierordt oostrncted the hoematachometer．

Encyc．Brit．，XXIV． 97.
hematangionosus，hæmatangionosus（hem＂a－ tan＂ji－on＇ō－sus），n．［NL．hematangionasus，＜ Gr．aipa（т－），blood，＋a $\gamma \gamma \varepsilon i o v$, a vessel，+ vócos， disease．］Disease of the blood－vessels．Also hematangionosos，hematangionosos．
hematein，hæmatein（hem－a－té＇in），$n$ ．［＜Gr． aiцa（ $\tau-)$ ，blood，$+-e-i n$ ．］An̈ organic principle $\left(\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{12} \mathrm{O}_{6}+3 \mathrm{aq}\right.$ ．）derived from the coloring matter of logwood．It forms dsrk－violet crystatine scales，which show by reflected Sight a greenish hue，and re sometimes observable on logwood．Also hemateine hemateine．
hematemesis，hæmatemesis（hem－a－tem＇c sis），$n$ ．［NL．haematemesis，〈 Gr．al $\mu a(\tau-)$ ，blood， $+\dot{\varepsilon} \mu \varepsilon i v$, vomit：see emetic．］In pathol．，a vom－ iting of blood．
hematemetic，hæmatemetic（hem ${ }^{\prime}$ a－tē－met＇ ik），a．［ $\langle$ hematemesis，hamatemesis，after emetic．］ Pertaining to or affected with hematemesis．
hematherm，hæmatherm（hem＇a－thèm），$n$
［＜Hamatotherma．］A warm－blooded animal； one of the Hacmatotherma．
hemathermal，hæmathermal（hem－a－thèr＇ mal），a．［＜hewathcrm，hawatherm，＋－ai．］Per－ taining or relating to the hematherms；hemato－ thermal．
hemathermous，hæmathermous（hem－a－thér ${ }^{\prime}$ mus），a．［＜hematherm，hematherm，＋－aus．］ same as hemathermal．
hemathidrosis，hæmathidrosis（hem＂a－thi－ drō＇sis），$n$ ．［NL．hemathidrosis，〈 Gr．aipä（т－）， blood．+ i $\delta$ pos，sweat． In pathol．，the effu sion on the skin of blood or blood－stained liquid withont gross or evident lesions．
hemathorax，hæmathorax（hem－a－thō＇raks）， n．Same as hematothorax．
hematic，hæmatic（hẹ̄－mat＇ik），$a_{0}$ and n．［ Gr．aiparekos，of the blood，く ai $\mu a(\tau-)$ ，blood：see hemato－．］I．a．1．In anat．and physiol．，of or pertaining to，or occurring in，the blood；san－ grineous；hemal．
Again，who hae not observed the effect of depressing emotions to weaken the constitution and engender hoe matic changes，resulting in dangerous snæmis ？

Alien．and Neurol．，V1． 543.
2．In med．，effecting a change in the condition of the blood．

II．n．A medicine which effects a change in the condition of the blood．
hematics，hæmatics（hē－mat＇iks），n．［Pl．of hematie，hematic：see－ies．］That branch of physiological and medical science which is con－ cerned with the blood．
hematidrosis，hæmatidrosis（hem＂ a －ti－drō＇ sis），$n$ ．Same as hemathidrosis．
hematin，hæmatin（hem＇a－tin），$n$ ．［＜NL．hax－ matina；〈Gr．ai $\mu \alpha(\tau-)$ ，blood，＋－in2．Cf．Gr aipátevos，of blood．］1．A brown amorphous substance associated with hemoglobin in the blood，also forming scales of a bluish－black color with a metallie luster．
He［Mfr．Sorbyl has．．shown how it［blood］may be detected under the most unfsvoursbic conditions，pro－

2．＇Same as hematoxylin．
Also spelled hematine，homatine．
hematinic，hæmatinic（hem－a－tin＇ik），a．［＜ hematin，hematin，+ －ic．］A medicine，as a prep－ aration of iron，which tends to increase the amount of hemoglobin in the blood．
hematinometer，hæmatinometer（hem＂a－ti－ nom＇e－tér），$n$ ．Same as hemoglobinometer．
hematinuria，hæmatinuria（hem＂a－ti－nū＇ri－ai），
n．［NL．hematinuria，＜hematina，＂，hematin，＂＇+
Gr．ovpov，urine．］In pathol．，the presence of hematin in the urine：a term once ased specifi－ cally to designate what is now called hemo－ globinnria．
hematite，hæmatite（hem＇a－tit），n．［＜L．hooma－ tites，$\langle$ Gr，aiuatítnc（se．$\lambda i \theta$ os，stone），red iron ore， prop．adj．，blood－like，＜ai $\mu a(\tau-)$ ，blood．］Native

## hematite

anhydrous iron sesquioxid，or red oxid of iron，hematography，hæmatography（hem－a－tog $\mathrm{Fe}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ ．It crystallizes in the rhombohedral syatcm，and （called specular iron and iron－glance），also to thin tabular crystals or scales，often red by tranamitted light．3fore pact to follated and micaceous pact ore），slso to columnar and flbrons，and further to earthy（red ocher）snd tmpure argillaceons（ironstone） most valuable ores of fron，and atrcak．It 18 oue of the tlea，as in the Marquette region of Lake Superior．It is gometimes called bloodstonz and oligiste iron（fer oligiste）： also often red hernatite，to distinguish It from the related hydrated ore，brown hematite，or limonite，which has a
hematitic，hæmatitic（hem－R－tit＇ik），a．$\quad$［＜
hematite，hematitc，+ －ic．］1．Pertaining to or resembling hematite．－2．Of a blood－red color； also，dull－red with a mixture of brown．
It［Agelaines pheeniceus］never，however，has the heema－ S．$F$ ．Baird，Birds of N．A．（ 1858 ，p．b27．
hemato－，hæmato－，hemo－，hæmo－［Strictly hemato－，hemato－，contr．homo－，hemo－，and these forms reduced to hemat－，hemat－，hem－，hevm－， before a second element beginning with a vow－ el；so L．and NL．hemato－，hamo－，reduced hee－ mat－，hem－，〈 Gr．aiuaro－，and contr．aiuo－，re－ duced before a vowel to aipar－，ci $\mu-$ ；combining form of aina，blood．The form hema－，homa－ in E．and NL．compounds，repr．the Gr：word before a second element beginning with consonant（as in hemachrome or hemachrome， liemastatic，cte．），is contrary to Gr．usage．The spelling of words containing this element wa－ vers between hem－and hom－．Properly，it should be ham－in L．and NL．terms，and such E．forms as are not yet entirely naturalized； but hem－in E．words entirely naturalized．］ An element in many compounds，chiefly scien－ tific，meauing＇blood．＇
hematobic，hæmatobic（hem－a－tō＇bik），a．［As hematob－ious，hamatob－ious，+ －ic．］Same as hematobious．
hematobious，hæmatoblous（hem－a－tō＇bi－us）， a．［＜Gr．ai $\mu a(\tau-)$ ，blood，$+\beta i o s$ ，lifë．］Living in the blood，as a parasite；sanguicolous．
hematoblast，hæmatoblast（hem＇ą－tō－blảst），
$n . \quad[\langle\mathrm{Gr} . \operatorname{ai\mu } \mu(\tau-)$ ，blood，+ Bhaoros，germ．］A
form－element of the blood，different from the ordinary red or white corpuscles，being a color－ less lenticular disk smaller thau red blood－disks and without hemoglobin．Hematoblasts sre ldentr－ fied by Hayem with the plaqnettes described by Bizzozero
hematobranchiate，hæmatobranchiate （hem＂a－tō－brang＇ki－āt），$a_{\text {．Pertaining to or }}$ having the characters of the Homatobranchit． hematocele，hæmatocele（hcm＇a－tō－sēl），$n$ ．［ Gr．ajua（ $\tau-)$ ，blood，＋кípin，tumorr．］A tuinor filled with blood．Also called blood－sucelling． hematochyluria，hæmatochyluria（hem＂i－tō kī－lū＇xi－ä̈），$n$ ．［NL．hcematochyluria，く Gr．aina（ $\tau-$ ） blood，+ xv2os，juice（clyyle），+ ov́pov，urine．］ In pathol．，the admixture of blood with chylous urine
hematocœelia，hæmatocœlia（hem＂a－tō－sécli－ ä），$\pi_{\text {．}}^{\text {［NL．hamatocelia，}\langle\text { Gr：aipa（ } \tau-) \text { ），blood，}+}$ of blood into the peritoneal eavity ${ }^{2}$ escupe hematocryal，hæmatocryal（hem－a－tok＇ri－al）， a．and $n$ ．［＜Hematocrya＋－al．］I．a．Colld－ blooded；specifically，of or pertaining to the Hematocrye：opposed to hematothermal．
II．u．A cold－blooded vertebrate；one of the Hamatocrya．
hematocrystallin，hæmatocrystallin（hem＂－ a－tō－kris＇ta－lin），$n$. ［＜Gr．aipa（ $(-)$ ，blood，＋ ко́́oraג入os，ice，crystal，＋－in2．］Same as hemo－ globin．
hematogenesis，hæmatogenesis（hem＂a－tō jen＇ē－sis），$n_{0}$［＜Gr．ai $\mu a(\tau-)$ ，blood，＋E．＂gcrue－ sis．］The formation of blood．
hematogenic，hæmatogenic（hem＂ a．［As hematogen－ous，hematogen－ous，+ －ic．］ Of or pertaining to hematogenesis．

Intense homatogenic icterus followed，with extenslve
hematogenous，hæmatogenous（hem－a，toj＇e nus），$a$ ．［＜Gr．ai $\mu a(\tau-)$ ，blood，$+-\gamma \varepsilon v \eta$ ，pro－ ducing：see－genous．］Arising in or from the blood．
hematoglobin，hæmatoglobin（hem＂a－tọ－glō＇ bin），$n_{+}$［＜Gr．ai $\mu a(\tau-)$ ，blood，+ L．globus， globe，+ －in ${ }^{2}$ ．$]$ Same as hemoglobin．
hematoglobulin，hæmatoglobulin（hem＂a－tō－ glob＇ū－lin），$n_{0}$［くGr．ai $\mu a(\tau-)$ ，blood，+ L． globuhius，globule，$+-i n^{2}$ ．］Same as hemoglo－
ran－fi），n．［＜Gr．ai $\mu(\tau)$ ，blood， rрáфгiv，write．］A description of the blood． hematoid，hæmatoid（hem＇a－toid），a．［＜Gr． aiparoecdús，contr．aiuations（see harmatodes） looking like blood，$\langle$ ai $\mu(\tau-)$ ，blood，+ عidor， form．］Resembling blood．
hematoidin，hæmatoidin（hem－a－toi＇din），$n$ ． ［＜hematoid，hematoid，$+-i n^{2}$ ．］A crystalline substance often found in extravasated blood， resembling bilirubin closely，if not identical with it．Also spelled hematoidine，hematoidinc．
hematolite，hæmatolite（hem＇a－tō－līt），$n$ ．［ $<$ Gr．ai $\mu a(\tau-)$ ，blood，+ ífoos，stonë．］A hydrous arseniate of manganese，aluminium，and mag－ nesium，occurring in small rhombohedral crys－ tals of a red color at Nordmark in Sweden． Also called diadelphite．
hematological，hæmatological（hem＂ą－tọ－loj＂－ i－kal），a．Pertaining to hematology．
hematology，hæmatology（hem－a－tol＇ō－ji），n． ［ NL ．hematologia，＜Gr．aj $\mu \alpha(\tau-)$ ，blood，$+-\lambda$. ria，＜$\lambda k \gamma \varepsilon v$, speak：see－ology．］The branch of biology which relates to the blood．Also hematologia，hematoloyia．
hematoma，hæmatoma（hem－a－tō＇mă），n．；pl． hematomata，homatomata（－mạ－tạ̈）．［NL．hama－ toma，〈Gr．ai $\mu \mathrm{a}(\tau-)$ ，blood，+ －oma．］In pathol．， a swelling filled with extravasated blood．Also a swelling filled with e
hematomatous，hæmatomatons（hem－a－tom＇－ a－tus），a．［＜hematoma（ $t$－），hematoma（ $t$－），$\neq$－ous．］ Having or resembling hematoma．
The durs was universally adherent on both hemdapheres， and there were homatomatous efflorescences in both dural
Medical Nexs，XLIX． 636.
hematome，hæmatome（hem＇a－tōm），$n$ ．［＜NL． hatmatoma：see hematoma．］Same as hematoma． hematometra，hæmatometra（hem＂ a －tō－mē＇ trä̈），，h．［NL．hematometra，〈Gr．ai $\mu a(\tau-)$ ，blood， $+\mu \hat{i} \rho a$, the womb（L．matrix）．］In pathol．，a collection of blood in the uterus．
hematope，hæmatope（hem＇a－tōp），$n$ ．［＜$H_{\ell-}$ matopus．］A book－name of än oyster－catcher， as Harmatopus ostrilegus；one of the Hamato－ podida．
hematopedesis，hæmatopedesis（hem＂ dē＇sis），n．［NL．hematopedesis，＜Gr．aí $\mu \dot{( }(\tau-)$ ， blood，$+(\delta \iota a) \pi \dot{\delta} \delta \eta \sigma \iota$ ，an oozing through：see diapedesis．］Same as diapedesis．
hematopericardium hæmatopericardium （hem＂a－tō－per－i－kär＇di－um），n．［NL．hemato－ pericardium，＜Gr．аiцa（ $\tau-$ ），blood，$+\pi \varepsilon p ı$ ќp－ sov，pericardium．］The presence of blood in the pericardial cavity．Also hemopericurdium， hemopericardium．
hematophilia，hæmatophilia（hem＂${ }^{\text {ototop－fil＇}}$
i－ie），n．Same as hemophilia．
hematophiline，hæmatophiline（hem－a－tof ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{i}$ lin），a．［＜Heematophilina．］Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hcmatophilina． hematophobia，hæmatophobia（hem＂$a$－tō－fō bi－ä），$n_{i}$［NL．hematophobia，＜Gr．á $\mu u(\tau-)$ ， blood，+ фoßía，fear．］An inordinate fear or horror at the sight of blood．Thomas．
hematopoiesis，hæmatopoiesis（hem＂a－tō－poi－ $\bar{e}$＇sis），n．［NL．heematopoiesis，＜Gr．aipa（r－） blood，$+\pi$ roinors，a making．］The formation of blood，usually with especial reference to the corpuscles．
hematopoietic，hæmatopoietic（hem＂？̣－tọ－poi－
 make into blood，＜ai $\mu a(\tau-)$ ，blood，$+\pi$ тot $i v$ ，make： see poetic．］Pertaining to hematopoiesis．
see poetic．］Pertaining to hematopoiesis． kis），$n$ ．［NL．hematorachis（prop．＊hümator－ rhachis），＜Gr．aika（ $\tau-)$ ，blood，+ páxıs，the spine．］ In pathol．，an effusion of blood in，about，or be－ tween the spinal meninges．
hematosalpinx，hæmatosalpinx（hem＂a－tō－ sal＇pingks），$n$ ．［＜Gr．oi $\mu c(\tau-)$ ，blood，$+\sigma \alpha \lambda \bar{\pi} \iota\rangle \xi$ ， sal pingks，$n$ ．In pathol．$\mu \mathrm{c}(\tau-)$ ，blood，$+\sigma a \lambda \pi i \gamma \xi$ ， in a Fallopian tube．Also hemosalpinx，heemo－ in a Fall
hematose，hæmatose（hem＇a－tōs），a．［＜Gr． ai $\mu a(\tau-)$ ，blood，+ －ose．］Full öf blood．Thomas， Med．Dict．
hematosin，hæmatosin（hem－a－tō＇sin），$n$ ．［As hematosis，hematosis，$+-i u^{2}$ ．］The coloring mat－ ter of the blood，which in a dry state is used for making Prussian blue．See hematin，1．Also spelled hematosine，hematosine．
hematosis，hæmatosis（hem－a－to＇sis），n．（NL． hicematosis，＜Gr．ainatoĩv，make bloody，＜aiua（ $\tau-$ ） blood．］In physiol．：（a）The formation of blood； sanguinification．（b）The conversion of venous into arterial blood；arterializatiou．

## Hemerobida

hematostibiite，hæmatostibiite（hem＂\＆－tọ－ stib＇i－īt），$n$ ．［＜Gr．aipa（（－），blood，＋L．stibium， antimony，$\left.+-i t e^{2}.\right]$ An antimoniate of man－ ganese and iron，occurring in black embedded grains，appearing blood－r＇ed in thin splinters． It is found in Sweden．
hematothermal，hæmatothermal（hem a
tō－ther＇mal），a． tō－thér＇mal $), ~$
Warm－blooded；specifically，of or pertaining to the Uamatotherma．

Thus Vertebratea might be primarily divtded into Howatothermal，having the four－chambered heart，spongy lungs hot blood，sind Hematocryal，having less periect
breathing organs，less complex heart，with cold blood．
hematothorax，hæmatothorax（hem＂a－tō－ thō＇raks），$n$ ．［NL．hematothorax，〈Gr．ai $\mu \ddot{a}(\tau-)$ ， blood，$+\theta \dot{\omega} \rho \bar{\xi}$ ，breastplate：see thorax．］In pathol．，the presence of blood in a pleural cav－ ity．Also hemuthorax，hemothorax．
hematoxylin，hæmatoxylin（hem－a－tok＇si－ lin），$n$ ．［＜Gr．ai $\mu a(\tau-)$ ，blood，$+\xi \xi^{2}$ iov，wood， $+-i n^{2}$ ．］A dye obtained from the logwood－ trec，Hamatoxylon Campechianum，and hav－ ing the chemical formula $\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{14} \mathrm{O}_{6}+2 \mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ． It forms small cryatalline lamine，which when pure are colorless and free from bttter or astringent taste．It at logws the fine red，blue，and purple colors prepared from logwoud by the action of an slikali and the oxygen of made by diseolving． 35 gram of hematoxylin in 10 grama of water，and sduting s few drops of an alum solutlon， which acta as a mordant in fixlng the color．It is one of the beat staining－fluida known for the nucleus，coloring it a deep blue．Also hematoxyline，hematin．
hematozoan，hæmatozoan（hem＂a－tọ̄－zō＇an）， n．［As Hematozoa＋－un．］One of the Häma－ tozoa．
hematozoic，hæmatozoic（hem＂a－tō－zō＇ik），$a$ ． ［As Ifematozoa $+-i c$ ．］Living in blood，as a parasitic animalcule；hematobious．
hematozymotic，hæmatozymotic（hem＂a－tọ－ zi－mot＇ik），a．［ $\langle$ Gr．ai $\mu a(\tau-)$ ，blood，+ E．сjimot ic．］Pertaining to a fermentation of the blood． hematuria，hæmaturia（hem－a－t̄̄＇rio－ä），n． ［NL．hematuria，〈 Gr．aipa（ $\tau$－），blood，＋ovpov， urine．］In pathol．，the presence of blood in the urine．
hematurlc，hæmaturic（hem－a－tū＇rik），a．［＜ hematuria，hamuturia，＋－ic．］＂Pertaining to or affected with hematuria
hemble（hem＇bl），$n$ ．［E．dial．，also hammil；cf． ham ${ }^{3}$ ．］A hovel；a stable；a shed．［Prov．Eng．］ hemelytrum，hemelytron，$n$ ．See hemielyturm． hemeralopia（hem＂e－ra－lō＇pi－ị），n．［NL．，くGr． $\dot{\eta} \mu \ell \rho$ ，a day，$+\dot{\alpha} \neq a \ddot{s}$ ，blind，$+\dot{\omega} \psi(\dot{\omega} \pi-)$ ，eye．］ In pathol．，a defect of sight in consequence of which distinct vision is possible only in artifi－ Which distinct vision is possible only in artifi－
cial or dim light；day－blindness．The term is also used，however，to express exactly the op－ posite defect of vision．See nyctalopia．
hemeralopic（hem＂e－ra－lop＇ik），a．［＜hemera－ lopia $+-i c$ ．］Pertaining to or affected with hemeralopia．
Hemeristia（hem－e－ris＇ti－ï），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr． $\eta \mu \xi \rho a$ ，day．］A genus of fossil neuropterous insects，related to the ephemerids or May－flies． Dana， 1864.
Hemeristiidæ（hem＂e－ris－tī＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Hemeristia + －idcr．＇A family of fossil neu－ ropterous insects，typified by the genus Heme－ ristia，from the Carboniferous rocks of Illinois． They were of large size，with quadrangular prothorax winga twlce ss broad beyond the niddle as at the base with the costal border convex In its outer hall．When st reat the winga completely overlapped；they had numerous prominent cross－veins，but no reticulations．The type 18 Heneristia occidentalis of Dana．
Hemerobaptist（hem＂e－rō－bap＇tist），n．［ $\quad$ G Gr．
 baptized daily（Epiphanius），＜j $\mu \ell \rho \alpha$, day，+阝aitcaths，baptist：see baptist．］A member of an old Jewish sect which used daily ceremo－ nial ablntions，or of an early Christian sect which believed in daily baptism：little is knowu of either

In the Word of God ．．．one Baptiame is mentioned （which place tbe Hemerobaptists or daily dippers alight－
Ed）．
Bauden，Tears of the Church， p .206 ．
hemerobian（hem－e－rō＇bi－an），a，and $n$ ．I．$a$ ． Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hemerobiide．
II．$u$ ．A neuropterous insect of the family Hemerobida．
Hemerobida（hem－e－rob＇i－dä̈），n．pl．［NL．，く
Hemerobius + －ida Hemerobius + －ida．j A superfamily group of neuropterous insects，of the suborder Plani－ pennia，chiefly represented by the family $H e-$ merobida，but also made by some to include the Myrmeleontide，etc．

## Hemerobiidæ

Hemerobiidæ（hem＂e－rọ－bīi－dè ），n．pl．［N1．， neuropterous insects having a slender body with a small quadrate prothorax and ganzy wings；the lace－winged flies．Their larve sre ter－ restrial，and very usefnl in destroying sphtas；they are
known as $a, y$ hisis－ions．The eggs see ladid in clusters，ench mounted on a footstalk．Chrysopia and Hemerolins are eading genern．（See cut under Chrysopa．）Groups more Hemerobius（hem－e－rō＇loi－us），n．［NL．（Lin－ næus），（ Gr．ŋицговßios，living for a day，ephem－ cral，く iuke $\rho$ a，a day，＋Bios，life．］A genus of ace－winged flies typical of the family Hemero－ biidce．The species are numerous．
Hemerocalleæ（hem＂e－rộ－kal＇（ẹ－ē），$n, p$ ．［NL．， －Hemerocallis＋ece．j A tribe of monocotyle donous plants，of the natural order Liliacece，dis－ tinguished by the cylindrical，funnelform，or campanulate perianth，and the numerous leaves crowded on the short rhizome or base of the stem．The frult is a capsule，generally loculicldally de－ hiscilis the trpe they flowera in variously shaped clusters ralsed ons sall，most I leaflese scape，and are nstives of Europe，Asia，Arrics， and Australis．Phormium tenax，of New Zealsnd，ylelds
the famous New Zealand flax ${ }^{\text {in }}$－rō－ka－lid＇ $\bar{e}-\bar{e}$ ），$n$ ．pl． ［NL．，＜Hemerocallis（－id－）+ eex．］An order of monocotyledonous plants，proposed by Rob－ ert Brown in 1810，now included in the Liliacea． The tribe II It emerocalleee and several other tribes gre em－ include the $P$ Pontederiaceue：
Hemerocallis（hem ${ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{e}-\mathrm{rọ}$－kal＇ is ），， 2 ．［NL．（Lin－
 a kind of yellow lily that blooms but for a
 beauty．］1．A genus of monocotyledonous plants，of the natural order Liliacere，tribe He－ merocallea，chiefly distinguished by its erect flowers，and by having the tube of the funnel－ shaped perianth shorter than the spreadin lobes，and the 6 stamens inserted in the throat of the tube．The genus emhraces 5 species of peren－ nial herbb，natives of central Europe and temperste Ass，
with larye erect fowers in
a pancle at the summit of the with large erect thowers in panicis at the sum mit of the leafess scape，snd long，narrow，radical leaves．Mi．fulta，
with tswny red tiowers，is the common day－ily of the gardens．

## 2．［1．c．］A plant of this genus．

－The hemerocallis is the least esteemed，because one day ends sts besaty．$B p$ ．Hall，Works，vili． 183.
Hemerodromus（hem－e－rod＇rō－mus），$x$ ．［NL．，く Gr．in $\mu \ell \rho a$, a day．$+\delta \rho \ddot{\rho} \mu \rho$ ，a running．］Same
as Cursorius． Hemeroharpages（hem＂e－rō－här＇pā－jēz），u．pl． ber：see Harpax．］In Sundevall＇s system of classification，the diurnal birds of prey，as col－ lectively distinguished from the nocturnal ones， or owls，called Nyetharpages．
hemerologium（hem ${ }^{2} \mathrm{e}-\mathrm{rog}-\mathrm{o}^{\prime}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{ji}$－umn），n．；pl．he－
 $\gamma \varepsilon \check{o v}$, a calendar，$\langle\dot{\eta} \mu \varepsilon \rho a$, a day，$+\lambda$ 万үos，a count．］ A comparative calendar．
hemi－$\left(\right.$ hem $\left.{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{i}\right)$ ．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．hémi－$=$ Sp．Pg．hemi－ $=1 \mathrm{lt}$ emi－，〈 L．hemi－，〈 Gr．$\dot{\eta} \mu \mathrm{L}$－，in comp．，half， $=$ L．$s$ acmi－$=$ Skt．$s \overline{a ̈ m i}$ ，half：see further under semi－．The prefix demi－，half，is of different origin：see demi－．］Half：a prefix used in many compound words derived from the Greek． It is cognate with Latin sem $i$－，and equivalent to French demi－．
French demi－－（hem＂i－a－blep＇si－ä），n．$\quad[\ll \mathrm{Gr}$ ． ${ }_{i \mu \mu \tau}$ ，half，$+\dot{a} \beta \lambda \ell \psi i \sigma$ ，blindness．］Same as he－ mianapsia．
hemialbumose（hem－i－al＇bū－mộs），$n$ ．An in－ termediate product of the digestion of an albu－ minoid by gastric juice or trypsin．It is also tormed by heating albumin with a mineral acld，snd occurs in small quantity in tbe vegetable kingdom．Further sc－ tion of trypsin converts it into hemipeptone，and finally into certain smido－componnds．It is distingulshed from sllied proteids by its behavior on heatiug and with scids． hemiambus（hem－i－am＇bus），n．；pl．hemiambi iambus．］In anc．pros．，an iambic dimeter catalectic（ $=-\sim-\mid \smile-\mathcal{)}$ ）．It was originally used only as a colon in a tetrameter or at the conclusion in linesar repetition
hemian æsthesia（lem－i－an－es－thési－ä），$n$ ． ［NL．，＜hemi－，half，+ ancesthesia，q．v．］In pathol．，loss of ser
hemianalgesia（hem－i－an－al－jē＇si－ä），$n$ ．［NL． Shemi－，half，+ analgesin，q．v．］．In pathol．， body．
hemianesthesic，hemianæsthesic（hem－i－an－ taining to or affected with hemianosthesia． hemianopsia（hem＂i－a－nop＇si－i．），n．［NL．． Gr．$\eta_{\mu} u-$ ，half，$+\dot{a} v$－priv．$+\dot{o} \psi u s$, sight．］In pathol．，complete or partial loss of sight，affect－ ing one half of the field of vision．The epithets
 reter to the fields of vision，sind not to the parts of the
retina lnvolved．IIeniopia refers to the same condtion， but relstes to the vision which is kept rather than to that whlch is lost．Corresponding，equilateral，or homonymous hemianopsia lavolves corresponding－that 1s，right or left－parts of the fields of vision of the two eyes．Crossed or symmetrical hemianopsia is sn ohscuration ot symmen cal halves of the fields of vison，as of the two tempo
hemianoptic（hem＂ i －a－nop＇tik），a．［＜hemia－ nopsia（－opt－）＋ic．］Pertaining to or affected with hemianopsia．
Hemiaster（hem－i－as＇tèr），$n$ ．［＜Gr．$\eta \mu \mathrm{l}$－，half， ＋oorinp，star．］A remarkable genus of heart－ urchins，of the family Spatangide and sub－ family Brissince，having a brood－pouch in which the young are carried and developerl．H．phi－ lippi inhabits Kerguelen Island．L．Agassiz， 1847.
hemiatrophy（hem－i－at＇rō－fi），n．［＜Gr．ípl－， half，＋iтpoфic，atrophy．］In pathol．，atrophy of one half：as，facial hemiatrophy．
hemiazygos（hem－i－az＇i－gos），n．［＜Gr．iju－ half，＋a cyyos，unyoked：see azygos．］A left
vertebral or azygous vein which has broken its primitive connection with the left superior ca－ val vein，as in man，whose left azygous vein is turnedinto the right azygous vein，and is called the rena azygos minor．
hemibranch（hem＇i－brangk），a．and n．I．a．
II．$n$ ．One of the Hemibranchii．
II．n．One of the Hembranchio ki －at），a．［＜ Gr．ijur－，half，＋$\beta$ pá $\gamma x i a$ ，gills．］Half－gilled－ that is，having the branchial apparatus incom－ plote：specifically said of the Hemibranchit．
Hemibranchii（hem－i－brang ${ }^{\prime} k i-\bar{i}$ ），n．pl．［NL．，
＜Gr．$j \mu \tau$－，half，$+\beta \rho \dot{\gamma} \gamma \not \approx a$ ，gills．］An order of physoclistous telcocephalous fishes，having the physocyngeal bones and branchial arclies reduced or deficient in some respects，and only one bone connecting the shoulder－girdle with the skull．Six families are reterred to this order：the Gas terosteidoe or sticklebacks，Aulorhynchides，Fistulariidoe or tobscco－pipe fishes，Avtostomidee，Centriscidse or snipe－ fishes，and Amphisilidee．E．D．Cope， 1870.
hemic，hæmic（hē＇mik），a．［＜Gr．ai $\mu a$, blood， + －ic．］Same as hemal， 1.
Puerperal mania ．．is often as much an Insanity of as of reflex Irritation

Quoted in Alien．and Neurol．，VIIL． 533.
hemicardia（hem－i－kär＇di－ä），n．；pl．hemieardio
 1．Fither half of a four－chambered heart－the right，hemicardia dextra，or the left，hemicar－ dia sinistra．－2．［cap．］A genus of mollusks． Klein， 1753.
hemicardiac（hem－i－kär＇di－ak），a．［＜hemicar－ dia + －ae．$]$ Pertaining to a hemicardia．
hemicarp（hem＇i－kärp），$n . \quad$［＜Gr．ijur－，half，＋ $\kappa а \rho \pi б \varsigma$, fruit．］One of the two achenium－like carpels which constitute the fruit of the Cm－ belliferce．Also moricarp．
Hemicarpideæ（hem＂i－kär－pid＇ē－ē），n．pl．［NL．， Gr．$\eta_{\mu z-, ~ h a l f, ~+~ к а \rho \pi о s, ~, ~}^{\text {，}}$ lished by Fries in 1.846 ，embracing the Lemanier， Eetocarper，and Batrachospermea．
hemicentra，n．Plural of hemicentrum．
hemicentral（hem－i－sen＇tral），a．［＜hemicen－ trum + －al．］Of or pertaining to a hemicen－ trum；pleurocentral．
hemicentrum（hem－i－sen＇trum），n．；pl．homi－ centra（－trä̈）．［NL，〈 Gr．$\dot{\eta} \mu$－，half，$+\kappa \varepsilon v \tau \rho o v$ center：see centrum．］One of the pair of lateral elements which compose the centrum of a ver tebra；a pleurocentrum．Albrecht．
hemicerebra，$n$ ．Plural of hemicercbrum．
hemicerebral（hem－i－ser＇ē－bral），$a$ ．［＜hemi－ cerebrum + －al．］Pertaining to either cerebral hemisphere．
hemisphere．（hem－i－ser ${ }^{\prime}$－brum），nl homi hemicerebrum（hem－i－ser ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\mathrm{e}}$－brum），$n . ; \mathrm{pl}$ ．hemi－ cerebra（－brä）．［NL．，＜hemi－，half，+ core－
brum．］Fither hemisphere，right or left，of the
brain proper ；a prosencephalic lobe ；a hemi－ sphere．
Hemichlæna（hem－i－klö＇nä），n．［NL．（Schrader， 1821），〈 Gr．$\eta \mu-$ ，half，$+\chi^{\lambda \alpha i v a, ~ a ~ c l o a k .] ~}$ small genus of plants，of the natural order Cy－ peracece and tribe Scirpea，the type of Fenzl＇s subtribe Hemichlanere，having many－flowered

## Hemidactylus

compressed spikes，and the flowers all herma－ phroditc．The plants of the genus sre herbs，difususe or cespitose st the hase，with long，inarrow，grass－like leaves． Hemichlæneæ（hem－i－klē＇nẹe－ce），n．pl．［NL． Hemichlæneæ（hem－i－klēnē̄－ē），n．pl．［NL．
（Fenzl，1836），く Hemichlena + －ce．］sub－ tribe of the Cyperacee，embracing the genera Hemichlapna and Pleurachne．
Hemichlænidæ（hem－i－klē＇ni－dē），n．pl．［NL．， Hemichlana＋－idae．］In Lindley＇s system of botanical classification，a group or subtribe of the Cyperacece，embracing the genera Hemi－ chlena，Acrolepis，and Mlewrachre，the last two of which are now referred to Ficinia，and all are included in the tribe scirpea．
hemichordate（hem－i－kôr＇dā̀t），a．and n．［＜ hemi－，half，+ chordate，q．v．］I．a．Partly chordate，as the anomalous genus Balanoglos－ sus．The true vertebrates and the sscidisns belng class． ed together as chordate anlmsis，Balanioglos

II．n．A hemichordate animal．
hemichorea（hem＂i－kō－rē＇ä），n．［＜hemi－，half， + chorea．］In pathol．，chorea affecting one lat－ eral half of the body
hemicircle（hem＇j－sèr－kl），n．［＜hemi－，half，＋ circle．］A half－circle；a semicircle．［Rare．］

Her browes two hemi－circles ald enclose，
Of rubies ranged in artificiall roes．
Sir J．Davies，An Extasie，p．89．
hemicrania（hem－i－krā̄＇ni－ịi．），$n .[=\mathrm{F}$ ．hémi－ eranie（vernacularF．migraine，$>$ E．megrim，q．$\nabla$ ．） $=$ Sp．hemicrenca $=$ Pg．hemicranca $=$ It．enti crania，emigrania，＜L．hemierania，also hemicra－ mium，＜Gr．ímкраvia，a pain on one side of the head or face．（ jut－，half，+ npaviov，the skull， cranium．］In pathol．，headache on one side of the head；especially，megrim when confined to one side；also，megrim in any form．
hemicranic（hem－i－kran＇ik），$a .[=F$ ．hémi eranique，〈 L．hemicraniens，〈Gr．ицикраvкоб， іникраví，hemicrania：see hemicrania．］Per－ taining to or afficted with hemicrania．
hemicycle（hem＇i－si－kl），n．［ $=\mathrm{F}$ ．hémicyele $=$ Sp. hemiciclo $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．homicielo $=$ It．emiciclo，$<$
 $\boldsymbol{j}_{\mu} \kappa \boldsymbol{\kappa} \kappa \lambda \iota \iota v$ ，a semicircle，the front seats in a the ater，a scmicircular dial，neut．of adj．ทंभiкvкخos，
 circle：see cycle ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．A half－cycle or a half－ circle ；a semicircle．
Besides，upon the right hand of her，but with some lit－ tle descent，ins hemicycle，wss seated Esychia，or Quiet， the first handmsid of leac

B．Jongon，Klng＇s Entertsinment．
2．A semicircular arena；a room or division of a room in the form of a semicircle；especially， such a room with scats in semicircular rows，or such an arrangement of seats in any room．
The collections will be displayed in the hemirycle of the central pavilion of the palace of the Trocadero．

The Academy．
Hemicycle of Berosus，a kind of sun－dial，said to hsve been invented by ths historian Berosus，sud supposed to be of scmicircular torm．
hemicyclic（hem－i－sik＇lik），a．［Ashemicyele +
－ic．］An epithet applied by Braun to spiral －ic．］An epithet applied by Braun to spiral
flowers in which the transition from of mem whe series members to the succeeding series，as from calyx to corolla or from corolla to stamens， coincides with a cycle of the phyllotaxis．Sschs also sppies the terny to fiowers that are part spiral snd calyx snd corols form two alternsting whorls，followed by the stamens and csrpels amranged spirally：opposed to
acycic．
hemicylindrical（hem ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ i－si－lin＇dri－kal），$a$ ．［＜$\quad$ Having the form hemi－，half，+ cylindrieal．］Having the form of half of a cylinder divided in the direction of its axis．
These two lmages are by means of a hemicylindrical lens crushed up ínto two dots of light．

Encyc．Brit．，XVI． 162.
hemidactyl，hemidactyle（hem－i－dak＇til），$a$ ．
and $n$ ．［＜Gr．$\eta \mu t$－，half，+ dántvios，a finger．］
I．a．In zoöl．，having an oval disk at the base of the toes，as some saurians；specifically，per－ taining to or having the characters of the genus Hemidactylus．

II．n．A gecko of the genus Hemidactylus．
hemidactylous（hem－i－dak＇ti－lus），a．Same as hemidactyl．
Hemidactylus（hem－i－dak＇ti－lus），$n$ ．［NL．： seo hemidactyl．］A genus of gecko－1zards，har－ ing the toes dilated as is usual in creconat plates in two series，and the body and tail without appendages．It contalns some of the com－ monest specles，widely distributed in tbe warmer parts of

## Hemidactylus

cies；II．frenatus，the cheecha of Ceylo
cullatus， ，warty Ifediterranean specles． hemidemisemiquaver（hem－i－dem－i－sem－i．今 hemi－，half，＋demi－，half，＋ semi－，half，＋quaver，q．v．］
In musical 10 atation，a note equal
in duration to in duration to one half of a demisemiquaver or one eighth of a quaver；a sixty－fourth note：written as shown at $a$ $\rightarrow$ Hemidemisemiquaver rest， $\ln$ musical notation， sixty－fourth rest：written as shown at $b$ ．
Hemidesmeæ（hem－i－des＇mē－ë），n．pl．［NL． －Hemidesmus＋ece．］A subdivision of the Asclepiadacew made by Reichenbach in 1837 to receive the anomalous genus Hemidesmus．
Hemidesmus（hem－i－des＇mus），$n$ ．［NL．（so called in allusion to the filaments），〈Gr．$\dot{\eta} \mu-$ half，$+\delta \varepsilon \sigma \mu \delta s^{\prime}$ ，a band．］A genus of twining plants，natural order Asclepiadacea，having opposite leaves and cymes of small greenisl flowers．H．Indicus yields the Indian sarsapa rilla，a reputed alterative，diuretic，and tonic． hemidiapente（hem－i－dī－a－pen＇tē），n．［ऽ Gr． j$\mu t-$ ，half，$+\delta \iota \alpha ́ \pi \varepsilon v \tau \varepsilon$ ，a fifth in music：see dia－ pente．］In Gr．music，a diminished or imper－ fect fifth．
hemiditone（hem－i－dī＇tōn），u．［＜Gir．$\dot{\eta} \mu t-$ ，half， ＋díovos，of two tones：see dilone．］In $G r$ music，a minor third．According to the Greek tuning，this was somewhat less than a modern minor third，and dissonant．
hemidiploidion（hem－i－dip－lō－id＇i－on），n．；pl．
 half，$+\delta \iota \pi \overline{1}$ costume，either a short form of the diploildion or one covering only the front of the person． See also quotation．

A diploidion worn only in front was called a henidi－
Encyc．Bril．，VI，454． hemidomatic（hem ${ }^{7} \mathrm{i}$－dọ－mat＇ ik ），a．$\left[<{ }^{\text {hemi－}}\right.$ dome + －atic ${ }^{2}$ ．］Resembling or pertaining to a hemidome．
hemidome（hem＇i－dōm），n．［＜hemi－＋dome： see domel，5．］In crystal．，an orthodome in the monoclinic system：so callell because only two planes belong to any given symbol．Correspond－ Ing Porms are called minus or plu，according as they are opposite the obtuse or the acute axlal angle．
hemidrachm（hem＇i－dram），$n$ ．［＜hemi，half， + drach $m, \mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$ ．］An ancient coin of the value of half a drachma；a half－drachm．
hemidystrophia（hemi＇－dis－trō＇fi－i．j），n．［NL．，
 ment of trees，due to the unequal distribution of the roots arising from obstruction to their growth in some directions，or from other causes． hemiedric（hem－i－cd＇rik），a．Same as hemi－ hedral．
hemielytra，$n$ ．Plural of hemielytrum．
hemielytral（hem－i－el＇i－tral），$a$ ．［＜hemielytrum + －al．$]$ Pertaining to or of the nature of a hemielytrum
hemielytrum，hemielytron（hem－i－el＇i－trum，
 1．The fore wing of hemipterous and especially heteropterous insects，coriaceous at the base and membranous at the tip，whence the name． Besides being thas divisibile into two princtpal parts，the hemileytrum proper，or corium，and the terminal mem．－
brana，most heniley tra include two other recognizabile brana，most henilefytra include two other recognizzabie
portion called the cla pus gnid the cunveus or appendix． portlons called the clapus and the cuatene or appe
The latter is often wanting．See cut noder clavus． 2．In Vermes，one of the large imbricated scales which lie in double series along tho back of certain scale－bearing marine annelids，as the sea－mice or Aphroditide．They are borne uport the npper parapodia，subserve the purpose8 of protection and respiration，and are often very conspicuous，as io the genus Hermione．
Also hemelytrum，hemelytron．
hemiencephala，$n$ ．Plural of hemiencephaton． hemiencephalic（hem＂i－en－se－fal＇ik or－sef＇a－ lik），a．［＜hcmieneephalon + －ie．］Pertaining to the hemiencephalon．
hemiencephalon（bem ${ }^{\prime \mathrm{i}-\text {－} n-\text { sef＇a }}$－lon），$n . ;$ pl．
 øa $\begin{gathered}\text { os，brain：see encephaton．］．Half of an en－}\end{gathered}$ cephalon which has been hemisected，or longi－ tudinally bisected．
Hemigale（hề－mig＇â－lē），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr．$\eta_{\mu-}$ ， half，$+\gamma$ yan $\bar{\eta}$ ，contri．form of $\gamma \Delta \lambda \notin \eta$, a kind of weasel．］1．A genus of carnivorous quad－ rapeds，of the family Viverridar，the type and only representative of a subfamily Hemigalei－ ne，based upon $H . z e b r a$ of Borneo．Also writ－ ten Hemiqalea and Henigaleus．－2．［t．c．］An animal of this genus．

Hemigaleinæ（hem－i－gā－lē－ínē），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Hcmigale＋－ince．］A subfamily of subplan－ tigrade Viverridx，represented by the genus Hemigule．They have a strong sectorial tooth with a large tubercuiar ledge，the upper molars large and broad，
the solcs partly hairy，and a ringed tall noderate in
length and not prehensile as in the paradoxures，to whlch length and not prehensile as in the paradoxures，to whlch
these animals are closely related．Usually Hemifalince．
 of the two florets in the same spikelet neuter， and the other unisexual，whether male or fe－ male：said of grasses．
hemigeometer（hem＂i－jè－om＇e－tér），n．［＜hemi－ ＋geometer：see geometer，3．］In entom．，one of certain lepidopterous larvo of the family Noctuida．They have six prolegs，two ventral pairs and one anal pair，and when walking raise or loop a part of the body，thus som
hemiglottidean（hem＂i－glo－tid＇ē－an），a． ornith．，specifically，of or pertaining to the Hemiglattides．
Hemiglottides（bem－i－glot＇i－dēz），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Gr．$\eta \mu$－，half，＋子iētra，tongue，＋－ides．］A su－ perfamily of desmognathons grallatorial birds， founded by Nitzsch upon the ibises and spoon－ bills，associated on account of the small size of the tongue and other characters．The groop forms a part of the Pelargomorphe of Huxley，and It exactly cor－ respo
I assoclate $\ln$ thls divlsion［Pelargomorphee］the Hero－
die，P＇elargl，and Heniglottides of Nltzsch，the last group diae，R＇elargl，and Hemiglottides of Nltzsch，the last group Huzley，Proc．Zoöl．Soc．，1867，p． 461.
hemiglyph（hem＇i－glif），n．［＜Gr．j̀ $\mu t$ ，half， ＋ $\bar{n} v \not{ }^{\prime}$ ，a carving．］In arch．，the half－groove or－glyph at the edge of the triglyph in the Dorie entablature．
hemignathous（hē－mig＇nā－thns），$a$ ．［＜Gr．㐫 $\mu$－
half，+ vóos，jaw．］In ornith．，half－beaked－ half，＋vó $\theta$ oc，jaw．］In ornith．，half－beaked－ that is，having either mandible much shorter than the other；hemirhamphine．
Hemignathus（hệ－mig＇nā－thus），n．［NL．：see hemignathous．］A genus of sun－birds，of the family Nectariniide，of the Sandwich Islands， having a bowed bill with the lower mandible about half as long as the upper one（Whence the name），as II．lueida．Liehtenstein． 1838.
hemigyrust（hem－i－ji＇rus），n．［NL．，くGr．$\eta \mu t$ ， half，$+\gamma^{\nu} p o s$, a circle．］In bot．，same as fol－ thatic
hemihedral（hem－i－hédral），a．［＜hemihedron + al．］1．In mineral．；exhibiting hemihe－
drism；having，as a crystal，only half the num－ ber of planes belonging to any particular form which the law of symmetry lequires．－2．In math．，substituting negative for positive signs in regular alternation．

Also hemihedrie，hemiedric．
hemihedrally（hem－i－hé＇dral－i），adv．In a hemi－ hedral manner．
hemihedric（hem－i－hédrik），a．［As hemihe－ dron + －ic．］Same as hemihedral．
emihedrism（hem－i－hédrizm），n．［As hemi－ hedron + －ism．］In crystal．，that property of crystals in accordance with which they have only half the number of planes required by normal or holohedral symmetry．See holohe－ drism．For example，tf of the etght plsnes of an octahe－ dron only four are present，the two opposite above and the alternates to these below，the resulting form is a tetrahe
droo；this，like the complementary hemihedral forms in droo；this，like the complementary hemihedral forms in other similar cases， 1 s designated as plus（ + ）or minus（ - ）， according pinsand minns tetrahedrons may be present together， and an octahicdron of a heminedral specles like sphalerite is regarded as made up of thess two forms，the two seta of planes being unlike physically（for example，as shown by pyro－electrical phenomena），even when not distinguished gsometrically．In the lsometric system the typs of hemi hedrism illustrated by the tetrahedron $\ln$ which all the parts belonging to hali the octants are present（holohemi－ yields independent forms also In the case of the two tris octahedrons sad the hexoctahedron．In the same system parallel or pyritohedral hemihedrism is illustrated by the pentagonal dodecahedron or pyritohedron，the hemi－ hedral form of the tetrakishexahedron；in this，half the parts of all the octants are present（hemiholohediral）．The only other Independent form of this type of heminedrism is the dlplold，the helnihedral form of the hexoctahedron． （See cnt under diploid．）The other forms，however，also
show the hemlhedrism：thns，a cube of pyrites has only Its alternate edges similar．There is also the rare gyroi－ dal or trapezohedral hemihedrism，which，as applied to the hexoctahedron，yields plus and minns forms which are enantiomorphous．Sphenoidal hemihedrism of the tetrag－ onal and orthorhombic systems is similar to the tetrahe－ dral hemibedrism of the isometric system；this is also true of the rhombohedral hemlhedrism of the hexggonal pyra－ mld system，which ylelds the rhombohedron from a hexsg． mald．Pyramidal hemihedrism in the tetragonal and hex agonal systems yields a 4－slded or 6－sided pyramld respec－

## hemiolia

present fre not those alternate to each other above and low，the adjacent palr abovs and below being absent． Hemihedral forms are themselves，In certain cases，sub－ $j$ ject to hemihedrism，the result being quarter－or tetarto－ hedral forms．Ses tetarlohedrism sud hemimorphism． Also called he minedry，hemisymmetry．
half + dron（hem－i－hè dron），n．［＜Gr．$\dot{\eta} \mu \ell$ ， half，＋$\varepsilon \delta \rho a$ ，a seat，base．］A hemihedral solid， as the tetrahedron．
hemihedry（hem＇i－hē－dri），$n$ ．［As hemihedron都
hemiholohedral（hem－i－hol－0̄－hé＇dral），a．［＜ hemi－，half，+ holohedral．］In crystal．，having half the whole number of planes in all the oc－ tants：sometimes said of the parallel bemihe－ dral forms of the isometric system．See hemi－ hedrism．
Hemileia（hem－i－líä），n．［NL．，appar．〈Gr．名 $\mu t$ ， half，+ خeios，smooth．］A genus of fungi，of which the principal species，H．vastatrix，is very destructive to coffee－plants in Ceylon plantations．The genus is a member of the Uredinea， and closely alled to Uromyces．It is described as form－ Ing little white patches on the under side of the leaves， snountedists oi miauts cuits of fexnons threads snr－ at the base．The npper side of the affected leaf has ths appearance of being burnt．
Hemimetabola（hem＂i－me－tab＇ō－lä），n．pl．
 tion．Cf．hemimetaboly．］Insectswhichunder－ go incomplete or partial metamorphosis ；a sub－ class or superorder of hexapod insects，includ－ ing a series intermediate between Anetabola on the one hand and Metabola on the other． The group is sometimes used as conterminous with He－ miptera in a broad sense，and is then divided into He － miptera，Heteroptera，and Thysanoptera；or it is ex－ tended to cover the three nsnal orders Hemiptera，Or－ thopter
hemimetabolic（hem－i－met－a－bol＇ik），a．［＜ hemimetaboly＋－ic．］Characterized by hemi－ metaboly；pertaining to hemimetaboly，or to the Hemimetabola；hernimetamorphic；homo－ morphic．
hemimetaboly（hem＂i－me－tab＇ö－li），n．［＜Gr． tat－，half，＋$\mu є т а \beta о \lambda \eta, ~ t r a n s f o r m a t i o n: ~ s e e ~ m e-~$ taboly．］Incomplete metamorphosis ；imper－ fect transformation，as of an insect．
hemimetamorphic（hem－i－met－a－mor＇fik），$a$ ． ［＜hemimetamorph－osis + －ic．］Exhibiting hemi－ metamorphosis；undergoing incomplete trans－ formation；hemimetabolic．
hemimetamorphosis（hem－i－met－a．－môr＇fọ－ sis），\％．［＜Gr．$\eta \mu t-$ ，half，$+\mu \varepsilon \tau с \mu \delta \rho \phi \omega \sigma \epsilon$ ，trans－ formation．］Incomplete metamorphosis．It in－ volves considerable although gradual changes from the new－born young to the adult，as in some fishes．
In some pelagic forms Hemimetamorphosis may occar， or very conslderable alterations in their growth aod de－ velopment．

Day，Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland，II．xcl．
hemimorph（hem＇i－môrf），n．［＜Gr．भ̇ $\mu \ell-$ half， $+\operatorname{lo}^{2} \rho \phi \dot{\eta}$ ，form．］A crystal exhibiting hemi－ morphism
hemimorphic（hem－i－môr＇fik），a．［＜hemi－ morph $+-i c$. ］Having，as a crystal，the two ends of the same axis modified with unlike planes．
hemimorphism（hem－i－môr＇fizm），n．［くhemi－ nuorph $+-i s m$.$] In crystul．，the property of$ having the opposite extremities unlike in their in the case of crystals of tourmalln，calamin，and somed in the case of crystals of tourmalln，cslamin，and some olectrical phenomena．See muro－llectricity．marked pyro－ hemimorphite（hem－i－môr＇fit），$n$
morph＋－ite ${ }^{2 .}$ ］Calamin or hydrons of zinc：a name given in allusion to the silicate of zine ：a name given in allusion to the common hemimorphic character of the crystals．
hemina（hē－mínä̀），$n . ;$ pl．hemince（－nē $)$ ．［L．，
also emina，＜Gr．$\grave{\eta} u$ iva，a Sicilian measure，half also emina，＜Gr．ipuiva，a Sicilian measure，half
 half．］An ancient Roman and Greek measure， equivalent to the cotyle．It contained .271 heminget $n$ ．See hemming 2 pints．
heminget，$n$ ．See hemming ${ }^{2}$ ．
 an obol．］A coin of ancient Athens，of the value of half an obol．
hemiolia（hem－i－ōli－ä），n．［＜Gr．juнòía，sc． dı́⿱宀丁兀a⿱幺s，an interval one half more，also a verse consisting of a foot and a half，fem．of $\dot{\eta} \mu 6 \boldsymbol{\prime} \lambda \iota o s$, one and a half：see hemiolic．］．In mediecal mu－ sie：（a）The interval or relation of the perfect fifth：so called because produced on the mono－ chord by shortening the string to two thirds of its full length．（b）A group of three notes

## hemiolia

introduced in the midst of a piece in place of two；a triplet．
hemiolic（hem－i－ol＇ik），a．［＜L．hemiolius（＜Gr． again，（ $j \mu u$ ，half，+ ónos，whole）+ ic In Ine． pros．，constituting the proportion of $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 1 ，or of 3 to 2：as，the hemiolic ratio（of thesis and arsis）； characterized by such a proportion of thesis and arsis：as，hemiolic rhythm；a hemiolic foot； the hemiolic class of feet．The hemiolic class is also sometimes called the Pceonic， ismbic，and the isorrhythmic，equal，or dactylic．See
hemione（hem＇i－ōn），n．［＜hemionus．］The dziggetai，half－ass，or wild ass of Asia，Equus hemionus or Asimus hemionus．See cut under dziggetai．
hemionus（hē－mi＇ọ－nus），n．［NL．，〈Gr．iphiovos， a＇half－ass，＇i．e．a mule，く juc－，half，+ oros，an ass．］The specific name of Equus or Asinus hemionus，the hemione，half－ass，or dziggetai： used also as the English name of this animal． See cut under dziggetai．

A hybrid has been figured by Dr．Grsy（and he informs me that he knowz of a second case）from the ass and the hemionus；and this hybria，though the asa only occasion－ has not even a sioulder－stripe，nevertheleas had all four legs barred．Daruin，Origin of Spectes，p． 163.
 jut－，half，+ oфpis $=\mathbf{E}$ ．brow．A remarkable
genus of acinetans，or suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians，having both prehensile and sucto rial processes．H．gemmipara is an example．
hemiopia（hem－i－ō＇pi－ạ̈），n．［＜Gr．$\eta \mu t$ ，half，＋ $\dot{\omega} \psi(\dot{\omega} \pi-)$ ，eye．］Same as hemianopsia．
hemiopic（hem－i－op＇ik），$a_{\text {．}}$［＜Gr．jut－，half，＋ ف $\psi(\omega \pi-)$ ，eye．］Same as hemianoptic．
hemiopsia，hemiopsy（hem－i－op＇si－ä，hem＇i－op－
 sight．］Same as hemianopsia．
hemiorthotype（hem－i－ôr＇thō－tīp），$a$ ．［＜Gr．$\eta \mu \mu$－， half，＋opobs，straight，＋títos，type：see ortho－ type．］Same as monoclinic．
hemipalmate（hem－i－pal＇māt），a．［＜hemi－＋ palmate．］Half－webbed；semipalmate．
hemiparaplegia（hem－i－par－a－plē＂ji－ï），$n$ ．［NL．， ＜Gr．$\dot{\eta} \mu=$ ，half，＋$+a \rho a \pi \lambda \ddot{\eta r a}$ ，paralysis：see paraplegia．］In pathol．，paralysis of one leg． hemiparesis（hem－i－par＇e－sis），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr． $\eta \mu \iota-$ half，＋$\pi a \rho \varepsilon \sigma \iota \rho$, a blackening：sce
Paresis of one lateral half of the body．
Paresis or otic（hem－i－pa－1＇et＇ik），a．［ ${ }^{\text {hemiparc－}}$ sis（－et－）＋－ic．］Pertaining to or affected with hemiparesis．
hemiphractid（hem－i－frak＇tid），$n$ ．One of the Hemiphraetida．
Hemiphractidæ（hem－i－frak＇ti－dē），n．pl．［NL．， Hemiphractus + －idoe．］A family of tailless amphibians，typified by the genus Hemiphractus． They have maxillary as well as peculiar mandibular teeth， cotds parallel，an omoaternum，opisthocoellan vertebrex， and the coccyx attached to two condyles．
The Hemiphractide include some forms in which the crsnial ossification is remarkably developed．This forms a kind of helnet，whteh developa in aome of the apecies
into processes snd cresta．
Stand．Nat．Hist．，III．339．
Hemiphractus（hem－i－frak＇tus），n．［NL．，lit． ＇half－mailed＇（cf．cataphract），＜Gr．ipíфрактоธ， of фо́a $\sigma \varepsilon \iota v$, fence，stop up．］A genus of tailless amphibians，typical of the family Hemiphrac－ tida．
hemiphrase（hem＇i－frāz），$n$ ．［＜Gr．ìu－，half， + фpá⿱宀八九，phrase．］In music，a half－phrase， hemiplegia（hem－i－plō ji－ï），n．［NL．，＜Gr．$j \mu t$ side，$\langle\dot{n} u \mu-$ ，half，$+\pi \lambda \dot{\lambda} \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \varepsilon \nu$, strike．］In pathol． paralysis that affects one lateral half of the body．Also hemiplcgy，hemiplexia．
hemiplegic（hem－i－plej＇ik），a．［＜hcmiplegia＋ －ie．］Relating to or affected with hemiplegia．
hemiplegy（hem＇i－plê－ji），$n$ ．Same as hemiple－ gia．
hemiplexia（hem－i－plek＇si－ä），n．［＜Gr．$\dot{\eta} \mu u \pi \lambda \eta$－ plegia．$]$ Same as hemiplegia．
hemipod（hem＇i－pod），a．and n．［As Hemi－ podius．］I．a．Pertaining to or having the
II．n．One of the IIemipodii（or Turnicides）； bird of the genus Hemipodius；an ortygan． Also hemipadc．
hemipodan（hè－mip＇ō－dan），a．Of or pertain－
ing to the hemipods or Hemipodii．
hemipode（hemi－pōd），$n$ ．Same as hemipod．

Hemipodii（hem－i－pō＇di－ī），u．pl．［NL．，pl．of Hemipodius．An anomalous group of three－ to the family Turnicider，and formerly classed among gallinaceous birds；the ortygans，or old－world bush－quails．They reaemble the crouse igeons（ Pteroclide）and tinamous in some respecta，and In others are related to the plovera．The vertebre lack the extensive ankylosis usual in hirds；the palatal atruc ture is somewhat ægithognathous；snd in some at leas there is but one carotid and no crop．The genera Turnix （or Hemipodius），Ortyxelos，and P＇edionomus compose the group．
Hemipodius（hem－i－pōdi－us），n．［NL．（so call－ ed from the absence of the hind toe），＜Gr． $\dot{\eta} \mu i \pi$ ovs（ $-\pi$ od－），half－footed（cf．$\dot{\eta} \mu c \pi \sigma \delta i o v$ ，a half－ foot），$\langle\eta \mu \iota-$ ，half，+ tois（ （od－）$=\mathbf{E}$ ．foot．］The typical genus of Hemipodii：same as Turmix． Reiulhardt， 1815
hemiprism（hem＇i－prizm），$n$ ．［＜hemi－＋prism．］ In crystal．，a prism in the triclinic system：so called because it includes in a given case only two planes which are parallel to each other． hemiprismatic（hem i－priz－mat＇ik），$a$ ．
hemi－＋prismatic，q．v．］Of or pertaining to a hemiprism：as some feldspar crystals show hemiprismatic cleavage．
hemipter（hệ－mip＇ter），$n$ ．One of the Hcmip） tera．
Hemiptera（hê－mip＇te－rä̈），n．pl．［NL．，neut pl．of hemipterus，half－winged：see hemipterous． An order of the class Insecta，founded by Lin－ næus in 1742，embracing a vast number of iu－ sects of diverse forms apparently not very closely related in structure，widely different in mode of life，and collectively known as bugs．The metamorphosis is incomplete except in the peated four times，the stage next to the last，preceding peatedmago，being，called pupa．There are four，or two， or no wings tn different cases，and rarely halteres．The or noracic aegments are either free or fused．The head is free or broadly united to the thorax，with or without faceted eyea．The essential characters of the order are found in the mouth－parts and associate modificationa of the head and sternum，and in the wings．The mouth－or－ gans are ususily suctorial，the sucking－tube or haustellimm being composed（in the higher corma）orwo laterai haik channels or aemicynari．phece the mouth－parts consist of $a$ jonted tapering tube，arising from the front of the under atde of the head，and inclozing four attff bristlea， which replace the mandiblea and maxille，thia whote ros． trum being edapted both for plercing and for sucking． There is no sucking－stomach．The modifications of the sternum are such as fit it to support the head and charac－ teristic rostrum．In the largest group of Hemiptera the wings are thick and leathery at the base and mem－ jofnted，rarely baving only one joint．Most hemipteroua insects feed on plant－juicea or the blood of insects or ant－ insects feed on plant－jucea or the blood or ingects or anich collecta under decaying bark，and certain of the higher forms aubaist indifferently upon aap or blood．The He miptera have more than once been acparated into acveral different ordera，but moat entomologists continue to ac－ cept the order in its original broad genae，dividing it into everal suberders． plant－1ice，scale．insects，leafhoppers，cicada，etc．；and Parasita，the true lice．About 27,000 species are cata． logued，snd it is estimated that at least 50,000 exist．The Hemiptera thua outnumber far the Orthoptera and Neu－ roptera，and possibly the Lepidoptera．Formerly also called Ryngota，Siyhonata，and Dermaptera（in part）．
terous， hemipteran（hệ－mip＇te－ran），a．and n．I．a． Pertaining to or characteristic of the Hemip－ tera：as，＂the Hemipteran mouth，＂Huxley．
II．$n$ ．One of the Hemiptera．
That terrible microscopic hemipteran，the chinch－bug．
Pop．Sct．Mo．，Aug．，1878，p． 512
hemipterist（hê－mip＇te－rist），n．［＜Hemiptcra ＋－ist．］One who studies or collects the He－ miptera．
hemipteron（hē－mip＇te－ron），$n$ ．［NL．，sing．of Hemiptera．］One of the Hemiptcra．
I noticed a singular case of ants miliking s．winged $H e$ mipteron，which of course could not be kept in captivtty as they do many apeciles of the winglesa aphides．

Forbes，Fastern Archipelaso，p． 251
hemipterous（hêe－mip＇terrus），a．［＜NL．hemip－ terus，half－winged，＜Gr．nut－，half，$+\pi \tau \varepsilon p o v$, mombrapous and partly coria ceovs or chitinous；specifically，of or pertain－ ing to or having the characters of the Hemip－ tera；found in or characterizing the Hemiptera． Also hemipteral．
hemipyramid（hem－i－pir＇a－mid），n．［＜hemi－ + pyramic．］In crystal．，a pyramid in the beceuse it eystran seo four planes instead of eight．Corresponding forms are distinguished as monus or purs，accorring
hempyramidal（hem 1 －pi－ram i－dal），$a$ ．［＜ pyramid．
Hemirhamphinæ（hem＂i－ram－fi＇nē），n．pl． ［NL．，く Hemirhamphus＋－ince．］A subfamily of synentognathous fishes，of the family Scom－ bercsocida（or Exocatidas），typified by the genus Hemirhamphus；the halfbills：so called from the shortness of the upper jaw in comparison with the great length of the spear－like under jaw．These fishes are of slender，atraight form，with mod－ erstedorsal and an they are nearly reiated to the flying－fishes．See cut at halfleak．
hemirhamphine（hem－i－ram＇fin），$a$ ．and $n$ ．I a．Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hemirhamplinice
II，$u$ ．A halfbill or halfbeak；one of the Heni－ rhamphine．
Hemirhamphus（hem－i－ram＇fus），n．［NL．，$\zeta$ Gr．$\dot{n} \mu t$－，half，$+\dot{\rho} a \mu \phi$, ，bill，snout．］A genus of fishes，of the family scombercsocido，giving name to the subfamily Hemirhamphine；the halfbeaks．H．unyjasciatus is a common representa． tive on a Aling thers，Usually written Hemiranphus，Cuvier，1817．See cut ander half． beak．
hemisect（hem＇i－sekt），v．t．［८ Gr．j $\mu t$－，half． ，sectus，pp．of sectare，cut：see secant，sec－ tion．］To bisect；especially，to bisect longi－ tudinally，or in equal right and left parts．
A hemisected skeleton［of a vertebrstel，ahowi
ation in stze of the neural and hemal cavitiea．
hemisection（hem－i－sek＇shon） + －iour after（hem－i－sek shon），$n$ ．［＜hemisect有 section of a part into right and leit halves，or one of such halves

A hernisection of the whole body．Science，VI． 223.
hemisepta，$n$ ．Plural of hemiseptum．
hemiseptal（hem－i－sep＇tal），a．［＜hemiseptum －al．］Pertaining to a hemiseptum．
hemiseptum（hem－i－sep＇tum），n．；pl．hemisepta （－tä̀）．$[\mathrm{NL} .,<\mathrm{L}$. hemi－，half，+ septum，sopp－ tuin，a partition．］．In anat．，the lateral half of a partition；the right or left part of a longitu dinal septum，as that in the heart and brain．－ Hemiseptum auriculare，the lateral haif of the parti． tion between the auricles of the heart．－Hemiseptum cerebri，the Jateral half of the zeptum lucidum of th brain．－Hemiseptum ventriculare，the laterai half of the partition between the ventricles of the heart． hemisome（hem＇i－sōm），$n$ ．［＜Gr．$\dot{\eta}_{\ell} \mu_{-}$，half，+ $\sigma \bar{\omega} \mu a$, body．］One half of an animal＇s body．
The permanent retention of the radiala in the abactinal hemisome of the body of Amphtura．

P．H．Carpenter，Micros，science，XXYIII．304． hemispasm（hem＇i－spazm），n．［＜Gr．मjut－，half， $+\sigma \pi a \sigma \mu o ́ s$, spasm．］Spasm of one lateral half of the body．
hemisphere（hem＇i－sfér），n．［ME．hemysperie， emyspire，etc．；in mod．E．according to the L． $=\mathrm{F}$ ．hemispliere $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．hemisferio $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．hemi－ spherio $=$ It．hemisferio，$<$ L．hemispharium，$\langle$ Gr．ìuбфaípov，a hemisphere，く $\dot{\eta} \mu \iota$－，half，＋ oфaioa，a sphere．］1．A half－sphere；one half of a sphere or globe formed by a plane passing through the center．Specifically－2．Half of the terrestrial globe；also，half of the celestial globe，or of the surface of the heavens．

Night with his mantel，that ia derk and
asan overaprede the hemyep，Merchant＇a Tale， 1.555.
Sterre is ther noone in alle oure emygpire：
Under whooa sight I gynne on Novermber．
Palladius，Fusbondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 206.
The hewisphere of earth，in clearest ken，
The hemisphere of earth，in clearest ken，
Stretch＇d out to the amplest reach of prospect iay．
Mitton，P．L．，xi．
3．A map or projection of half of the terrestrial or the celestial sphere．－4．In anat．，either of the two large convex and convoluted masses，one on each side，which together with the fornix，cor－ pus callosum，thalamencephalon，mesencepha－ lon，and olfactory lobes make up the cerebrum．See brain， cercbrum，and cerebral．－ Eastern and western hemi－ spheres，the terrestrial globe．Th former comprisea the continents of Europe，Asia，and Africa and their islands，called the old World，snd the latter the two American con－ tinents and their islands，called the New World．－Masdeburg hemi－ spheres，an instrument invented by otto von Quericke，which tilus－
tratea the pressure of the atmo－
aphere．It consiats of two hoilo together and furniahed with stout handles and with a vent and cock．When the

# hemisphere <br> chato 

Magdeburg Hemispheres Fig ，separated．Fig． 2 ，exhausted． air ia exhansted，great force is required to scparate the hemispheres，－Northern and southern hemispheres， the halves of the giobe north and south of the equator，or
corresponding divisions of the heavens or celestial giobe． hemispheric（hem－i－sfer＇ik），$a$ ．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．hémi－ sphérique $=$ It．emisferico，＜NL．hemisphari cus，＜L．hemisplıærium，hemisphere：see hemi－ sphere．］Same as hemispherical．
A pyrites，placed in the cavity of arother of an hemi－ ita cup． hemispherical（hem－i－sfer＇i－kal），a．［＜hemi－ spheric + －al．］Having the form of a hemi－ sphere：as，a hemispherical body．
That we call a fayrie stone，and is oiten found in grave oits amongst us，being of an hemispherical figure，hath five double iines arising from the center of its basis，which， if no accretion distract them，do commoniy concur and
meet in the pole thereof．Sir T．Browne，Vuig．Err．il． 1.

I saw a pedestal of the earthy trachyte，covered hy a hemizpherical portion of a vein，Jike a great umbrella， ufficiently large to shelter two peraona．

Daruin，Geol．Observations，1．B2
hemispheroid（hem－i－sfés roid），n．［＜hemi + spheroid．］A solid whose figure is approxi－ mately but not exactly that of a hemisphere． hemispheroidal（hem＂i－sfē－roi＇dal），$\alpha$ ． hemispheroid $+-a l$.$] Having the form of a$ hemispheroid．
For the minuter examination of the corneulcs， these must be separated from the hemispheroidal mass．
IV．B．Carpenter，Niicros，$\$ 02 i$
hemispherule（hem－i－sfer＇öl），n．［＜hemi－＋ spherule，q．v．］A half－spherule．
hemistich（hem＇i－stik）， $\boldsymbol{u}$ ．［＜L．hemistichium， ＜Gr．ijuotíхıv，a half－liue，〈うиє－，half，＋orixos， a row，line，verse．Cf．distich，acrostic ${ }^{1}$ ，etc．］In pros．：（a）The exact or approximate half of a line or verse；one of the two commata or sec－ tions of a line divided by the cesura or diero－ sis．（b）Any group of words forming part of a line，and considered or cited by itself；an in－ complete or unfinished line
Virgil lio．will rather break off in an hemistich，than
Garth，tr，of Ovid＇s Metamorph．，Pref
（c）A colon，comma，or group of feet of less extent than the average line，or than the other lines of the same poen or stanza，standing metrically by itself，or so written，as，for ex－ ample．an epodic line，ephymnium，or refrain． hemistichal（hem＇i－stik－al），a．［＜＇hemistich＋ －al．］Pertaining to or constituting a hemistich or hemistichs：as，a hemistichal colon or line； a hemistichal division of a verse
The reader will observe the constant return of the he－
mistichal point，which I have been careful to preserve and o represent with exactness

T．Wrarlun，$\Pi$ ist．Eng．Poetry，1．，Additions hemisymmetry（hem－i－sim＇e－tri），ㄴ．［＜Gr． j̀ut－，half，＋бvциєтрia，symmetry．］Same as hemihcdrism．
Hemitelia（hem－i－tē＇li－ä），n．［NL．，＜Gr．ท̉uure－ jíns，half－finished，く jut－，half，＋тĖAOs，end．］A genus of tree－ferns，of the snborder Polypodia－ rere，with large pinnate ol decompound fronds． The sori are solitary，glohose，situated below the apcx of a lateral vein or veinlet，generally near the margin．About 20 species are known，all natives of the troplca，and mostly of South America II．Brunonianc，of the mountainous districts of India，is a handsome fern，often attaining a healand，is a hardy apeciea adapted to cultivation．Some－ times incorrectiy written IIemuthelia．Robert Broun．1sio． Hemitelieæ（hem＂i－tē－li＇ée－̄），no pl．［NL．， Hemitelia + －ere．］A division of the polypodi－ aceous ferns of the tribe Cyathec，established by Preal in 1839 ，and typified by the genus He－ mitelia．
hemitone（hem＇i－tōn），n．［＜Gr．خुutóvoov，a half－ tone，＜ju $\mu$－，half，＋тóvos，a tone．］In Gr．music， less two tones，represented by the ratio $256: 243$ not exactly equivalent to a modern semitoue． hemitrichous（hē－mit＇ri－kus），$a$ ．［くGr．خjue， half，$+\theta \rho i \xi(\tau \rho(\chi-)$ ，hair．］In bot．，half covered with hairs．［Not used．
Hemitripteridæ（hem＂i－trip－ter＇i－dē），n．$p l$ ． ［NL．，$<$ Hemitripterus + －ida．］A family of acanthopterygian fishes，represented by the ge－ nus Hemitripterus alone．It embraces Cottoidea with a dorsal fin consisting of a very long acanthopterous and
short arthropterons portion，incomplete subjugular or tho－ racic ventrals with one spine sind three soft rays，inflated
head with prominent orbits，branchis］spertures confluent， but with the branchial membrane broad and continuoua helow，the trunkantrorsiform，and the vertebre numerous （for example， 16 abdominal +23 candal）．
Hemitripterus（hem－i－trip＇te－rus），n．［NL．，く Gr．$\eta \mu t-$ ，half，$+\tau \rho \varepsilon i \varsigma ~(\tau \rho t-),=$ E．thrce，$+\pi \tau \varepsilon \rho o ́ v$,
wing，fin，$=$ E．feather．］The typical genus of wing，fin，$=$ E．feather．
the family Hemitripteride．
hemitropal（hem＇i－trō－pal），a．
［As hemitrope ＋al．］Same as hemitropous．
hemitrope（hem＇i－trōp），a．and $n$ ．［＜Gr．$\dot{\eta} \mu-$ ， half，$+\tau \rho о \pi \dot{\text { ，}}$ a turning．］I．a．Half－turned： specifically applied in mineralogy to a com－ pound or twin crystal which has two similar parts or halves，one of which is turned half round upon the other．
II．n．1．Anything that is hemitropous in structure．－2．A twin erystal．
hemitropic（hem－i－trop ik），a．［As hemitrope

+ －ic．］Half－turned；hemitropous ＋－ic．］Half－turned；hemitropous．
In a good deal of the feispar，however，the edges of the hemit ropic lamellware too blurred to allow the exact anglea to be taken．

F．W．Rudler，Geol．Mag．，N．S．，III．，Dec．III． 287.
hemitropous（hẹ－mit＇rō－pus），a，［As hemitrope + －ous．］Turned half round；half－inverted： specifically applied in botany to an ovule in which the axis of the nucleus is more curved than in an anatropous ovule． Also hemitropal．
hemitropy（hem＇i－trō－pi），$\quad n$ ． ［As hemitrope $+-y_{.}$］Twin composition in crystals．
hemitype（hem＇i－tīp），n．［く Gr．ंjut－，half，+ тítos，impres－ sion（type）．］That which is hemitypic．

## nemitypic（hem－i－tip＇ik），＂

 ［As hemitype + －ic．］In zoö．，only partly typi－ cal of a given group，in cousequence of par－ taking of the characters of some other group． Thus，a hemitypuc bird is one which，as thos or the genua type，and by so much departa from the avian type．
hemlock（hem＇lok），$n_{\text {．}}$［ ME．hemiok，also writton humlok，humloke，homelok，irreg．＜AS． hcmlic，hymelic（gen．homlices），also hymlice（gen． hymlican），oldest form hymblica，hemlock；ap－ par．＜hcm－，hym－，of unknown origin，+ －lic，－lice， a termination supposed to be identical with that in AS．cerlic， E ．charlock，and late AS．berrlie， E．barley：see barley ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$ ．］1．A poisonous plant， Conium macnlatum，of the natural order Umbelli－ ferce．It is a tall，erect，branching biennial，with a amooth， shining，hollow atem（usually marked with purplish spota），
elegant much－divided leavea，and white fowera in com pound umbels of ten or more aya，aurrounded by con eral involucre of from three to acven leaflets．It is found

$a$ ，flower ：$b$ ．fruit ；$c_{v}$ hemicarp cut transversely．
thronghont Europe and temperate Asia in waste places，on banks，and under walls．It is said to he fatal to cowz whlle horses，goats，and sheep may feed upon it without danger．The poison administered to Socrates，and in com－ mon use for the execntion of criminals in ancient Athens， is supposed to have been a decoction of it，though some think that this potion was obtained from water－hemlock （Cicuta cirosa）．Kemlock is a powerful sedative，and is aration．It is often serviceable as a anbatitute for or an accompaniment to opium．It has heen found very useful in chronic rheumatiam and in whooping－cough，and in al－
faying the pain of irritable sores and cancerous ulcers．

## hemoglobinemia

The virtucs of hemjock reside in an alkaline principle fruit and seeds．See conine．

## Round about the caldron go；

floot of hemlock digg＇d $i^{\prime}$ the dark．
Shak．，Miscbeth，iv． 1.
As touching hemlocke，it is also a ranke poyson，wit－ nesse the publike ordinance and law of the Atheniana， whereby malefactors who have deserved to die were IIolland，tr．of Pliny，

## Beneath an emerald plane

of hemlock．
2．The hemlock－spruce．－Hemlock stork＇s－bill． the stork＇s－bili，Erodiuin cicutarium：so named because
hemlock－dropwort（hem＇lok－drop＂wè
See Winanthe
hemlock－parsley（hemolok－pärs＂li），n．An um－ belliferous plant，of two species，Conioselinam Fischeri and C．Canadense，resembling hemlock， but not poisonous．
hemlock－pitch（hem＇lok－pich），$n$ ．A pitch ob－ tained from the hemlock－sprnce，Pix Canaden－ sis of the apothecaries．
hemlock－spruce（hem＇lok－sprös），$n$ ．An Amer－ ican fir，the Tsuga Canadensis：so called from the resemblance of its branches in tenuity and position to the leaves of the common hemlock， Conium maculatum：commonly called simply hemilock．The bark is mach used in tanning；combined with that of oak，it is thonght to make the best leather．Jes． ther tanned with the bark of hemiock alone has a red coior and is inferior．The Californian hemlock is Tauga Mer－ tensiana；that of the Sonthern States is T．Caroliniana． The ground－hemlock is the dwarf yew of eastern North America（Taxus baccata，var．Canauleusis），a straggitng bush with flat distichous leaves resembing those of the hemlock－вргисе．
hemmel（hem＇l），n．A Scotch form of hemble． hemmer（hem＇ér），$n$ ．［＜hem ${ }^{1}, v_{.,}+$eri．］One who or that which hems；specifically，an at－ tachment or adjunct to a sewing－machine by means of which a liem is made．
hemming ${ }^{1}$（hem＇ing），$w$ ．［Verbal n．of hem $I, v$ ．］ 1．The process of making a hem，as in sew－ ing a gamment．－2．The stitch by which a hem is secured；the doubled edge of a fabric hemmed down to the fabric itself；collectively， the hem or hems：as，the lemming was decorated with embroidery．－German hemming，a method of uniting two pieces of textile material in which the raw edges of both are turned down together，and the fold so produced is acwed to the plece of stuff，against which it emming ordinary hemming．
hemming ${ }^{2}$ ，himming（hem＇ ，him＇ing），u．［＜ ME．heminge，＜AS．hemming（once in a gloss），a rough shoe：cf．Icel．hewingr，hömungr，the skin of the shanks of a hide：see under hamble．］A shoe or sandal made of rawhide．Simmonds．

## hemo－．See hcmata－

hemocole，hæmocœle（hem＇ō－sēl），n．［＜Gr． aiцa，blood，+ коihía，the large cavity of the body．］The general body－cavity or vascular tract of arthropods and mollusks，analogous to the ccloma of a vertebrate．

The main vascular tracts，therefore，are flve in number， or，to put it in another way，the hremoeole is divided into
five main chamberg．Jour．of Micros．Science，XXVIII． 384.
hemocyanin，hæmocyanin（hem－ō－sía－nin），$\mu$ ． ［＜Gr．alцa，blood，＋kiavos，blue，+ －iniz．］．The coloring matter of the blood of various inver－ tebrates．It coutains copper．It is blue when oxidized，and colorless in the deoxidized state． hemodrometer，hamodrometer（hem－ō－drom＇－ e－tẻr），n．［＜Gr．aiua，blood，＋ঠرónos，course，＋ иє́т $о$ и，々 measure．］An instrument nsed to mea－ sure the velocity of the movement of the blood．
hemodromograph，hæmodromograph（hem－ö－ drom＇ō－graf），n．［＜Gr．al $\mu a$, blood，＋$\delta \rho \dot{\prime} \mu \dot{s}$ ， a running，course，＋$\gamma \rho a ́ \phi \varepsilon \iota v$, write．］A self－ registering instrument which records the ve－ locity of the blood．
hemodromometer，hæmodromometer（hem＂ ō－drṑ－mom＇e－tèr），${ }^{\prime}$ ．Same as hemodrometer．
hemogastric（hem－ō－gas＇trik），$a$ ．［＜Gr，aipa， blood，+ E．gastric．］Pertaining to the blood and the stomach．－Hemogastric fever．See fever． hemoglobin，hæmoglobin（bem－ō－gló bin），$n$ ． ［＜Gr，aipa，blood，＋L．globus，a ball，$\left.+-i n^{2}.\right]$ The red substance which forms about nine tenths of the dry constituents of the red blood－ corpuscles and serves as the carrier of oxygen in the circulation．It is cryataliizable，and can be resolved into herastin and a proteid reaidue．It has the compound ia called oxyhemoglobin，while phyaiologists reserve hemoplobin for the deoxydized subsatance．Also called hemoglobulin，hematoglowin，hematoglobulin，hema．
hemoglobinemia，
glō－bi－né＇mi－ä），n．［NL．hemoglobinœmia，

## hemoglobinemia

hemoglobin，q．v．，＋Gr．aifua，blood．］In pathol． the presence of free hemoglobin in the plasma of the blood．
hemoglobiniferous，hæmoglobiniferous（hem－
 ＝E．bear1．］Containing hemoglobin．
Whether in the Hoplonemertines，where the biood flufd is often provided with hemoglebiniferous diska，the chlef function of the side organs may
one mist be further tinvestigated

## hemoglobinometer，

Encyc．Brit．，XVII． 329. （hem－0̄－glō̄－bi－nom＇e－tèr），hæmoglobinometer Gr．$\mu$ étpov，a measure．］Au instrument for measuring the amount of hemoglobin in the blood．Also hematinometer，hcematinometer．
hemoglobinuria，hæmoglobinuria（hem－ō－ glō－bi－nū＇ri－ï），n．［NL．hcomoglobinuria，くhemo－ globin＋Gr．ovpov，urine．］In pathol．，the pres－ ence of free hemoglobin in the urine．
hemoglobulin，hæmoglobulin（hem－ō－glob＇ lin），$n$ ．［＜Gr．aina，blood，＋L．qlobulus，a
globule，$\left.+-n^{2}.\right]$ Same as hemoglobin． globule，$+-i n^{2}$ ．］Same as hemoglobin．
hemolymph，hæmolymph（hem＇ö－limf），$n$ ．［ Gr．ayka，blood，+ E．lymph，q．v．］The nu－
tritive fluid，comparable to blood or lymph， which occupies the body－cavity of some inver－ tebrates，as polyzoans．
In Eupolyzoa（excepting the Entoprocta）the coolom is lymph in which float celtular corpuscies．

## E．R．Lankester，Encyc．

hemolymphatic，hæmolymphatic fat＇ik），a．［＜Gr．ai $\mu a$ blood，＋（hem＂ō－lim－ Pertaining to blood and to lymph；noting a cir－ culatory or vascular system which is not differ－ entiated into separate blood－vascular and lym－ phatic systems．
hemolytic，hæmolytic（hom－ō－lit＇ik），a．［＜ Gr．aiцa，blood，＋ivтıкós，able to loose，く خivev， loosen．］Destructive of the blood，especially of the blood－corpuscles．
hemometer，hæmometer（hê－mom＇e－têr），$n$ ．［く Gr．ai $\mu a$, blood，$+\mu \varepsilon \tau \rho o \nu$ ，a measure．］Same as hemadynamometer．
hemopericardium，hæmopericardium（hem－ ō－per－i－kär＇di－um），n．Same as hematoperiear－ dium．
hemophilia，hæmophilia（hem－ō－fil＇i－ä），$n$ ． ［NL．haemophilia，＜Gr．ali $\mu \alpha$ ，blood，+ фinos，lov－ ing．］In pathol．，a congenital morbid condition characterized by a tendency to bleed immoder－ ately from any insignificant wound，or even spontaneously．Also called hematophitia，he－ morrhaphilia，and hemorrhagic diathesis．
hemophilic，hæmophilic（hem－ō－fil＇ik），a．［く
hemophilia，hcemopliiia，＋－ic．］Having a ten－ dency to spontaneous bleeding．
hemophthalmia，hæmophthalmia（hem－of－ thal＇mi－ä̀），n．［＜Gr，ai $\mu a$ ，blood，＋ò $\phi \theta a \lambda \mu o ́ s, ~ e y e: ~$ see ophtlialmia．］Effusion of blood into the eye． hemoptic，hæmoptic（hē̄－mop＇tik），a．Same as hemoptysieal．
hemoptysicai，hæmoptysical（hem－op－tiz＇i－ kal），a．［＜hemoptys－is，hamoptys－is，＋－ic－al．］ In pathol．，affected with or pertaining to he－ moptysis．
hemoptysis，hæmoptysis（hē－mop＇ti－sis），$n$ ． ［NL．heemoptysis，＜Gr．aika，blood，＋$\pi \tau$ vors，a spitting，$<\pi \tau v i v v$, spit．］In pathol．，spitting of blood：usually restricted to the raising of blood from the lungs．Also homoptoë．
hemorrhage，hæmorrhage（hem＇o－räj），n．［＝ ．． rhagia＝It．emorragia，〈 L．hemorrhagia，く Gr． to Galen，from the nose），（ aipopparins，bleeding
 break，burst，$=$ L．frangere $=\mathbf{E}$ ．bracak．］A dis－ charge of blood from blood－vessels：usually ap－ plied to flux，either external or internal，from a vessel or vessels ruptured by disease or by a wound，and constituting，when considerable and unchecked，an immediate danger to life．－ hemorrhagic，hæmorrhagic（hem－o－raj＇ik），$a$ ． ［＜hemorrinage，hemorrhage，$+-i c$ ．］Of，per－ taining to，or exhibiting hemorrhage．－Hemor－ rhagic diathesis，a constitutionai tendency to profase hemerrhage from slight canses．－Hemorrhagic fever．
See fever1．
hemorrhagy $\dagger$（hom＇o－rā－ji），$n$ ．［＜L．hcemor－ rhagia：see hemorrhage．］Hemorrhage．
That the maternal blood flowa mest copionaly to the placenta nterins in women，la manifest from the great birth．
hemorrhaphilia，hæmorrhaphilia（hem＂o－rặ－ fil＇i－ïi），n．［NL．hnemorrhaphilia，く Gr，aipoppä－
（ $\gamma^{\prime} a$ ），hemorrhage，$+\phi i \lambda o s$, loving．］Same as hemophilia．
hemorrhoid ${ }^{1}$ hæmorrhoid ${ }^{1}$（hem＇ọ－roid），$n$ ． ［In earlier E．form emerod（see emerodl）；$=$ f．hemorroide $=$ Sp．hemorroide，hemorroida $=$ Pg ．hemorrhoida $=\mathrm{It}$ ．emorroide $=\mathrm{G}$ ．hämor－ rhoile＝Dan．Sw．hemorroide，くL．hemorrhoida （fem．sing．），＜Gr．aiцоррois，pl．aimoppoides（sc． $\phi 2 \varepsilon ́ \beta \varepsilon \varepsilon$ ，veins），veins liable to discharge blood，
 blood，＋póos，a flow，flux，＜$\dot{\rho} \varepsilon \stackrel{ }{ }$ mor in the anal region，either within the anus （internal hemorrhoid）or without（external hem－ orrhoid），formed of dilated blood－vessels with more or less hyperplastic growth of connec－ tive tissue．See piles．
hemorrhoid ${ }^{2} \dagger$ ，hæmorrhold ${ }^{2} \dagger$（hem＇ō－roid），$n$ ． ［ $<$ L．hemorrhois（－id－），＜Gr．aipoppois（－t $\delta-$ ），also al $\mu$ óppoos，a serpent（see def．），＜aiцóppoos，flow－ ing with blood：see hemorrhoid ${ }^{1}$ ．］In anc．zoöl． （Pliny），a venomous serpent the bite of which was said to make blood flow from all parts of the body．
hemorrhoidai，hæmorrhoidal（hem－ọ－roi＇dal）， a．［＜hemorrhoid 1 ，hamorrhoid ${ }^{1}$ ，＋al．］Per－ taining to，affected with，or caused by hemor－ rhoids：as，a hemorrhoidal tumor or flux；a hem orrhoidal patient，vein，or artery．
hemosalpinx，hæmosalpinx（hem－ō－sal＇ pingks），$n$ ．Same as hematosalpinx．
hemospastic，hæmospastic（hem－ō－spas＇tik） a．and $n$ ．［र Gr．ai $\mu a$, blood，$+\sigma \pi a ̊ \varepsilon v$, draw．］ I．a．Drawing or attracting blood to a part，as a cupping－glass．
II．$n$ ．Something which has this property or action．
hemostasia，hæmostasia（hem－ọ－stā＇si－ä），n．
 a standing．］In pathol．，stagnation of blood in a part；also，any operation for arresting the flow of blood，as the ligation of an artery．
hemostatic，hæmostatic（hem－ọ－stat＇ik），$a$ ． and $n$ ．［く Gr．ai $\mu a$, blood，+ eтатекós，く iбтávat， cause to stand：see static．］I．a．Stopping or preventing hemorrhage；styptic．
Ergot and digitalis，and probabiy also the acetate of lead， exert thetr hoemostetic action by causing a contraction of
the arterioles．Buck＇s Handbook of Med．Sciences，III． 477 ．

II．n．A medicine designed to stop hemor－ rhage；a styptic．
hemothorax，hæmothorax（hem－ō－thō＇raks）， hemotrophy $\dagger$（hẹ̀－mot＇rộ－fi），$n$ ．［く Gr．aiuc， blood，$+\tau \rho o \phi \eta$ ，nourishiment．］Excessive he－ matopoiesis．
hemp（hemp），n．［＜ME．hemp，contr．and as－ similated（like hamper ${ }^{2}$＜hanaper）＜AS．henep， hoenep $=\mathrm{D}$ ．hennep $=\mathrm{MLG}$ ．hennep $=\mathrm{OHG}$. ha naf，hanof，MHG．hanef，hanf，G．hanf＝Icel． hampr $=$ Sw．hampa $=$ Dan．hamp（Goth．not recorded）$=$ Gr．кávvaßıç（＞L．cannabis，＞It．ca－ nape $=$ Sp．с́átamo $=$ Pg．canhamo，canamo $=$ Pr． cambe，cambre $=\mathrm{F}$ ．chanvre，dial．canve，chambe， cambe＝（prob．）Ir．canaib，cnaib＝Bret．canib $=$ Ar．Pers．qinnab）$=$ OBulg．konoplya $=$ Serv． $k$ noplje $=$ Bohem．konope $=$ Pol．konop $=$ Russ． konoplya，konope7t，konop＝OPruss．konapios＝ Lith．kanapes $=$ Lett．kanene，hemp．The Rom．， Ar．，etc．，forms are from the L．，the L．from the Gr．，and the Gr．，Teut．，and Slav．forms are sup－ posed to be independently derived from an an－ cient＂Scythian＂or Caspian source．The Skt． cana，hemp，appears to be connected．From the L．cannabis come ult．E．canvas，canvass，


## hemp－palm

cannabic，cannabine，etc．］1．A plant of the genus Cannabis，natural order Urticacea，of which C．sativa is the only known species，C． Indica being only a variety．It is an amuat her－ baceons plant，the fiber of which constitutes the hemp of commerce．It is a native of weaterni and central Aala，but has been long naturahized tn Brazil and trepical Atrica，and variety often cailed Cannelis Indica ta the source of the narcotic drug bhang or hashish．（See bhang．）A valuable eil ts expressed frem the seeds．

Heer fatall Hemp，which Denmark doth afford，
Doth furnish vs with Canvasa
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇a Weeks，1．3． Hemp when required for cordage ia gencrally sown in drills，when fer weaving purposca it is scattered broad－
cast．
A．G．F．Eliot James，Indian Industries，p． 142 2．The fiber of this plant，obtained from the skin or rind by rotting the stalks under moist－ ure，and prepared by various processes for manufacturing uses．It is tough and atrong，and pecu－ liariy adapted for weaving into coarse fabrics such as sail－ cloth，and twisting into ropea and cabies．As the ordinary material of ropes used for hanging，it is the subject of hn－
merous allusien．
What，you apeak of Hempe \＆mary，you terme it with manie pretil names，Ineuer heard the like termes ginen to any simple，as yeu gine to thia；you cal it neckwede．

Let gallows gape for dog，let man go free，
And let not hemp his windpipe sunfocate．
3．One of various plants of other genera yield－ ing similar fibers，distinguished by specific epi－ thets．－African hemp．See Sensevieria．－Bastard a native of Asla Minor and Crete，－Bengal，Bombay，Ma－ dras，or Sunn hemp，Crotalariajuncea，a papilionaceena shrub，a native pi thoae countries．－Bowstring hemp，of India，Calatroprs gigentea，a plant belonging to the mifk－ weed family（A doclepiadacear），－Brown Indian hemp， Hibiscus cannabinus，a piant of the mallow family．－Holy hemp．See holy．－Indian hemp．（a）Cannaivis Indica． num．－Jubbulpore hemp，Crotalaria tenuifolia a lega－ minous plant．－Manila hemp，a fibrons materialobtained from the Musa textilis．See manila and Musa．－Ram1e hemp．Same a a ramie．－Sisal hemp，the flber of apecies of Agave，eapecisily A．Ixtli．See henequen．－Virginlan hemp，or water－hemp，Acnida cannabina，an smaranta－ ceons plant，a native or the eastern United States near the emp
 eamabinum，which has a wide distribution and is ofton cultivated．See Eupatorium．－Bastard hemp－agrimony，Ageratum conyzoides，a plant found in most tropical and subtropical countriea．
hemp－brake（hemp＇brāk），n．1．A machine in which the fiber is separated by beating from rotted and subsequently dried hemp－stalks． Also hemp－break．
The commen hemp－break will clean two hundred ponnds 2．In her．，same as $b r a y^{5}, 2(b)$ ．
hemp－bray（homp＇brā），$n$ ．In her．，same as brays， 2 （b）．
hemp－bush（hemp＇bush），n．A malvaceous plant，Plagianthus pulchellus，native of Austra－ lia and New Zealand，where it is also culti－ vated．See Plagianthus．Sometimes called the Vietorian hemp－bush．
hempen（hem pn），a．［＜ME．hempen（ $=\mathrm{D}$ ．hen－ nepen $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．hanafin，MHG．häทfй，G．hänfen）； ＜hemp＋en ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．Made of hemp；pertaining to hemp，or（by allusion）to a rope．

About his neck an hempen rope he weares
Spenser，F．Q．，I．ix． 22.
With hempen cord it＇s better
To stop each poor man＇a breath，
Lord Deleware（Child＇a Balla
Somany lamentahle hempen VII．314）． at Tiburne．$\quad$ Delker，Seven Deady Sina， p ．44． 2．Rescmbling hemp；fibrous．［Rare．］
The former of theae are made of the bark of a pine－tree beat into $s$ hempen state．Cook，Voyages，IX．Iv． 3. Hempen caudiet，a hangman＇s noose：in ailusion to a Yo shall have a hempen caudle then，and the pap of hatchet．

Shak．， 2 Hen．VI．，iv． 7.
Hempen collar，the noose of the hangman＇a rope placed round the neck．－Hempen widow，the widow of a man Who has heen hanged．Helliwell．［PTov．Eng．］
hempie（hem＇pi），a．and n．See henpy．［Scotch．］ hemp－nettle（hemp＇net＂l），$n$ ．A coarse，bristly annual weed，Galeopsis Tetrahit，of the labiate family，resembling hemp somewhat in appear－ ance，the stiff hairs reminding one of the nettle． It is common throughont Europe，and introduced into the Alse called hemp dead－nettle． hemp－palm（hemp＇päm），$n$ ．The dwarf palm or palmetto，Chamcerops humilis，of the Medi－ terranean region；also，the palmetto of China and Japan，generally known as Chamorops ex－ celsa，now called Traehyearpus．Both of these plants yield a fiber of commercial value．

## hemp－resin

hemp－resin（hemp＇rez＂in），$n$ ．The resinous narcotic product of the hemp as it grows in India：same as churrus．
hemp－seed（hemp＇sēd），$n$ ．The seed of hemp． It is used as food for birds，and also yields an oil suitable for various purposes．
In the same were four Turtle Doves，and many gold Finches，with other birds which are such as our hempseede
birds in England．
Coryat，Crudities，I．19．
［In the following passage hemp－seed is usually supposed to be an fntended blunder for homicide．

Do，do，thou rogns！do，thou hemp－seed！
Shak．， 2 Hen．IV．，II．1．］
To have hemp－seed sown for one，to bs destined for the gall［Colloq．］
hempstring $\dagger$（hemp＇string），$n$ ．One who de－ serves or is likely to be hanged；a crack－ hemp．

Vau．A perfect young hempatring
an．Feace，least he overhears you．
hemp－tree（hemp＇trē），$n$ ．The chaste－treo，Vi－ tex Agnus－eastus，of the Mediterranean region． See Vitex，and agnus castus，under agnus．
hempweed（hemp＇wēd），n．1．The hemp－ag－ rimony，Eupatorium cannabinum．－2．Seaweed； kelp．［Scotch．］－Climbing hempweed，Mikania scandens，a chimbing vine of the United States and tropical America，allled to Eupaturium．
hempwort（hemp＇wèrt），$n$ ．
for a plant of the order Cannabindley＇s name lent to the tribe Camnabineas of Bentham and Hooker－that is，the hemp and the hop．
hempy（hem＇pi），a．and $n$ ．［＜hemp $+-y^{1}$ ．］I a．1．Like hemp．［Rare．］
Twixt the rind and the Tree［called magusis］there is a Cotton，or hempy kind of moss，which they wear for their
Hoveell，Letters，II． 54.
2．Roguish；riotous；romping．［Scotch．］
I was a daft hempie lassie then，and littie thought what
II．$n$ ；pl．hempies（－piz）．1．One for whom the hemp grows；a rogue；a giddy young per son of either sex：used jocularly．［Scoteh．］

When I was a hempie of nineteen or twenty it wasna my fault it I wasna at the merrymakings time about．${ }_{\text {Scott，}}$ Monastery， $1 v$ ．
2．The hedge－sparrow，Aecentor modularis． ［Prov．Eng．and Scotch．］
hemself $\dagger$ hemselvet，hemselvent pron．pl． $\left[\mathrm{ME} .\right.$, くhem，obj．pl．of $\mathrm{he}_{2}+$ self，selve，pl．adj．： see hel，I．，D（a），and self，and himself．Them－ selves is a different form．］Themselves．

That yeveth hem ful ofte in many a gyse
Wel bettre than thel can hemself devyse？
Chaucer，Knight＇s Tsile，1． 396.
hemstitch（hem＇stich），$n$ ．The ornamental heading for a hem in linen or cotton fabrics， produced by drawing out a few threads run－ ning parallel to the hem and catching toge－ ther in groups those running the other way．
Charlotte Brontë was hrought up in old－fashloned day of work－bsg and hem－gtitch．
hemstitch（hem＇stich），v．t．［＜hemstitch，n．］ To ornament with a hernstitch．
Cousin Delight looked up；snd her white ruffing，that she was daintily hemstitching，fell to her lap．Mre．Whitney，Leslis Goldthwaite， 1.
hemuset，heymuset，$n$ ．［Origin not ascer－ tained．］The male of the roe deer in its third year．Bailey， 1731.
The roebuck 18 the first year a kid，the second year a girl，the third year

Retum from Parnassus（1606），ii． 5. hemysperiet，it．A Middle English form of hemisphere．
［Early mod．E．also henne；＜ ME．hen，pl．hennes，＜AS．henn，haenn，hown （also once hema），a hen（ $=$ MD，henne， D, hen $=$ MLG．heme，hime $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．henna，MHG．G． heme，a hen；equiv．to D．hoen＝MLG．hōn＝ OHG．hūn，huon，MHG．huon，G．huhn $=$ Icel． hema $($ for heena $)=$ Sw，höna $=$ Dan．höne，a hen； cf．Dan．Sw．höns，poultry）；fem．of masc．AS． hana $($ not in E．$)=$ OS．hano＝D．haan＝MLG． hane $=$ OHG．hano，MHG．hane，han，G．hahn $=$ Icel．hani $=$ Sw．Dan．hane $=$ Goth．hana，a cock， lit．the＇singer＇（so chantieleer，q．v．），＜root of L．canere，sing，＞ult．E．ehant，ehanticleer，cant ${ }^{2}$ ， eanticle，aceent，etc．This verb（L．canere），like E．sing，had orig．a general meaning，being often used of the cries of birds and other ani－ mals．］1．The female of the domestic fowl： opposed to eoel．
In thys yle ys ．．．Plente of lambes，Gotys，motons， and also hennys，and capons．
Torkington，Diarle of Eng．Travell，p． 60.

## 2792

＂Boys！＂shriek＇d the old kIng，but vainller than a hen To her false daughters in the pooi．

Ternyson，Princess， $\mathbf{v}$
2．Any female bird；especially，used attribu－ tively，equivalent to female：as，hen canary hen sparrow，ete．
I have no pheasant，cock nor hen．Shak．，W．T．，Iv． 3. 3．In a general sense，the common domestic or barn－yard fowl（Gallus domesticus），or any speci－ men of this fowl，in all its varieties and without regard to gender；a chicken．See Gallusi．

Hell find you ont a food
That needs no teeth nor stomach，a strangs furmety Fletcher，Bonduca，1． 2 4．A bivalve mollusk of the family Veneridee and genus Tapes．At Hereford in England the name is given to two species，I．decussata，the purr，and T．aurea．See hen－clam．－Blue Hen＇s Chicken，Ses chickeni．－Our Lady of Heaven＇s hent， or Our Lady＇s hent，the wren．

Mallsons，Mallsons，mair than ten，
That harry our Lady of Heaven＇s hen
Old Scotch rime．
Pharaoh＇s hen．See Egyptian vulture，under vulture． －Port Egmont hen，a sallors＇name of the great akus of the Falklands，Stercorarius antarcticus．－Potterton hen，the black－headed gull，Chroicocephalus ridibundus， aamed from a loch near Aberdeen．－Where the hen scratches，the gist or a dimeulty；that on which the rest depends 2 ．
hen²（hen），aulv．［Also dial．hine；＜ME．henne， heonne，hinne，abbr．of henene，heonene，and with－ out adv，suffix－e，henen，〈AS．heonan，hionan，and with adv．suffix－e，heonane，heonone，hence，$=$ OS．hinan $=$ OHG．hinnan， $\operatorname{hina} n$ ，hinana，MHG． hinnen，G．hinnen，hence；adverbial formations with suffix－an，－ana，くAS．heona，in comp．hin－ hence $(=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．hina，MHG．hine，hin，G．hin， there，thither，＝Dan．hen，away，further，on）； with the suffix－na（cf．Goth．hina，AS．hine，acc． masc．，him：see $h e^{1}$ ，from tho pronominal stem hio，seen in E．he，and in L．hic，this，and hine， hence：see hel．］Hence：the more original form． ［Now only prov．Eng．］

I was so henne in another londe，
And helde my boke in my honde，
And taust men of my sermoun，
ne wote how I cam to this toun．
King Horn（E．E．T．S．），p． 84.
Many a yeer as tt is passed henne
Syn thst my tappe of life bigsu to renne，
Chaucer，Reeve＇s Tale，1． 35. Damysell，seyde Befyse then，
MS．Cantab．F1．11．38，1．102．（Hallivell．）
hens（hen），v．t．；pret．and pp．henned，ppr．hen－ ning．［＜hen ${ }^{2}, a d v$ ．（cf．henee，$v$ ．），or else a var． of hench ${ }^{1}$ ．］To throw．［Prov．Eng．］
hen－and－chickens（hen＇and－chik＇enz），n． 1. A proliferous variety of the daisy，Bellis peren－ nis．－2．A species of houseleek，Sempervivum globiferum，native of the continent of Europe， sometimes cultivated．－3．The ground－ivy，Ne－ peta Glechoma．
henbane（hen＇bān），n．［＜ME．henbane，henne－ bane（ $>\mathrm{F}$ ．hanebane）（cf．Dan．hönsebane $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ． hönsbane ）；$\left\langle h^{1}+\right.$ bane $^{1}$ ．The AS．name was henne－belle，hanne－belle，lit．＇hen－bell．＇］A plant of the genus Hyoseyamus，natural order Solana－ cea．Common henbene is $\boldsymbol{H}$ ．niger，a pative of Europe and northern Asia，and adventttions in the United States．
 It is a coarse，erect biennlal herh，found in wsste ground and loose dry soil，haylng soft，clammy，hairy foliage of a with purple veins，and a five－toothed calyx．The leaves are used in medicine，and resemble bcliadonna in their

## henceforward

action．They yield hyoscine and hyosclanine．When taken in any considerable quantity，the herb ects as a deady polson to msu and most animals，and ts espectally destructive to domestic fowls（whence the name）．Swine ary said to eat it with lmpunity．Also called atinking
nightshade sud hog＇s－bean．

That to which old Socrates was curst
Or henbane julce，to swell＇em till they burst． Dryden．
The henbane or fusane－root，which the Gsuls used for their poisoned arro

C．Elton，Origins of Eng．Hist．，p． 260.
henbellet，$n$ ．［ME．，〈AS．henne－belle，henne－belle，
＜henn，hen，belle，bell．］Henbane．Hallicell． ＜henn，hen，+ belle，bell．］Henbane．Halliwell． henbill（hen＇bil），n．［＜hen ${ }^{2}+$ bill $\left.{ }^{2}\right]$ 1．The hen－billed diver，or Carolina grebe or dabchick， Poditymbus podiceps．－2．The common Ameri－ cancoot，Fulica americana．［New Jersey，U．S．］ hen－billed（hen＇bild），a．Having a bill like a hen＇s：specifically said of the hen－billed diver or Carolina grebe．See henbill．
hembit（hen＇bit），$n$ ．［＜MLG．hennebit（cf．G．hüh－ nerbiss）；as hen ${ }^{1}+$ bit ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．A weed，Laтium amplexicaule，or dead－nettle，specifically called the greater henbit．－2．The ivy－leafed speed－ well，Veronica hederafolia，specifically called the lesser or small henbit．
The seeds of the ivy－lesved speedwell，or small henbit． hen－blindness（hen＇blind＂nes）Inability to see in a dim light：same as nyctalopia．
hen－buckie（hen＇buk＂i），$n$ ．The whelk．［Scoteh．］ hen－cavey（hen＇kā＂vi），n．A hen－coop．［Scotch．］ hence（hens），$a d v$ ．［With false spelling－ce，as in thence，whence，once，twice，thrice，and in pl． pence，mice，etc．，for orig．－s ；$\langle$ ME．hens，contr． of hennes，this，with adverbial gen．suffix－cs， for earlier heme，mod．E．dial．hen：see hen ${ }^{2}$ ．］ 1．From this place；from or away from here． ［By ellipsis of po，depart，or an equivalent verb，hence is ooten used with the effect of a verb，especially in com－ mand or entreaty，llke away．

Early to－morrow will we rise，and hence．
I know you not：what are ye？hence，ye base besognios 2 ．From this time；in the future．
He who cau reason well to－day about one sort of mat－ ters cannot at all reason to－day about others，though per－ haps a year hence he msy．
Their names shall give fresh offencs many ages hence．
Steele，Tatler，No． 92.
3．For this canse or reason；as a consequence of，or an inference or a deduction from，some－ thing just stated．
Spight and favour determind all：hence faction，thence treachery，both at home and in the field． Milton，Hist．Eng．，Hii．
On different senses different objects strike；
Hence different passions more or less inflame，
As strong or weak，the orgais of the frame；
And hence one master－passion in the breast
Like Aaron＇s serpent，swallows up the rest．
號，it． 129.
When the upper portion of the plane is revolved until $P$ cotncides wir the Hence the angles PDC and P＇DC are equal．Geometry，i． ．

## 4．From this source or original．

Atergate and Derceto，that notorious Syrlan Goddesse， happily borrowed the name hence． Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 44.
All other faces borrowed hence Suckling．
Their light and grace．
Hence，Itks thence snd whence，though containlng in itself the notton＇from，＇is often pleonastically preceded by from． Fronn hence we might descerne the mayne land and very high mountaines

Quoted In Capt．John Smith＇s Works，I． 110.
hence（hens），$v$ ．［＜hence，adv．］I．trans．To send away；despatch．

Go，bswling enr，thy hungry maw go fill
With that bls dog he henc＇d，his flock he curs＇d．
Sir P．Sidney，Arcadta，i．
II．intrans．To go hence；go away；depart．
Herewith the Angell hencet，and bent hts fight
Towards our sad Citie．Sylvester，Pamaretus，i． 1881. henceforth（hens＇forth＇），adv．［＜ME．hens forth， hennes forth，earlier heonne forth，く AS．heoman forth，also forth heonan：see hen ${ }^{2}$ ，hence，and forth ${ }^{1}$ ．］From this time forth；from now on： often with a pleonastic from．
Thanne seythe the Emperour，Now undirstondethe wel， that my woord from hens fort he is scharp and bytynge as
a Swerd． a Swera． 3 anderille，Travels，p． 254. Hitherto he［Clive］had becn merely a soldier carrying
to effect．．．the plans of others．Henceforth he is to be chlefly regarded as a statesman．Macaulay，Lord Clive．
henceforward，henceforwards（hens＇for＇－ wärd，－wärdz），adv．［＜hence＋forwardl，for－ wards．］From this time forward；henceforth．

## henceforward

Henceforvard all things shall be in common．
She would willingly afford him［the French king］sll the assistence she conveniently could，lest the adveraaries Camden，Elizabeth，an． 1595.
hencemeant（hens＇ment），$a$ ．Intended or plot－ ted from this place．
Henry，as if by mirscle preserved by foreigns long
解
hench ${ }^{1}$（hench），v．t．A variant of haunch．
hench 2 （hench），v．i．［Cf．Reneh1．］To halt o
limp．Jamieson．［Scotch．］
henchboyt（hench＇boi），n．［Also hinchboy；＜ hench－as in henehman＋boy．］A follower；a footman；a page．
He said grace as prettily as any of the sheriffis hinch－
B．Jonson，Masque of Christmas． Call me your shadow＇s hench－boy．

Ford，Lady＇s Trial，i． 1
Sir，I will match my lord－mayor＇s horae，make jocke
Of his hench－boys，snd run＇em through Cheapaide．
hencher（hen＇chér），$n$ ．One who haunches ［Scotch．］

Being a dextrous hencher of stones，it required great imbleness on the part of the youthful tormentora to
henchman（hench＇man），n．；pl．honchmen （－men）．［Early mod．E．also hencheman，hense－ man，henxman，hanshman，haunsman（as a sur－ name existing in the forms Henclman，Hens－ man，Hinchman，Hincksman，Hinxman），く late ME．hencheman，henshman，hensman，heynceman， henxman，a groom，a page or attendant，prob contr．from＂hengest－man，lit．＇horse－man，＇i．$\theta$ groom（ $=$ G．hengstmann＝Icel．hestamadhr，a groom），く ME．hengest，a horse，recorded but once，namely，as herigest，in Layamon，1． 3546 （about A．D．1200），but prob．surviving much later，or renewed in the compound through Scand．influence，$\langle$ AS．hengest，hengst，a horse， steed（also in compound local names，as Hen－ gestes－brōc，now Hinxbrook，Hengestesgeat，now Hinxgate，Hengestesrige（for＊Hengesteshryeg）， now Henstridge $)=$ OFries．hengst $=$ D．hengst $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．hengist，MHG．hengest，G．hengst，a horse（in OHG．also a gelding）（3 ODan．hengst， Dan．Sw．hingst，a horse，stallion：the Scand． forms being prop．contracted and the sense more general），$=$ Dan．hest $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．häst $=$ Ieel． hestr，a horse（Goth．not recorded），+ man． For the sense，ef．Icel．hestvördhr（lit．＇horse－ ward＇），a mounted guard，Sw．hingstridare（lit． ＇horse－rider＇），a groom of the king＇s stable who rides before his coach，a forespurrer，a jockey （ $=$ MHG．hengestritter，a rider）；so tle OHG ． forms repr．by ML．hengistfuster，a groom（lit． ＇horse－feeder＇：see foster ${ }^{1}$ ），and hengistnotus，a groom（OHG．not，need）．The usual explana－ tion of henchman as＇haunchman＇an invented compound defined as＇a man who stands at one＇s haunch，＇is erroneous．］1．A groom；a footman；a male attendant；a follower．［Ar－ chaic．］
To John Cheyne，Squier for the Body of oure ssid Souv－ erain Lorde the King and Msister of his Henxmen，for thapparalis of the saide Maister and vij of the Ktnges Henxemen syenat the feste of Midsomer，etc．

Wardrobe $\Delta$ ccounts of Edzo．IV．，quoted in N．gnd Q．
And every knight hsd after him riding
Three hensh－men on him awaiting．
lower and Leaf，1． 252
Her highnes［Queen Elizabeth］hath of late，wheres some doo moche marvel，dissolved the auncient office of E．Lodge Tllus
E．Lodge，Illustrations，F．Alen to Earl of Shrewabury
I do but beg a fittle changeling boy
To be my henchman．Shak．，M．N．D．，i1． 2 Thou shalt obey my servants when they call
And walt upon my henchmen in the hall！
Hence－2．A mercenary adherent．a rena follower ；one who holds himself at the bidding of another．
A henchman of his［Tweed＇s］，who had s plsce on the police force，．．．besought the great man＇s interceasion
to save him from dismlssal．
N．A．Rev．，CXX．
Twenty－five years ago，it you apoke to an American of a ng an historical allusion．．．．At thia moment，however the term deaignates a very familiar figure in American poli－ ticc．．The Henchman is，in fact，a necessity of what is called maching politica，or，in plainer language，of the the Henchman who corresponds with the chlef，and goes on gency arises，
hen－clam（hen＇klam），$n$ ．［So called as being mistaken for the hen or female of some other kind of clam．］1．The sea－clam，Nactra or North America．The flesh is edible，and much used for zoups and chowdera；the large decp shells are used for vans Mactrs solidissina and the closely alled M．ovalis are known along our northern cosats as hen－clam，sea－clam， and
2．On the Pacific coast of the United States， Pachyderma crassatelloides．
hen－coil（hen＇koil），$n$ ．Same as coil3．［Prov． Eng．］
hen－coop（hen＇köp），n．A coop，pen，cage，or crib of any kind for confining poultry．
hen－cotet，$n$ ．［ME，hen－cote；＜hen ${ }^{1}+\operatorname{cote}{ }^{1}$ ．Cf． dove－cote．］A hen－coop．
hen－curlew（hen＇kèr＂lū），$n$ ．The long－billed Curlew
hend ${ }^{1}$（hend），v．t．［＜ME．henden（pret．hende）， AS．ge－hendan（only once），take hold of，＝ OFries．henda，handa，takehold of，seize，＝Icel． henda，seize，also（mod．）fling，lit．＇take hold of with the hand，＇＜AS．hand $=$ OFries．hand ＝Icel．hönd，etc．，hand．The verb is thus a doublet of hand，$v$. ，in which there is a rever－ sion to the orig．vowel．Cf．hendy，now handy． A different word from hent ${ }^{1}$ ，q．v．］To seize； lay hold on；grasp．

They．．toke the temple of Apolyn；
And al the tresore of the toun．
Richard Coer de Lion，1． 4032.
She flew at him like to an hellish feend，
And on his shield tooke hold with all her might， As if thst it ahe would in peeces rend，
Or respe out of the hand that did it hend． S ．$\%$ ．
hend ${ }^{2}+$ ，$a$ ．and n．［＜ME．hend，hende，heende， hinde，heynde，hynd，hynde，＜AS．gehende（＝ OHG．gehende，gehente），at hand，near，＜ge－，a collective prefix（see $i^{-1}$ ），+ hand，hand：see hand．This word，in tho var，hendi，hendy，be－ came in later E．handy：see hendy，handy．］I． a．1．At hand；near at hand；near；nigh；con－ venient：in this sense generally in the predi－ venient：in this sense generally in the predi－
cate，and equivalent to the adverb．See heridz， $a d v$ ．

Hi funden hem ao hende To the lond ther his lemman is，
Him thugte he waa in parais．${ }_{\text {King Horn（E．©．T．S．），p．}}$ Б3． They boden clerkes forth to wende
To every kyrks fer and hende．

Richard Coer de Lion，1． 1205.
2．Handy；dexterous；clever；accomplished．
This clerk was cleped hende Nicolas．
Chaucer，Miller＇s Tale， 1.13.
3．Civil；courteous；polite；gracious；kind； gentle；noble；excellent；good：much used in Middle English poetry as a general expression of praise．

Oure hoost tho spak，＂A，aire，ye ahoide be hende And curteya，as s man or youre eataat．

Chaucer，Prol．to Friar＇s Tale，I． 22. Ihesu Crist，holi and hende，
That beerde was blessid thst bare thee．
Hymns to Virgin，etc．（E．E．T．S．），p． 13. Sir Oluf the hend has ridden gse wide， All unto hls bridal feast to bid．
Sir Oluf and the Elf．King＇s Daughter（Chlld＇s Ballads，
4．Good；excellent：used of things．

## In that mynster thst ys so hende，

Fowr dores ahalt thou fynde．
Political Poems，etc．（ed．Furnivsil），p． 126. Come，brother Csyme，I wolde we wente，with hert ful
York Plays，p． 36.
II．n．A gentle，noble，excellent person． ［Poetical．］

For sorowe my selffe I schende， When I thynke hartely on that hen

York Plays，p． 452
hend ${ }^{2}$ ，hendet，$a d v$ ．［ME．；＜hend ${ }^{2}$ ，a．］1．At hand；near at hand．See hend2，a．－2．Civilly； courteously；kindly；honorably．

Of this hert \＆this hinds hende now listenes
William of Palerne（E．E．T．S．）， 1.2713. To restore azen that y took mys，
nd to pale my dettlis fsir and hende．
Political Poems，etc．（ed．Furnivsl1），p． 185.
hendecacolic（hen－dek－a－kol＇ik），a．［＜LGr． є $\downarrow$ дєка́кклдоs（Heliodorus），of eleven cola，く Gr． $\varepsilon v \delta \varepsilon \kappa a$, eleven（ $\langle\hat{\varepsilon} v \text { ，neut．of } \varepsilon i)^{\prime}$, one（prob．allied to E．samc），＋ঠéкa＝E．ten），$+\kappa \bar{\omega} \lambda .0 \nu$ ，a member， calon：see colon ${ }^{1}$ ．］In pros．，consisting of eleven cola or series：as，a hendecacolic period．
hendecagon（hen－dek＇a－gon），n．［＜Gr．$\varepsilon v \delta \varepsilon \kappa a$,
figure of eleven sides and as many angles． Also endecagon．
hendecagonal（hen－de－kag＇ọ－nal），a．［＜hen－ decagon + ．al．$]$ Resembling or pertaining to a hendecagon．Also endecayonal．－Hendecago－ nal number，a number of the form $\frac{n}{2}(9 n-7)$ ．Such ara $1,11,30,58,95$ ，etc．
hendecagynous（heu－de－kaj＇i－nus），$a$ ．［＜Gr． हैvгкa，eleven，＋$\gamma v v \dot{\prime}$ ，female（mod．bot．a pis－ til）．］In bot．，having eleven pistils．［Rar＇e．］ hendecahedron（hen－dek－a－hé dron），$n$ ．［NL．， ＜Gr．$\varepsilon \nu \delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha$, eleven，$+\varepsilon \hat{\varepsilon} \rho \alpha$, a seáat．］A solid having eleven plane faces．
hendecandrous（hen－de－kan＇drus），$a$ ．［＜Gr． $\dot{\varepsilon} v \delta \varepsilon \kappa a$ ，eleven，$+\dot{a} \nu \grave{\prime} \rho(\dot{a} v \delta \rho-$ ），male（mod．bot． a stamen）．］In bot．，having eleven stamens． hendecaphyllous（hen－dek－a－fil＇us），a．［＜Gr． єv $\delta \varepsilon \kappa c$, eleven，$+\phi \dot{\lambda} \lambda \lambda \frac{v}{}$ ，leaf．］In bot．，having eleven leaflets：applied to a pinnate leaf．
hendecasemic（hen－dek－ansē＇mik），$a$ ．［！LGr．
 ह̃v $\delta \varepsilon \kappa \alpha$ ，eleven，$+\sigma \tilde{\eta} \mu \alpha$ ，a sign，mark，$\sigma \eta \mu \varepsilon i o v$, a sign，mark，unit of time，mora：see disemic，dode－ casemic．］In anc．pros．，containing or amount－ ing to eleven moræ or semeia；having a magni－ tude of eleven units of time or normal shorts． hendecasyllabic（hen－deks $a$－si－lab＇ik），a．and n．［＜Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} v \delta \varepsilon \kappa a \sigma \dot{\sim} \lambda \lambda a \beta$ os，elèven－syllabled，〈 $\tilde{v} \nu-$ $\delta \varepsilon \kappa a$ ，өleven，＋$\sigma \lambda \lambda a \beta \dot{\prime}$ ，syllable．］I．a．Con－ sisting of eleven syllables：as，a hendecasyl－ labic line or verse．
The strambotto，．one of the three characteristic forms of Italian popular poetry，consists of a single atro－ phe of from four to eight endecarylla bic versee with aiter－ nate rhyme in the south of Italy，and rhyme in couplets for the reat of the country，both schemea sometimes oc－ curring in the longer atrambotti．

N．A．Rev．，CXXVII． 517.
II．$n$ ．In pros．，a line or colon（series）con－ sisting of eleven syllables．In ancient metrica the name ia especially given to certain frequent logacedic meters，namely：the alcaic hendecaxyllabicic
ニーニ），the Phavecean hendecasyllabic（－
is the Thia last in the formー－ールーソこここ $E$ is the Pindaric hendecayyllabic．An Archilochian hen－ decasyllabic is an lambic trimeter catalectic（ labics in English is example of Phalocean hendecasyl－

All com｜poosed in ä $\mid$ mêtre $\mid$ of Ca $\mid$ pūlüs． Tennyson，Hendecssyllabica．
hendecasyllable（hen－dek－a－sil＇ą－bl），$n$ ．［＜Gr．
 to E．syllable：see hendecasyllabic．］A metri－ cal line of eleven syllables．
hendelayk $\dagger$ ，$n$ ．［ME．，〈hend，hende，civil，cour－ teous，＋－layk（＜Icel．－leikr），equiv．to－lock in wodlock．］Civility；courtesy．

Your honour，your hendelayk is hendely praysel
With lorde3，wyth ladyes，with alle thst lyf bere．
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight（E．E．T．S．），I． 1228.

## hendely $\dagger$ ，$a d v$ ．See hendly．

hendiadys（hen－dī＇a－dis），n．［NL．，also hendia－ dis；＜Gr．$\hat{\varepsilon} v \delta_{i a}$ dvöv，one by two：$\hat{\varepsilon} v$ ，neut．of Eic，one；$\delta \iota a ́$ ，prep．，by，through（see dia－）；$\delta v o i v$, gen．dual of dvo $=$ E．two．］In rhet．，a figure which consists in using two words connected by a copulative conjunction to express a single complex idea；especially，substitution of two substantives so coördinated for a substantive with its attributive adjective or limiting geni－ tive．Thus Vlrgii（Georgics ii．192）says＇pateris libamus et auro，＇we pour out（wine）in libation from paterce and gold－that is，＇from golden patere＇；Cccero（III．Verr．V． xiv．36）speaka of＇jus imaginis ad memoriam，posterita－
temque prodendos，the right of transmitting one＇s portrait to memory and posterity，for＇to the memory of posteri－ ty．＇Verbs can be uaed＇in the same way：an，＇fundi fu－ garique，to be overthrown and put to fight－that ia，to be utterly routed．
hendlyt，a．［ME．hendlic，hendelich；＜hond ${ }^{2}+$ －ly1．］Same as hend ${ }^{2}, 3$ and 4．Layamon． hendlyt，adv．［ME．hendly，hendely，hendeli， hendlieh，hendeliche，hindely，hyndly，eto．；＜hend² $+-l y^{2}$ ．］Conveniently；easily；skilfully；clev－ erly；courteously；graciously．

1 knelid \＆pullid the brere me fro，
And redde thls word ful hendeli．
And redde this word ful hendeli．
Hymns to Virgin，etc．（E．E．T．S．），p． 91.
hendnesst，n．［ME．also hendeness；＜hend ${ }^{2}$ ， a．，+ －ness．］Civility；courtesy．
hen－drivert（hen＇drī ${ }^{-1}$ ver），$n$ ．A kind of hawk， perhaps the same as hen－harrier．I．Walton． hendy $\dagger$（hen＇dl），$a$ ．［＜ME．hendi，hendy，var． of hende：see hend2．Cf．handy．］Same as hend ${ }^{2}$ ．

So loveth she this hendy Nicholss
Chaucer，Miller＇s Tale，I． 3386.

## hendy

## And he is curteys snd hendy， Thi God bim lete wel endy．

henet，v．t．［ME．henen，＜AS．hā̄ne．（Hallixell．） han，a stone：see hone ${ }^{1}$ ．］To stone stone，＜ stoues at．
Our Giwes［Jews］him Isdde withthonte［the］toun，and henede him with stones，
ath to stronge［dethe］him
henent，adv．Sec hen ${ }^{2}$ ．
henequen，henequin（hen＇ē－ken，－kin），u．［Also heniquin；＜Sp．jeniquen or geniquen．］A fiber known as Sisal hemp，obtained principally from Agave Ixtli of Yucatan；also，the plant itself． Undoubtedly ceveral specles of Agave furnish this fiber，
but they have been so long fo cnltivation that it is diffi cult or impossible to identify them．Thess plants yield a return of lesves when four or five years old，and with proper mansgement may last ss loug as fifty or sixty years． The fiber is especially valuable for use in shlp＇s csbles， sincs it resists dampuess better than hemp．
henfaret（hen＇far），u．［Appar．＜ME．henne， hence（see hen ${ }^{2}$ ），＋fare，fare，going．Skinner has hincfar or heinfar，explaining it as the flight or desertion of a servant（hind）．］A fine for flight imposed upon one aceused of murder． hen－fish（hen＇fish），$n$ ．The pomfret，Brama
rayi，a fish of the family Bramidoe．［Ireland．］ hengł．Middle English present and preterit of hang．
henget，n．1．A Middle English form of hinge．－ 2．The heart，liver，and lights of an animal． Ord．and Reg．，p．96．（Halliwell．）－3．See the extract．
The present name［Stonehenge］is Saxon，though the work is beyond sll comparison older，signifying sa hsag． ing rod or pole，i．e，a Gallows，from the hanging parts， srchitraves，or rather imposts；sn
stili in Yorkshire called Ifenges．

## still in York Defoe＇Tour thro

let，$n$ ．See hingle
hengelt，henglet，$n$ ．See hingle hengent，$u$ ．［AS．，prison，confinement（orig． in stocks or pillory），also a cross，gibbet，and abstractly hanging（ $=$ OS．hanginna，cross），＜ hōn，pp．hangen，hang：see hang．Cf．hanguite．］ Prison：an Anglo－Saxon word occurring in tho （Latin）laws ascribed to Henry I．
engwitet，$n$ ．Same as hangroite．
hen－harm（hen＇härm），\％．The hen－harrier．
hen－harrier（hen＇har＂i－ėr），$n$ ．A bird of prey of the genus Circus，especially the Furopean marsh－hawk，C．cyancus：so named from thoir depredations in the ponltry－yard．See harrier ${ }^{2}$ ， 2 ，and cut under Circime．

A hen－harrier bore in his talons s chicken to his yonng．
hen－hawk（hen＇hâk），n．Any hawk that preys upon poultry．Also called chichen－hawh．Spe－ clically－（a）The hea－harrier．（b）The goshswk．（c）
Some species of Buteu or buzzard proper，as the red－tsiled （B．borealiss），the red－shouldered（B．lineatus），the brosd－ winged（ $B$. ，pennsylvanicus），and othera．See cut under Buteo．－Blue hen－hawk，the sdult American goshswk， Astur atricapillus．
hen－heartt（hen＇härt），n．［ME．henne－harte．］ One who has，as it were，the heart of a hen；a chicken－hearted fellow；a coward；a poltroon．

Be the denyllis nese， 3 e ar doggydly diseasid，
A！henne－harte！ill hsppe mot 3 ou hento．
hen－hearted（hen＇här＂ted），$a$ ．Timid；coward－ ly；dastardly；chicken－hearted．
She is hen－hearted，shee dares not looke Truth in the One puling hen－hearted rogue is sometimes the ruin of Gayton，Notes on Don Quixote，p． 119.
hen－house（hen＇hous），n．A house，coop，or shel－ ter for fowls．
hen－huzzy（hen＇huz＂i），n．A man who mod－ dles in women＇s affairs；a cotquean．Halliwell． Henicuridæ（hen－i－kū＇ri－dē），n．pl．［NI．，＜$H e-$ with + －ida．］A family of passerine birds with booted tarsi，long，deeply forked tails， each feather tipped with white，and 10 prima－ ries；the forktails．They have some superficial re－ semblsnce to the wagtails of the fsmily Motacillidoe． There are only three genera and less than s dozen species，
of Asia snd lsnds further east．Also written Enicuridke． of Asia snd lsnds further east．Also written Enicuride．
Henicurus（hen－i－kū＇rus），$n$ ．［NL．，also im－ prop．Enicurus（C．J．Temminck，1838），＜Gr． عvıós，single（in zoölogical use implying＇singu－ lar＇${ }^{\prime},+$ ovpá，tail．］1．In ornith．，the typical genus of the family Henicuride．－2．In entom．： （a）A genus of beotles，of the family Malaco－ dermido，founded by Stephens in 1830．There are many European and a few South American species．H．hirtus is an example．（b）A genus of flies．Walker．
henk $\dagger, n$ ．An obsolete form of $i n k$ ．
Henlean（hen＇lè－an），a．Pertaining to the Ger－ man anatomistHénle（1809－85）．－Henlean mem－

2794
brane，the fenestrated membrane of Henle，the third or a network of clastic fiber
hen－mold（hen＇mōld），$n$ ．A kind of black spongy soil
henna（hen＇ä），n．［＝F．henné，hinné，く Ar．hennā， name of the plant．Cf．alcanna，alkenna，alhen na，and alkanct．］1．The Egyptian privet or flow－ er of Paradise
Lawsonia inermis， der Lythraral or shrub bearing opposite entire leaves and nu merous small and fragrant white fowers．It was called by Mohammed chief of the flower of this world and the next，＂It is cultivated oxteasively in Egypt． form a large article of export to Persis and the Turkish posses slons，where they ar used as s dye，snd in the form of a paste as 2．）Ther cos．（See def． 2．）They produce s and in Furope are
 nd in Finrope are leather．Hennsis considered the best hedge－plantin India 2．A paste made from the leaves of this plant by mixture with catechu，used in the East by women to stain their nails，finger－tips，and eye－ lids，and by men to dye their beards．The red dish－orange color it imparts is not permsnent．It is often neeper Niddle English form of hen． hennet，adv．A Niddle English form of hen ${ }^{2}$ ．
hennery（hen＇er－i），n．；pl．henneries（－iz）．［ hen ${ }^{1}+$－cry．］A place where fowls are kept；a poultry－yard．
hennest，hennesfortht．Middle English forms of hence，henceforth．
hennin（hen＇in），n．［OF．］A head－dress worn by Frenchwomen from I430 to I465 or later， high and conical in form，but differing in shape at different times．
henny（hen＇i），$a$ ．［ $\left\langle h e n l^{1}+\cdot y^{1} \cdot\right]$ Of or pertain． ing to a hen；particularly，hen－feathered，or feathered like a female in hackle，saddle，tail， and color：said of a cock．This condition is characteristic of the males of somo breeds of chickens，as the Sebright bantams．
There is a tendency towards the assumption of the fe－ male plumage by the males，and distlnct breeds of henny
game［fowls］are known．
Encye．Brit．，XIX． 644.
henotheism（heu＇ō－thē－izm），n．［＜Gr．$\varepsilon$ हiS（ $\varepsilon v=$ ），

## one $+\theta \varepsilon o c$ god + －ism．A name given to an

 anserted characteristic of the oldest Hindu re－ ligion（of the Vedas），as ascribing supreme power to different gods in turn：hence also sometimes applied to similar phases of other polytheistie religions．Henotheism，not the henotheism of Max Millier，or of Hartmsin，or of Asmus，but a practical henotheism，i．e the sdoration of one God sbove others as the speciftc tribal god or ss the lord over \＆particular people，a nstional or the worship of an sbsolute sovereign who exacts passive obedience．

Encyc．Brit．，XX． 367.
henotheistic（hen＂ō－thē－is＇tik），$a$ ．［＜henathe－ ism＋ist－ic．］Pertaining to or characterized by henotheism．Max Müller．
henotic（he－not＇jk），a．［〈Gr．हैvarkós，serving to unite，＜$\varepsilon$ voiv，unite，＜$\varepsilon i \zeta(\dot{\varepsilon} v-$ ），one．］Tend－ ing to make one；unifying；tending to unite or reconcile；harmonizing：as，＂henotic teaching，＂ Gladstone．
hen－paidle（hen＇pā＂dl），n．The lump－fish，Cy－ clopterus lumpus．［Scoteh．］
henpeck（hen＇pek），v．$t_{0}$［＜henpecked．］To rule or keep in subjection by superior force of said of a wife who thus rules her husband．

But－On：ye lords of Isdies intellectaal，
Inform ns truly，have they not hen－pech＇d you all？
henpeck（hen＇pek），$n$ ．［＜henpeck，v．］The rule or control of a husband by his wife；henpeck－ ing．［Rare．］
Dying of heartbreak coupled with henpeck．
Carlyle，Misc．，III．208．
henpecked（hen＇pekt），p．a．［Formerly also henpeckt；＜hen $1+$ pecked，pp．of peck ${ }^{1}$ ．The epithet alludes to the not uncommon submis－ sion of the domestic cock to the plucking by his hens of his hackle－，saddle－，and even breast－

## Henslowia

feathers．］Governed or controlled entirely by one＇s wife ；domineered over．

## A step－dame too 1 have，s cursed she，

my hen－peck＇d sire，sad orders me．
Dryden，tr．of Virgil＇s Eclogues，iif． 49 Socrates，who is by sll accounts the undoubted hcad of the sect of the hen－pecked，owned snd scknowledged that be owed grast part of his virt ue to the exerclse which his
useful wife constantly gsve it．Steele，Spectator， useful wife constantly gsve it．Steele，Spectator，No． 479.
He［Rip Van Winkle］wss ．．．an obedicat，hen－pecked ansband． and conciliating sbrosd who sre uader the discipling of
henpeckery（hen＇pok＂ér－i），n．［＜henpeck＋－ery．］ The condition of bcing henpecked．［Rare．］ He had fallen from all the height snd pomp of hesdle－ ship to the lowest depth of the most snubbed hen－peckery．
hen－plant（hen＇plant），$n$ ．The rib－grass，Plan－ taga lancealata；also，tho door－yard plantain， P．major．
Henrician（hen－rish＇an），n．and a．［＜ML．Hen－ ricianus，＜Henricus，Latinized form of MHG． Heinrīh，Heimrich，OHG．Heimarīh，Heimirih，G． Heinrich，E．Henry，a proper name．］I．n． 1. One of a sect of religious reformers in Switzer－ land and southern France in the twelfth cen－ tury，followers of Henry of Lausanne．－2．A follower or an adherent of the Emperor Henry IV．，who opposed Gregory VII．in favor of the antipope Clement III．
II．a．Pertaining to or effected by Henry VIII．of England；supporting the religious movement or laws of Henry VIII．
Already had Doctor Richard Smith，reader of Divinity In Oxford，aversatile and unfortunate man，been compelled by the Archblshop to retract the chief srificles of the Hen－ R．W．Dixon，
Henriquezia（hen－ri－kwë＇zi－ï），n．［NL．（Rich－ ard Spruce，18ã4），〈Henriquë，a proper name．］ A genus of dicotyledouous gamopetalous plants， belonging to the natural order Rubiucce，and giving name to a tribe Henriquerica．The 4－cleft limb of the calyx is decidnons by a transverse section； the capsule is lsrge woody，2－celled，2－valved and shsped like s bean；snd tho cells are 4 －sceded．The genus in－ cludes four species of hsndsome trees，natives of northern Brazil snd Venezuels，with stont branches snd verticillste， leathery，oblong or obovate，entire leaves．The rose－col－ ored flowers are in dense tcrminsl psnicles．
Henriquezieæ（hen＂ri－kwê－zī＇$\overline{\mathrm{c}}-\overline{\mathrm{e}}$ ），$n . p l$ ．［NL．， ＜Henriquezia +- er．］A tribo of dicotyledo－ nous gamopetalous plants，of the natural order Rubiacere，distinguished by having a 2－lipped imbricate corolla and from 2 to 4 broadly wing－ ed seeds in each of the two cells of the capsule． The tribe contains two genera，nstives of tropical South America，trees with opposite or verticillate leaves and entire stipules．
hen－roost（hen＇ro̊st），n．A place where poul－ try rest at night
hen＇s－bill（henz＇bil），$n$ ．The sainfoin，Onobry－ chis sativa，a papilionaceous plant common in Europe；also，any of the species of Onobrychis． hen＇s－foot（henz＇fut），$n$ ．［A translation of the Latin pes pulli，the ancient name of the plant given from the resemblance of its leaves to a hen＇s claw（Theophrastus，p．812）．］An umbel－ liferous plant，Caucalis daucoides，found grow－ ing in European corn－fields in a chalky soil． Also called bur－parsley and hedgehog－parsley．
Hensloviaceæ（hen－slō－vi－ā＇sḕ－ē），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Henslowia＋－acear．］An order of plants pro－ posed by Lindley in 1836 for the sole genus Henslowia of Wallich（not of Blume），subse－ quently placed by him in the Hydrangeacea． The genus is now referred to Crypteronia，of the natural order Iythrariece．
Henslovian（hen－sloco vi－an），$a$ ．［く Henslow（see def．）＋ian．］Pertaining to J．S．Henslow（1796－ 1861），an English botanist．－Henslovian mem－ brane，the catic
Henslowia（hen－slō＇i－a．i），n．［NL．，named after J．S．Henslow：see Henslovian．］1．A genus of dicotyledonons apetalous plants，belonging to the natural order Santalacece，tribe Osyridere， with monocious or dicecious flowers，the lobes of the perianth 5 or 6 in number and open to the epigynous disk，an inferior ovary，the sta－ mens 5 or 6 in number and inserted at the base of and opposite to the perianth－lobes，and dru－ paceous 1 －seeded fruit．The genus includes 12 species of shrubs．often parasitic on trees，with alternsite petioled of India，China，and the Malay srchipelsgo．Blume， 1850. 2．A genus of plants，of the natural order $L y$－ thrariea，referred by Bentham and Hooker to the genus Cryptcronia of the same order．Wal－ lich， 1832.

## Henslowieæ

Henslowieæ（hen－slọ－$\overline{1}^{\prime} \bar{e}-\bar{e}$ ），$n . p l$ ．［ $\langle$ Henslowia $+\underset{\text { Rechenbach in } 1841 \text { for the genns IIenslowia }}{ }$ of Blume，and placed by him in the Faginex，as related to the becch，oak，etc．
hensmant，$n$ ．An obsolete variant of henchman． hent ${ }^{1}$（hent），$v . t$ ．［く ME．henten（pret．hente， pp．hent），also hinten（spelled hyntyn，Prompt． Parv．），scize，snatch，eatch，＜AS．gehentan， seize，hentan，seize（tho simple form only thrice， in legal formula implying＇pnrsne and seize，＇ i．e．arrest），prob．akin to hunt，q．v．A different word from AS．ge－hendan，ME．henden，E．hend， take hold of，with which it has been confused， but the two words may be ult．connected：see hend ${ }^{1}$ ，hand．See also hint ${ }^{1}$ ，orig．a mere var．of hent．］1t．To seize；snatch；catch；grasp；take．

Buibes amale uppe from her moder hent
Let putte in oth＇r lande to muitiplie．
Palladius，Husbondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 80.
Jog on，jog on，the foot－path way，
．To take；receive．
My nece Egientine to wife ahal ye hent
With all rewme and that to it longing．
Rom．of Partenay（E．E．T．S．），J． 2411.
Then wext he wroth，and to the Duke he aent And complained that auch harme was hent．
3t．To throw．
The braunches eke kitte of fro vyne or tree，
And brere，and roote，and alle impediment
Palladius，Huabondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 72.
4．To plow up the bottom of（a furrow）．Halli－ well．［Prov．Eng．］
hentl+ （hent），$n$ ．［＜hent $1, v$ ．Cf．hint $1, n$.$] 1．$
Grasp．－2．Opportnnity or occasion seized．
hent2t．Preterit and past participle of hend
hentert（hen＇ter），$n$ ．［ME．hentere；＜hentl +
－cr2．］A seizer；a grasper；a pursuer．
Ravyneres and henteres of fowleste thinges．
Chaucer，Boëthins，i．prose 3.
henting（hen＇ting），n．［Verbal n．of hent ${ }^{1}$ ，4．］ The furrow with which a plowman finishes his ridge．Crabb．［Prov．Eng．］Also hinting． henware（hen＇wař），n．A seaweed，Alaria es－ cutenta．See Alaria and baderlocks．
henwife（hen＇wif），n．；pl．henwives（－wivz）．A woman who has charge of poultry．
A half－witted iad，of very gmall atature，who had a kind of charge of the poultry under the old her－wife．
Pressure on the heada of hena，which the practical hen． wife employa before any operation of minor aurgery on her reatless brood．F．W．H．Myers，Proc．Soc．Psych． henwoman（ben＇wúm＂an），n．；pl．henwomen （－wim＂en）．Same as henvife．
henwoodite（hen＇wúd－īt），$n$ ．［After W．J． Henwood（1805－75），an English mining engi－ neer．］A hydrous phosphate of alnminium and copper，occurring in spherical forms of a bright－ blue color in Cornwall，England．
henxmant，$n$ ．An obsolete variant of hench－ man．Holland．
heot，pron．See hel．
he－oak（hé obk），n．［Cf．she－oak，a tree of the samegenus．］A somber－looking Australian tree， Casuarina stricta，having thread－like，jointed， furrowed，pendent branches，without leaves， but with small toothed sheaths at the joints．
Heopitheci（ $\overline{\mathrm{e}}^{\prime \prime} \overline{0}$－pi－thés $\overline{\text { in }}$ ），n．pl．［NL．，＜Gr． $\varepsilon \hat{\varepsilon} \omega \varsigma$ ，Attic form of $\eta$ jos，dawn（the east：see Eos）， $+\pi i \theta \eta \kappa о s$ ，an ape．］The catarrhine or old－world monkeys and apes collectively as distinguished from the platyrrhine：all the former belong to the eastern hemisphere，where none of the lat－ ter are found：thus distinguished from Hespero－ pitheci．
heopithecine（hē＂ö－pi－thē＇sin），a．Pertaining
to or having the characters of the Heopitheci． heoret，pron．See hel．
heorotaire（hêe ō－rō－tãr），$n$ ．［F．héorotaire（Au－ debert and Vieillot，1802－7），appar．a Frenchi－ of several small sickle－billed sun－birds of the family Diecide which are peculiar to the Sand－ wich Islands，as Drepanis pacifica，and espe－ cially Vestiaria coccinea，Himatione sanguinea， and $H$ ．virens，the plumage of which is used by the islanders in the mannfacture of articles of clothing．See ent under Drepanis．
hep ${ }^{1}$ ，$n$ ．See hip ${ }^{2}$
hep ${ }^{2+}, n$ ．An obsolete form of heap．
hepar（hē＇pär），n．［NL．，in LL．the liver，L． Skt．yakrit，yakan，the liver．］1．In unat．，the liver．Also called jecur．－2．In old chem．，one

2795

## hepatorrhea

of various compounds of snlphur with the met－hepatite（hep＇a－tit），n．［＜L．hepatites，liver－
als，having a brown－red or liver color．
hepatalgia（hep－2．tal＇ji－ä），n．［NL．，$\langle$ Gr．
 gia of the liver．
hepatemphraxis（hop－a－tem－frak＇sis），$\quad$ ．［＜ Gr．$\dot{\pi} \pi a \rho$（ $\dot{\eta} \pi a \tau-$ ），the livel ${ }^{1}+\dot{\varepsilon} \mu \phi \rho a \xi \iota \varsigma$ ，stoppage， ＜$\dot{\varepsilon} \mu \phi \rho \alpha \sigma \sigma \varepsilon v$, stop up，obstruct，$\langle\dot{\varepsilon} v$, in，+ фра́б－ acv，fence in，stop up．］In pathol．，hepatic ob－ struction．
hepatic（hē－pat＇ik），a．and n．［＝F．hépatique $\overline{\overline{L L}}$ Sp．hepatico $=$ Pg．hepatico $=$ It．epatico， （ $\boldsymbol{j}^{\prime}$ rat－），the liver．］I．a．1．In anat．and physi－ ol．，of or pertaining in any way to the liver．
The bile ia of two aorta，the cyatick，or that contained in the gall－bladder，which is a aort of repoaitory for the gall，and the hepatick，or what fiowa immediately from the
Arbut thoot，Aliments，
Diver．
2．In zoöt．，liver－colored；dark brownish－red； hepaticons：as，the hepatic tanager，Pyranga hepatica．－Hepatic airt or gast，aulphureted hydro－ gen gas．－Hepatic aloes．See cloes，1．－Hepatic ar－ tery，an artery auppiying the liver． 1 t arisea from the ce－ Hac axis．－Hepatic canal，duct．See duct．－Hepatic of the carapace of a brachyuroua crustacean a amall lat－ eral division bounded behind by the cervical groove，and internally by the protogaatric lobe．See cut under Brachy ura．－Hepatic mercurial ore，cinnabar．－Hepatic py enterle canal and liver of Crustacea．Gegenbaur，Comp． Anat．（trans．）p． 275 ，fig．143．－Hepatic veins，the velna returning the blood from the liver．In man they naually diacharge by three trunks into the inferior vena cava．

11．n．1．A medicine acting on the liver．－ 2．One of the Hepatice．
Hepatica（hê－pat＇i－kä̈），n．［NL．，lit．liver－col ored，fem．of LL．hepaticus，く Gr．$\dot{\eta} \pi a \tau \iota \kappa$ s，of the liver：see hepatic．Cf．Gr．jinatitus，liver wort．］1．The liverleaf，Anemone Hepatica（He－

patica triloba）．The old genns Hepatica of Dil lenins may be regarded as a subgenus of Ane－ mone．－2．［l．c．］Any liverwort；a cryptogamic plant of the family Hepaticce．
Hepaticæ（hē－pat＇i－sē），n．pl．［NL．，pl．of He－ patica．］A family of small moss－like or thal－ poid plants of lax cellular texture，usnally pro－ coid plants of lax cellular texture，usually pro－ the liverworts．They have the capauie irreguiarly dehiscent or indehiacent，with aporea mixed wtth thin thredd like ceila and containing eiaters．The sexual re productive organs are of two kinda，antheridia and arche－ gonia，the matured archegonium forming the capaule．
Aaexual reproduction occurs under three forma：by vationa，by gemmex，and by rumners．The Iiverworts and moaaea together form the seriea Bryophyta．The liver． worta differ from the mosaes in having their atems bilat eral，ieaves 2 －ranked and without mid－vein，capsuie never dehiacent by a apecial iid，and elatera mixed with the aporea．They grow for the moat part in moist places upon the ground，upon rocka，or the bark of trees，and a few are even aquatic．They are ali chlorophyi－bearing，and which waa firat proposed by Adamson in 1783，is now di－ vided into five ordera：Riceciaceer，Sarchantiaceer， 4 ntho． cerotacea，Monocleacees，and Jungermanniacea．， hepatical（hệ－pat＇i－kal），a．［＜hepatic＋－al．］ Same as hepatic．［Rare．］
hepaticell（hê－pat＇i－sel），n．［＜hepati（c）＋ celt．］A hepatic cell；one of the ultimate form－elements of the liver．Coues．
hepaticologist（hē－pat－i－kol＇ō－jist），$n$ ．［＜he－ paticology + －ist．］One intcrested in or an au－ thority upon the Hepatice．
hepaticology（hẹ̀－pat－i－kol＇ọ－jii），$n$ ．［＜NL．He－ patica＋Gr．－$\lambda 0$ yoa，＜$\lambda \varepsilon \gamma \varepsilon \iota v$ ，speak：see－ology．］

of the liver：see hepatic．］In zool．，resembling
liver，as in form or color．
hepatine（hep＇${ }^{\text {at－tin）}}, n$ ．［＜Gr．$\quad \dot{\eta} \pi \alpha \rho$（ $\dot{\eta} \pi a \tau-$ ），the
hepatisation，hepatise．See hepatization，hep－
atize．
stone，hepatitis，an unknown precious stone くGr．＊$\dot{\eta} \pi a r i t \eta s$ ，found only in fem．$\dot{\eta} \pi a r i t c s$, of or in the liver，liver－colored，also liverwort， $\eta \pi a \rho$（ $\dot{\eta} \pi a \tau-$ ），the liver：sce hopatic．］A fetid variety of barium sulphate，or barite，occur－ ring in compact or cleavable masses．Under iriction or the application of heat it exhalea a fetid odor， due to the preaence of carbonaceous mattera．
hepatitis（hep－a－ti＇tis），$n, \quad[\mathrm{NL} .,<\mathrm{Gr} . \ddot{\eta} \pi \rho$ （ $\eta \pi \alpha \tau-$ ），liver，+ －itis．Cf．hepatite．］In pathol．， inflammation of the liver．
hepatization（hep＂$a$－ti－zä＇shon），n．［＜hepatize + －ation．］1．Consolidation of snbstance or tissue，as of the lungs in pneumonia，resulting in a liver－like solidification．
The changea advance unequally［in pneumonia），so that， sation，another may be in the grey stage－hence the mot－ tied marbie appearance of the consolidation．

Quain，Med．Dict．，p． 875.
$2 \dagger$ ．The act of impregnating with sulphureted hydrogen gas．

Also spelled hepatisation．
Gray hepatization，in pathol．，the aecond atage of infl－ the fron or the iung in pneumonia－Red hepatization， lunc in pnenmonia．The chang of the anbatance of the gray is due to diminiahed congeation the red coilor to the on the part of the extravasated red biod hepatize（hep＇a－tiz），v．t．；pret．and pp．hepa－ tized，ppr．hepatizing．［＜Gr．$\quad$ juai $\zeta \varepsilon \iota v$, be like the liver or liver－colored，く $\dot{\eta} \pi a \rho$（ $\dot{\eta} \pi a r-$ ），the liver：see hepatic．］1．To convert by engorge－ ment and effiusion into a substance resembling liver：as，a hepatized lung，in pneumonia．－2 $\dagger$ ． To impregnate with sulphureted hydrogen．
On the right of the river were two wells of hepatised Also spelled hepatisc．
hepatocele（hep＇a－tō－sēl），$n . \quad\left[N L .,<\mathrm{Gr} . \eta \eta^{\prime} \pi \alpha \rho\right.$ （ $\eta \pi a \tau-$ ），the liver，＂＋$\kappa$ 份 $\eta$ ，a tumor．］In pathol．， hernia of the liver．
hepatocystic（hep＂a－tō－sis＇tik），a．［＜Gr．$\tilde{\eta} \pi a \rho$ （ク） pertaining jointly to the liver and the gall－ bladder．
hepato－enteric（hep＂a－tō－en－ter ${ }^{\prime} 1 k$ ），a．［く Gr． $\dot{\eta \pi a \rho}$（ $\dot{j \pi} \pi \tau-$ ），the liver，$+\varepsilon \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \rho \alpha$ ，the intestines．］ In anat．，pertaining jointly to the liver and the intestine；passing from the liver to the intes－ tine：applied to the bile－duct．
hepatogastric（hep＂a－tō－gas＇trik），a．［＜Gr． $\dot{\eta} \pi a \rho(\dot{j} \pi a \tau-$ ），the liver，$+\gamma \alpha \sigma \tau \rho$, the stomach．］ In anat．，relating to or connected with both the liver and the stomach：as，the hepatogastric omentum or epiploön．
hepatogenous（hep－a－toj＇e－nus），a．［＜Gr． $\dot{\eta} \pi \alpha \rho(\dot{\eta} \pi \alpha \tau-)$ ，the liver，$+-\gamma \varepsilon v \eta{ }^{2}$, producing：see －genous．］Arising in or produced from the liver． hepatography（hep－a－tog＇ra－fi），n．［＜Gr．$\quad \pi \pi a \rho$
 description of the liver．
hepatolithiasis（hep ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ a－tō－li－thī＇a－sis），n．［NL．， ＜Ür．$\eta \pi a \rho(\dot{\eta} \pi \alpha \tau-)$ ，the liver，$+\lambda_{i} \ddot{\theta} i \alpha \sigma \iota \zeta$ ，the stone （a disease）：see lithiasis．］In pathol．，the for－ mation of stone－like concretions in the liver．
hepatologist（hep－a－tol＇ö－jist），$n$ ．［＜hepatot－ ogy＋－ist．］A student of hepatology；a spe－ cialist in diseases of the liver．
Dr．Hariey，tine English hepatologist and nephroiogist．
hepatology（hep－a－tol＇ō－jì，n．［＜Gr．$\eta \pi \alpha \rho$ （ $\eta \pi a \tau-$ ），the liver，$+-\lambda 0 \gamma i a,<\lambda, \varepsilon \gamma \varepsilon v$, speak：see －ology．］The science of or a treatise on the liver．
hepatopancreas（hep＂a－tō－pang＇krë－as），$n$ ．；pl． hepatopancreates（－pang－krẹ－à＇tēz）．［＜Gr．$\eta \pi \alpha \rho$ （ $\dot{\eta} \pi a \tau-$ ），the liver，$+\pi \bar{\sigma} \gamma \kappa \rho \varepsilon \dot{\alpha} \varsigma_{,}$，the pancreas．］In zoöl．，a glandular organ of many invertebrates， the so－called liver，smpposed to have both a hepatic and a pancreatic function．
In the Invertebrata the aecretiona of many glanda， which are generglty called＂liver，＂but which wouid be digeative action upon atarch and albumen，and at the same time secrete bye－producta and colouring matters aimilar to those found in the bile of vertebratea．

Claus，Zoblogy（trans．），p． 59.
hepatophyma（hep＂a．－tō－fi＇mä̆），n．；pl．hepa－ tophymata（－ma－tän）．＂［NL．，くGr．$\eta \pi \alpha \rho$（ $\boldsymbol{j}_{\pi} \pi a \tau$－）， the liver，$+\phi \dot{\nu} \mu a$, a suppurating tumor，lit．a growth，$\langle$ фvevv，produce，pass．фvectat，grow．］ In pathol．，a suppurative swelling of the liver．
hepatoportal（hep＂a－tō－pōr＇tal），a．［＜hepat－
（ic）+ portal．］In anat．，of or pertaining to the hepatic portal system ；portal，in an ordi－ nary sense：distinguished from remiportat．


## hepatorrhea

2796

## heptaspermous

+ joia，a flow，flux，$\langle\dot{\rho} \varepsilon i v$ ，flow．］A morbid flow of bile
hepatoscopy（hep－a－tos＇kō－pi），$n$ ．［＜LGr． око́то，inspecting the liver，soothsayiug，＜ Gr $\dot{\eta} \pi a \rho(\eta \dot{\eta} \pi a \tau-)$ ，the liver，$+\sigma \kappa 0 \pi \varepsilon \bar{\nu}$, inspeet，view． Among the ancients，divination by inspection of the livers of animals．
hepatotomy（hep－a－tot＇ọ－mi），no．［＜Gr．$\eta^{\prime} \pi a \rho$ （ $\eta \pi a \tau-$ ），the liver，+ торit，a eutting，（ reaven тa $\mu \varepsilon i v$, eut．］In surg．，an incision into the liver hepato－umbilical（hep＂a－tō－um－bil＇i－kal），$a$ ［ Gr．$\dot{\eta} \pi a \rho$（ $\eta \pi a t o-$ ），the liver，＋L．umbilicus the navel．］Pertaining to the liver and to the umbilicus：applied to the fibrous cord，the so－ called round ligament of the liver，which passes from the liver to the navel，and is the remains of the umbilical vein．
hep－bramble（hep＇bram ${ }^{\text {b }}$ bl），$n$ ．［Not found in ME．；＜AS．heop－bremel，heop－brymel，＜heope hip，+ bremel，bramble：see hip ${ }^{2}$ and bramble．］ The dogrose，Rosa canina．
hep－brier（hep＇brī＂er），n．［＂Hip－brier not found；＜hep，hip ${ }^{2}$ ，+ brier．］Same as hep－ bramble．
hepe ${ }^{1} t$ ，$n$ ．and $v$ ．A Middle English form of heap． hepe ${ }^{2}+, n$ ．A Middle English form of hip ${ }^{2}$ ．
Hephæstian（hẹ－fes＇ti－an），a．［＜Hephestus + －ian．］Of or pertaining to the god Hephres－ tus or Vulean，or to fire or the arts of meta or smithery；made or done by Hephestus．


## Hephæstus（hẹ－fes＇tus），$n$ ．［NL．，く Gr．＂Hфal

 otog．］In Gr．myth．，the god of fire and the metallic arts，son of Zeus and Hera，and one of the great Olympians， fied by the Romans with their Vulcan， who beeame assimi－ lated to him．He was the creator of gil that was besntifui and mechsni－ cally wonderful in Olym－ pus．Volcsnoes were held to be his smithies，and the cyclopes were his jour－neymen．in srt he was represented as a beard－ ed man，usually with the short sleeveiess or one－ sleeved tunic（exomis）and lng the smith＇s snd hoid－ do smitn＇s baromer
Hephthæ
as Ephehianura
hephthemim（hef＇thē－mim），u．［＜hephthe mimeres．］Same as hephthemimeres．
hephthemimeral（hef－thēe－mim＇e－ral），a．［＜ hephthemimeres＋－al．］In pros．，of or pertain－ ing to a group or series of seven half－feet；per－ taining to or consisting of three feet and a half． －Heph themimeral cesura， 8 cesura after the thesis or metrically sccented syliable（called by many the arsis）of tylic hexameter，especially in combinstion with the tri－ themimeral cesura．
hephthemimeres（hef－thệ－mim＇e－rēz），n．［LL．
 ＋$\mu$ ह pos，a part．］In pros．，a group or catalectie colon eansisting of seven half－feet．Also heph－ themim
Hepialidæ，Hepialus．See Epialide，Epialus． hepper（hep＇ér），n．［Cf．happer．］A smolt，or young salmon of the first year．［Prov．Eng．］ hepta－．［＜Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \pi \tau$ á，in comp．$\hat{\varepsilon} \pi$ ra－，＝L．septem ＝E．seven：see seven．］An element in many compound words of Greek origin or formation， meaning＇seven．＇
heptace（hep＇ta－sē $), v .[\langle\mathrm{Gr} . \dot{\varepsilon} \pi \tau$ á，$=$ E．seven，+ áк by the coneurrence of seven faces．Kirkman． heptachord（hep＇tạ－kôrd），n．［＜Gr．غ̇тrá xop－
 string，ehord，eord．］In Gr．music：（a）A dia－ tonie series of seven tones，containing five whole steps and one half－step（between the third and fourth tones）．（b）The interval of the major seventh．（c）An instrument with seven strings．
heptachronous（hep－tak＇rọ̄－nus），a．［＜LL． heptachronus（Marius Victorinus），〈 Gr．étrá－
 In anc．pros．，having a magnitude of seven pri－ mary or fundamental times；heptasemie．

of seven verses or members，$\langle\varepsilon \pi \tau \hat{a}, \mathbf{E} \mathbf{E}$ ．seven， $+\kappa \bar{\omega} \lambda o v$ ，member：see colon ${ }^{1}$ ．］In anc．pros．， consisting of seven cola or series：as，a hepta－ colic period．
heptad（hep＇tad），n．［Also written，as F．，hep－ tude；＜LL．heptas（heptad－），〈Gr．$\varepsilon \pi \tau a s$
the
number seven，$\langle\dot{\varepsilon} \pi \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha}=$ E．seven．Cf．mo－ nad，dyad，etc．］1．The sum of seven units； the number seven．－2．In chem．，anatom whose equivalence is soven atoms of hydrogen，or which can be combined with，substituted for， or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen．－ 3 ． In music，in the duedenal system of analysis，a scheme of seven tones，formed by uniting two duodenal eells of four tones．A heptad based on $C$ Fonid be Eb G－Ab CE－F A，and would contsin ali the tones that can encer mo consonami trisus with the tonic of the heptad，C．See duodene
 twenty－four tones formed by uniting seven decads whe tonic are the ton of of a given heptad．See heptad and duodene．
［ G Gr．$\pi$ trá，heptaglott（hep＇ta－glot），$n$ ．and $a$ ．
 a language．］I．$n$ ．A book in seven languages． II．$a$ ．Written in or using seven languages． It was in connection with this polygiott［ Walton＇s］that E．Castie produced his famous Heptaglott Lexicon（Lon heptagon（liep＇tạ－gon），n．［＜Gr．غ́ $\pi \tau a ́ \gamma \omega \nu a s$, sev－ $\varepsilon \pi r a= \pm . \delta$ angle．］1．In geom．，a closed figure having seven angles successively united by lines．－2．In fort． a place that has seven bastiens for defense．

## heptagonal（hep－tag＇ō－nal），a．［＜heptagon +

 －al．］Having seven angles or sides．－Heptag－ onal numbers，the series of numbers $1,7,18,34$ ，etc．，of the form $1+{ }^{2} n+,{ }_{3} n^{2}$ ．heptagyn（hep＇ta－jin），$n$ ．In bot．，a plant of Geptagynia order Heptagynia．
heptagynnaus．］An order of iofin＇ ，ne pl．［NL．：see ficial elassification of plants，characterized by having seven styles or distinet carpels．
heptagynian（hep－ta－jin＇i－яnn），a．［As hepta－ gynous＋－ian．］In bot．，same as heptagynous． heptagynious（hep－tạ－jin＇i－us），a．In bot．， same as heptagynous．
heptagynous（hep－taj＇i－nus），a．［＜Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \pi r a ́,=$ E．seven，$+\gamma v r$ ，female（in mod．bot．a pistil）．］ Having seveu styles；specifically，pertaining to or having the characters of the Heptagymia． heptahedral（hep－ta－hédral），a．［＜heptahc－ dron＋－al．］Having seven sides．
 $=$ E．seven，$+\varepsilon \delta \rho a$ ，seat，base，$=$ E．settle ${ }^{1}$ ．］A solid figure with seven faces．
heptahexahedral（hep－ta－hek－san－hē＇dral），$a$ ． $[\langle\mathrm{Gr} . \dot{\varepsilon} \pi \tau \dot{\alpha},=\mathrm{E}$. seven $,+\hat{\varepsilon} \xi,=\mathrm{E} . \operatorname{six},+\varepsilon \delta \rho a$, a seat，base，$=$ E．settlel．］Having or present－ ing seven ranges of faces one above another， each range containing six faces．
heptal（hep＇tal），$a$ ．［＜Gr．$\varepsilon$ єт $\alpha,=$ E．seven，+ －al．$]$ Same as hebdomadal．－Heptal eyele．See
heptameride（hep－tam＇e－rid or－rid），$n$ ．［＜Gr．
 part．］Anything consisting of seven parts；spe－ eifically，that whieh separates into seven parts． heptameron（hep－tam＇$\theta$－ron），$n$ ．［For＊hep－
 days，$\langle$ ह̇ $\pi \tau \alpha \dot{,},=$ E．seven，+ in $\mu$ epa，a day．］A book eentaining the transactions of seven days． The＂Heptameron＂of Margaret of Angouleme，Queen of Navarre（1492－1549），is a coliection of stories supposed to Decameron＂of Boceacelo
heptamerous（hep－tam＇e－rus），a．［＜Gr．éntá， $=$ E．seven，$+\mu$ épos，a part．］In bot．，consisting of seven members or parts；having the parts in serens．
heptameter（hep－tam＇e－tèr），n．［＜L．heptame－ trum（Diomedes，Servins），くGr．غ́ $\pi \tau \dot{\alpha} \mu \varepsilon \tau \rho o v$（He－ liodorus），a measure of seven verses，＜$\dot{\varepsilon} \pi \tau$ á，$=$ E．seven，$+\mu \dot{\varepsilon} r \rho o \nu$ ，measure．］In pros．，a verse consisting of seven measures．Heptameter is a term not much nsed；in books on modern versification it is generally equivalent to heptapody．
Heptanchus（hep－tang＇kus），n．［NL．，＜Gr． enta $=$ E．seven．］A genus of cow－sharks，of the family Notidanide or Hexanchide，having seven gill－saes，whence the name．H．indicus is a widely distributed Pacific species．
heptander（hep－tan＇dér），$n$ ．［NL．heptandrus： see heptandrous．］In bot．，a plant of the Lin－ nean class Heptandria．
Heptandria（hep－tan＇dri－ä），n．pl．［NL．：see nean artificial system of plants，characterized by seven stamens．
heptandrian（hep－tan＇dri－an），a．Same as hep－ heptandr
ous（hep－tan＇dri－ns），a．Same as heptandrous（hep－tan＇drus），a．［＜NL．hep－
 man（in mod．bet．a stamen）．］In bot．，having seven stamens；specifically，belonging to the Linnean class Ileptandria．
heptane（hep＇tān），$n$ ．［So called as containing seven parts of carbou；＜Gr．$\varepsilon \pi \tau a,=$ E．seven，+ －ane．］A paraffin having the formula $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{16}$ ． Normsl heptane，a mobile colorless liquid，is contsined in petroleum．It is also obtsined from the resin of Pinu sabiniana，which yeids
jected to dry distilistion．
Heptanesian（hep－tạ－nē＇si－an），a，［＜Gr，＇ETтá moos，Heptanesus（see def．），lit．＇seven islands， ＜$̇ \pi \tau \alpha ́,=$ E．seven，$+\nu \vec{\eta} \sigma o s$, island．］Pertaining to the Heptanesus，a name given by the Greeks to the Ionian Islands，a group eonsisting of seven islands．
Since 1863 the whole Heptanesian territory has been in corporated with the kingdom of Greece．
Encyc．Brit．，XIII． 205.
heptangular（hep－tang＇gū－lärr），a．［＜Gr．ह̇ $\pi$ rá $=$ E．seven，+ L．angulus，an angle．］Having seven angles．
heptapetalous（hep－ta－pet＇g－lus），a．［＜Gr
 bot．a petal）．］In bot．，having seven petals in the corolla．
heptaphony（hep＇ta－fō－ni），n．［८ Gr．è $\pi$ rápw－ vas，seven－voiced（of a colennade with seven echoes），＜$\varepsilon \pi \tau a ́,=$ E．scicn，＋фun，a voice， sound．］The union of seven sounds．
heptaphyllous（hep－ta－fil＇ns），a．［＜Gr．éntá－


> hov, a leaf.] Having seven leaves.
heptapodic（hep－ta－pod＇ik），a．［＜heptapody + －ic．］In pros．，consisting of or containing seven feet；being or eonstituting a heptapedy： as，a heptapodic verse or period．
heptapody（hep－tap＇ō－di），n．［＜Gr．as if＊$\varepsilon \pi$－ ramodia，$\langle\dot{\varepsilon} \pi$ rá，$=\mathrm{E}$. seren，+ tórs $(\pi \mathrm{od}-)=\mathbf{E}$ ． foot．］In pros．，a meter，period，or verse con－ sisting of seven feet．According to the principles of ancient metrics，a heptapody exceeds the limits of a colon， single colon never containing more than six feet．See
heptarch（hep＇tärk），n．［＜Gr．én $\pi$ á，＝E．seven， ＋d$\rho \chi \dot{\sigma}$ ，a ruler：see hicptarchy．］A heptar－ chist．
heptarchic（hep－tär＇kik），a．［＜heptarehy＋－ic．］
Pertaining to a sevenfold government ；consti－ tuting or consisting of a heptarehy；specifi－ cally，in Eug．hist．，of or pertaining to the hep－ tarehy．See heptarchy．
The Saxons practised this mode of division for fixing the several extents of their heptarchic empire

T．Warton，Hist．Kiddington，p． 69. heptarchist（hep＇tär－kist），n．［＜heptarcly + －ist．］A ruler of one division of a heptarchy； especially，in Eng．hist．，one of the heptarehic kings．
In 752，the Saxon heptarchists，Cuthred and Ethelbald， fought s desperate bsthe st Beorghor，or Burford．
．Warton，His．Kladington，p． 48.
heptarchy（hep＇tïr－ki），n．；pl．heptarchies（－kiz）． ［＜NL．heptarchiii，く Gr．as if＊$\varepsilon \pi \tau \alpha \rho \chi i a$, \＆$\frac{1}{} \pi \tau a$, government by seven persons；also，a group of seven kingdoms or governments：in the latter sense used only in English history，of the seven principal Anglo－Saxon kingdoms of Kent，Sus－ sex，Wessex，Essex，Northumbria，East Anglia， and Mereia．There was no formai division into seven kingdoms，but their number varled at different times，snd irequently a particular kingdom，as Northumbris or Mer－ cia，obtained the preponderance．The period of the hep－ tarchy is regarded as ending in 829 ，when Egbert，king of This Uctarchy or Division of the Kingdoms，came not in all at once

Baker，Chronicles，
heptasemic（hep－ta－sé＇mik），a．［＜LLL．hepta－ semos，＜Gr．єлтабクноऽ，＜$\varepsilon \pi \tau a,=$ E．seven，＋
 Cf．disemic，dodecasemic，etc．］In ane．pros．， containing or amounting to seven moræ or units of time；having a magnitude of seven
 －pitritic form，is really or apparentiy heptasemic． epitritic form，is really or apparentiy heptasemic．$\quad$ Geptasepalous（hep－tasep＇a－lus），a． हлта，＝L．seven，+ NL．sepatum，a sepal．］In bot．，having seven sepals．
heptaspermous（hep－tą－spér＇mus），a．［＜Gr． ing seven seeds．［Rare．］

## heptastich

heptastich (hep' tar-stik), $n . \quad[<G r . i \pi r \dot{a},=\mathrm{E}$. ing of seven fet
heptastichous (hep-tas'ti-kus), a. [ $\left\langle\right.$ Gr. $\varepsilon$ ér ${ }^{2}$ á, = Eceve, + orixos, at row. In bot., having eighth leaf of the series being over the first. This is a condition rarely found in nature.
heptastrophic (hep-ta-streffik), a. [< Gr. í $\pi$ -
 see strophc.] In anc. pros., consisting of or containing seven strephes or stanzas: as, a heptastrophic song or peem.

 taining or consisting of seven syllables. The second half of the elegiac pentameter is al ways heptasyllabic
Heptateuch (hep'ta-tūk), n. [< NL. heptatcuchus, $\langle$ Gr. $\varepsilon \pi$ ra, $=$ E. seven, + reì रos, a toel, implement, later also a book. Cf. Pentateuch.] The first seven books of the Old Testament. The iast two (Joshua snd Judges) centain the history of the Jews in the promised land under the theocratle gev. ernment historically developed in the precedlng five, or the Pentaterch.
heptatomic (hep-ta-tom'ik), $a$. [< Gr. غ́лт $\dot{d}^{\prime}=$ tavalent.

Fluorine (mon- sad heplatomic).
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 405.
Heptatrema (hep-tą-trë'mä), $n$. [NL., $\langle G r . \dot{\varepsilon} \pi r a ́ a$, $=$ E. seven, + Toinuä, hele. $]$. The typical genus
Heptatremida, containing myzents which have generally seven pairs of branchial apertures, but occasionally only six. Also called Bdellostoma. Duméril.
Heptatremidæ (hep-ta-trem'i-dē), n.pl. [NL., Heptatrema + -idee.] A family of hyperotretous myzents, represented by the genus Heptatrema, with seven or six pairs of lateral branchial apertures. Also called Bdellostomide.
heptavalent (hep-tav'ą-lent), $a$. [< Gr. érrá, $=$ E. seven, + L. valenits-ss, ppr. of calere, have power: see valid.] In chem., equivalent to seven atoms of hydrogen in combining or saturating power: applied to an atom which can be substituted for or replaced by seven atoms of hydrogen. Also heptatomic.
heptene (hep'tên), n. [< Gr. $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi \tau a ́,=$ E. seven, heptyl (hep'til),
heptyl (hep'til), $n . \quad[<\mathrm{Gr} . \dot{\varepsilon} \pi \tau \alpha,=$ E. seven, + of heptylic alcohol and its derivativel $\left(\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{15}\right)$ heptylene (hep'ti-len), $n$. [< heptyl + -ene.] A hydrocarbon ( $\mathrm{C}_{7} \mathrm{H}_{14}$ ), homologous and pelymeric with ethylene, existing in three isomeric forms. That obtalned by the distillatlon of Reg-
 heptylic (hep-til'ik), $a$. Containing heptyl, or related to or derived from it.-Heptylic alcohof,
 hepwort (hep ${ }^{\prime}$
depwort (hep wert), $n$. [<hep + wortl.] The dogrose, Rosa camina.
her (hër), pron. See under hel.
her. An abbreviation of heraldry.
 Ionic "Hpp, Hera.] In Gr. myth., the greatest feminine divinity of Olympus, queen of heaven, wife and sister of Zeus, and inferier in power to him alone. She was the type the wife and mother. In art she man, fully clad in flowing draperies, characteristically with the stephane or crown on her brew, and bearing a long scepter. By the Romans Hera was early identifled with their Juno, origlaally a distinct diviolty; snd the Latin name is now commonly given to
Here comes to-day,
Pallas sad Aphrodite, claiming This meed of fairest.

Tennyson, Eeone.
Heraclean, Heracleian

pertaining to Heracles: see Mercules.] Pertaining to Heracles or Herculcs; Herculean Also spelled IIcruklean.- Heraciean stone (Latin called from ita power of sttraction.


Hera.-Statue in Museo
Nazionale, Naples Mercules.] Per F

## Also Heraelitan

Ueraclitcan + -ism.] The philesephical doctrine of Heraclitus. Also Heraclitanism.

Readiag the Ephesian doctrine with the eycs of a Cynic, snd the Cynic ethics in the light of Heracliteanism, he [Zene] came to formulate his distinuctlve theory of the
universe far In advance of either. Encye. Brit,, XXII. 6ti2,
Heraclitic (her-a-klit'ik), $u$. [< Heruclitus (see Heraclitean $)+-i c$.] Same as Hercelitean.
The Eleatic doctrine that only unity has real being, the Heraclitic counter-doctrine that only in cbange, in the
Heræon, Heræum (hẹ-rē’ọn, -um), n. [NL., Gr. 'Hpaiov (sc. ¿єpóv), a pläce sacred to Hera, "H $\rho a$, "H $\rho \eta$, Hera: see Hera.] In Gr. antiq., a temple or sanctuary of Hera (Juno).
Heraion (hē-ríon), Same as Hercom.
Heraklean, Herakleidan. Seө Heraclcan, Heracliden.
herald (her'ald), $n$. [Early mod. E. alse herault, heraut, hariöt, くМЕ. herald, herauld, heraud, har'nuod, herawod, herod, harrold, etc., $=$ D. heraut $=$ late MHG. heralt, herolt, erhalt, G. herold $(>$ Sw. härold $=$ Dan. herold $),\left\langle\mathrm{OF}^{\prime}\right.$. heralt, heraut, $\mathbf{F}$. héraut $=\mathrm{Sp}$. haraldo, heraldo, als $\Theta$ faraute $=\mathrm{Pg}$. arauto, also faraute $=$ It. araldo, $\langle\mathrm{ML}$. haraldus, heraldus, a herald; of OHG . origin. The word appears also as a proper name, Icel. Haraldr, late AS. Harald, Harold, E. Harold (ult. of G. origin : tho reg. AS. form would have been *Hereweald; it occurs reversed in Waldhere) $=$ OS. Hariolt (Diez, ete.), in ML. Chariovaldus, answering to an OHG . *Hariwalt (or ${ }^{*}$ Hari walto), "Heriwalt (the alleged OHG. Heriold, Hariold, Arioald, Ariovald, are later reflections) ; <OHG. hari, heri ( $=$ AS. here, Icel. herr, etc.), army (see harry), + -valt (= AS. -veald), in comp., strength (OHG. -valto = AS. -vealda, ruler), $\langle$ waltan ( $=$ AS. wealdan, ete.), rule, have power: see wield. The same firstelement eccurs in harborl, harborough, harbinger, heriot, etc.: see harbori, etc. The particular sense given to herald may have bcen influenced by OHG. foraharo, a herald, く forharēn, proclaim, < forn, forc, + harēn, cry out.] 1. An officer sent by a sovereign, a general, or other person of high authority to another, or to an army or public assembly, with a formal message or proclamation, or omployed in related duties. The specific office of herald has existed from easly hlstorical tinses; butas still maintalned, as in Great Britain, it Is nierely nominal or restrlcted to subsidiary Iunctions. In the middle ages the herald was an impertant adjuact of armies and courts. His
person was Invlolable. His costume was emblazened with person was invleable. His costume was emblazened with cial dress which it was a high offense lor snother person to assume. As armorlal bearings becanie a matter of carcful record, the herald was especially charged with the proper depicting snd blazening of schievements, sud with the supervision of the assumption of bearings by these whe were entitled to them and thicir prohibition toothers, and hence With the genealogy of nobie families and the descent of shaling of ceremonial processions and the lite were re crred to heralds. Compare pursuivant and fing-at-arms See Herald's College, below.

An hawrawde hyes before, the beste of the lordes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. 'T. S.), 1. 3014. The next Day after the Battel, French Heralds came to ask leave to bury their Dead, aud had it

Baker, Chronicles, p. 171
As I watched the gates,
Lodged on my post, a herald is arrived
From Cesar's camp.
Addison, Cato, 1 i .1 The heralds then proclalmed silence until the laws of the t, Ivsnhoe, xil
2. In extended modern use, any official messenger, cspecially one charged with a message of defiance, a proposition of peace, or the like. -3. A proclaimer; a publisher; a criel; an announcer of impertant tidings. [In this sense the word is now much used as the specific name of various nowspapers.]

Shall the loud Herald our Success relate,
Or mitred Priest appoint the selemn Day?
Prior, Gde to the Queen, st. 26. and wisdom

Bacon Fable of Pan.
After my death I wish no other herald,
But such sa henest chrenicler as Griffith.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2
4. A forerunner; a precurser; a harbingel: sometimes used poetically in apposition or attributively.

It was the lark, the herald of the morn.
Shak., R. snd J., iii. 5
eft hls ground-nest, high the herald lark
The morn's sppreach. Milton, P. R., 1 i. 279.
She with a subtle smile in her mild eyes,
The herald of her triumph, drawlng nigh
Hall-whisper'd in hls ear. Tennyson, Enone
5. The red-breasted merganser, Mergus serrator, horle, Rev. C. Swainson, 1885. [Shetland

## herald

Isles．］－6．A noctuid moth，Gonoptera libatrix： an English collectors＇name．Sce Gonoptera．－ Heraid－at－arms，in the middie ages，the heratd or pur－ suivant when acting as regniator of a just or tourney，or person ；henca，a general term for a herald．
There was a Herald at Arms sent lately from Paris to flanders，who by sonnd of Trumpet denounce

Howell，Letters，I．vi． 18.
Heralds＇College，or College of Arme，a royal corporation in England，instituted in the fifteeath century．Its mem． bers are the eari marshal，three kings－at－arms，six heralds， and three pursaivants；snd iss chier busincss the tracing and preservation of genealogies．In Scotiand the corro－ spondiug functions belong to the Lyon Court．See Lyon king－at－arme，under king－at－arms．
herald（her＇ald），v．t．［＜OF．herauder，heraulder，
heral from the noun．］ 10 proc
tidings of as a herald；announce．

> We are sent master, thank

To give thee from our royal master，hanks；
Only to herald thee into his oight，not pay thee．
Shak．，Mscbeth，i． 3.
She smiled，bat something in her smile
Was like the heralding of tears，
When lonely paln the grieved heart bears．
William Mforris，Earthly Paradise，II． 52
herald－crab（her＇ald－krab），$n$ ．A species of crab，Huenia heraldica，so called because its caranace presents a fancied resemblance to the heraldic shicld and mantle．
heraldic（hệ－ral＇dik），a．［＜F．héraldique $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． heraldico $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．heraldico；as herald $+-i c$. ］ 1 ． Pertaining to heralds or heraldry，and especial－ ly to that branch of heraldry which deals with armorial bearings：as，a hevaldic lion；the he－ raldic representation of birds，beasts，etc．；he－ raldic blazonry．
As for the heraldic question，although he had not as－ sumed the arms of Clarence，he milyht have assumed them， or even those of Edward III．Strbbe，Conat．Hist．， 354. lizard ：as，the heraldic varan，Varanus or Mo－ nitor heraldicus，of India．－Heraldic chapter，he－ raldic college，the Heralda＇College，or College of Arms －Heraldic French，a barbsrona aort of french used in heralth heraldic berrings．
heraldical（hẹ－ral＇di－kal），a．［＜heraldic + －al．］ Of a heraldic character；relating to heralds or heraldry．［Rare．］
Making a considerable progress in heraldicat and anti－ quarisn studies under his inspection，he publighed a book．
heraldically（hệ－ral＇di－kạl－i），adv．In a heral－ dic manner；in accordaüce with the rules of heraldry．
heraldize（her＇al－diz），v．t．；pret．and pp．her－ aldized，ppr．heraldizing．［〈́herald＋－ize．］To blazon．［Rare．］
herald－moth（her＇anld－môth），n．Same as her－ ald， 6.
heraldry（her＇ald－ri），n．；pl，heraldries（－riz）． ［＜OF．heraulderie，＜heralt，heraut，herald：see herald．］1．The office or duty of a herald；spe－ cifically，the art and science of genealogy and precedence；the science of honorary distinc－ tions，and especially of armorial bearings．In modern times heraldry is reduced to the department of arnoorlai delineation，blazonry，and the right of certain persons to certain bearings，except when，as in Engisad，it has to do with marshaiing processions，and with the rat
The law of heraldry in war is positive．
Hooker，Eccles．Polity，i． 15.
To woo a wench with empty handa
Is no good heraldry；wherelore let＇s to the gold， And share it equally；＂t will speak for us
More than a thousand compliments or cringes
Fletcher（and another），See Voyage，iil． 1.
Heraldry became a handmasid of chivalry，and the mar－ shalling of jadges，crests，coat－armour，peanons，helmets and other devices of diatinction grew into an important branch of knowledge．
Heraldry is snother element by means of which archæ－ ology provides trustworthy canona of criticism in rela－ tion to written and unwritten medixval records．

Encyc．Brit．，II． 943.
2．A heraldic emblazonment；a coat of arms． ［Poetical．］
And in the midst，＇mong thoussnd heraldries，
shinded scutcheon blushed with hlood of queens and
kings．
Keats，Eve of St．Agnes，st． 24.

## Heaps of living gold that dally grow，

Tennyson，Aylmer＇s Fleld．
3．Heraldic symbolism．
He，whose sable arms，
Black as his purpose，did the night resemble，
Wath now this dread and black complexion smear＇d
With heraldyy more dismal；hesd to foot
Now is he total gules．
Shak．，$H$
Shal．，Hamlet，ii． 2

2798
4．Pomp；ceremony．［Poetical．］ He who with all Heaven＇s heraldry whilere bleeds to give ns ease．
Miltom，Circamcision， 1.10. Allusive heraldry，canting heraldry．Same as allu．
sive arme（which see，under arm $)$－Faise heraldry． Sea folse
heraldship（her＇ald－ship），n．［＜herold＋－ship．］ The state of being a herald；the office of a herald．
heraldyet，$n$ ．［ME．，＜OF．heraudie，hiraudee，a coat，frock；appar．orig．a herald＇s coat，＜he－ ralt，heraut，herald：see herald．］Habit；figur－ atively，character．

## As he whiche hath the heraluyo

for to lye．
Gover，Conf．Amant．，I． 173.
heraudt，$n$ ．An obsolete variant of herald． Choucer．
herb（érb or hèrb），$n$ ．［The initial $h$ ，as reg．in words coming from L ．through OF．，was silent in ME．and is prop．silentin mod．E．，but is now sometimes pronounced，in conformity to herba－ ceous，herbarium，and other forms in which the $h$ is properly pronounced，as being recently taken from the L．；early mod．E．also hearbe， erbe（cf．mod．E．dial．arb，yarb），＜ME．herbe， pronounced and often spelled erbe，〈OF．herbe， ierbe，erbe，F．herbe $=$ Pr．herba，erba $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． yerba $=$ Pg．herra，erva $=$ It．erba，く L．herba， grass，green stalks or blades，herbage，an herb； supposed，without much probability，to be con－ nected with OL．forbca，food，Gr．фop $\beta$ h，pas－ ture，fodder，forage，$\langle\phi \in \rho \beta \varepsilon \tau v$, feed．］1．A plant in which the stem does not become woody and persistent，but dies annually or after flowering down to the ground at least：thus distinguished from a shrub or tree，which has a woody stem or trunk．

On a thnrsdsy at even in the moneth of Aprille，in the tyme that these erbes and trees he－gynne to florisah． 242

No flower was nigh，no grass，herh，leat，or weed，
But stole his blood and seem with him to hleed
Shak．，Veans and Adonis，1． 1055.
It［a garden］belongeth especisily to the Phyaitians，snd is famoused over most places of Christendome for the sov－ eraigne vertne of medicinsble hearbes．

Coryat，Crudities，I． 183.
Specifically－2．A herbaceous plant used offi－ cinally．－3 + ．That part of a vegetable which springs from the root and is terminated by the fructification，including the stem or stalk，the leaves，etc．－Herb mastic，a Ishiste plant and species of thyme，Thymus Mastichina，growing in Europe．The Syrian herb mastic is a germander，Teucrium marum，of a species of stonecrop Sedum Anacampseros，of conttnen－ tal Europe，not very abuadant．Also called evergreen or pine．－Herb of Parls．Same as herb－paris．－Herb of St．Martin，a tropical pisat，Sauvagesia erecta，belonging to the natural order Violariea，ranging from Peru to the West Indies，and in Brazil it is used for complaints of the eyes，in Java．In Brazil it is used for complajnts of the ayes，in （whera it is also called iron－8hrub）as a diuretic．－Herb of the cross，the vervsia，Verbena offeinalis，which when gathered with s certain formula is imagined to be efficient in cring wounds．T．F．Thistleton Dyer，Folklore of Plants， 1889 ，p．259．－Herb terrible，the sllvery－leafed daphne，Thymeloea Tartonraira，a ehrub of the Mediter ranesa region and Asis Minor，－Holy herb．See holy Plant Shrub，etc．See vegetable $n$
herbaceous（hér－bā＇shius），a．［＝Sp．Pg．her－ baceo $=$ It．erbaceo，＜L．herbaceus，grassy，grass－
colored，$\langle$ herba，grass ：see herb．］1．Pertain－ ing to or of the nature of herbs．－2．Feed－ ing on vegetables；herbivorous．
Their teeth are fitted to their food；the rapacions to catching，hoiding，and tearing their prey；the herbaceous Herbaceous plants，plants which periah sanually down
to（sometimes including）the root；soft，succulent vege－ tables．Of herbaceoua plants，soma are annnal，perishing stem and root every year；some are blennial，the roots sulb． sisting two years；ot hera are perenaial，betng perpetuated lor many years by their roots，a new stem springing ap every year．－Herbaceous stem，a soft，not woody atem． herbage（èr－or hér＇bāj），n．［＜F．herbage（ $=$ $\mathrm{Pr}_{\mathrm{r}}$ erbatge $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．herbaje $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．hervagem $=\mathrm{It}$ erbaggio），＜herbe，herb：see herb and－age．］ 1. Herbaceous growth in general；vegetation； hence，pasturage；pasture－plants，as grass and clover．
The influence of true religion is mild，soft and noiseless and constant，as the descent of the evening dew on the

Vines，olives herbage，forests disappear，
And all the chsrms of a Sicilian year．
Cowper，Heroism，1． 23.
2．In Eng．law，the liberty or right of pasture in the forest or grounds of another man．
herbaged（èr＇－or hèr＇bạjd），$a$ ．［＜herbage +
$-e d^{2}$ ．］Covered with heribage or grass．

## herbary

Dellcions is your shelter to the soul，
As to the hunted hart the sallying spring，
Or atream full－flowing，that his swelling aides
Lavea，as he floata along the herbag＇d brink． Thonson，Summer，I． 475.
herbal（hèr＇bal），a．and n．［＜OF．herbal，of grass or herbs（as a noun，the month of June， also a place covered with grass，herbel，a mea－ dow），＜ML．＂herbalis，＜L．herba，herb：see herb．］I．t a．Pertaining to or consisting of herbs．
To conclude，thou calling of me to that herball dinner The herbal savour gave his sense delight．
II．n．1．A book in which plants are classi－ fied and described；a treatise on the kinds， qualities，uses，etc．，of plants；a book of sys tematic and officinal botany．［Obselete except historically．］
The new Herball and anch Bookes as make shew of herbes，plants，trees，flahes，foules and beasts of these re gions．

IIakluyt＇s Voyajes，I． 441.
An ignorant physiclan，though posailbly he may know the shape add the colour of an herb，as it is set down in an herbal，yet neither knows ite virtue nor its operation， nor how to prepare it for a medicine．
$2 \dagger$ ．A herbarium．
Others made it their lusiness to collect in voluminous herbats all the several leavea of some one tree．

Spectator，No． 455.
herbalism（hér＇bal－izm），$n . \quad[<$ herbal＋－ism．］ The knowledge of herbs．
herbalist（hér＇bal－ist），n．［＜herbal＋－ist．］1． One who is skilled in the knowledge of plants， or makes collections of them．
He was a curions florist，an accurate herbalist，thronghly vers＇d in the book of natnre．

J．Mede，Works，Author＇s Life．
2．A dealer in medicinal plants，or one who treats disease with botanical remedies only． ［Rare．］
herbart，$n$ ．［Appar．a var．of herber，an esrly form of arbor ${ }^{2}$ ，used by Spenser as equiv．to herb． Cf．OF．herbor，erbor，erbour，grass，herbage，く herbe，grass．］An herb．

The roofe hereot was arched over heed，
And deckt with flowera and herbars dalntily．
herbaria，$n$ ．Latin plural of herbarium．
herbarian（hèr－bā＇ri－an），n．［くherb＋－arian．
Cf．herbarium．］A herbalist．
herbaristt，$n$ ．See herborist．
herbarium（hėr－bā＇ri－um），n．；pl．herbariums， herbaria（－umz，－ä）．［＝D．G．Dan．Sw．herba－ rium $=\mathrm{Sp}$. herbario $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．hervario $=$ It．erba－ rio，＜LL．herbarinm，neut．of L．herbarius，＜herba， herb：see herb．Cf．arbor ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．A collection of dried plants systematically arranged；a hortus siccus．In the United Statea a standard herbarinm－sheet has been adopted，and all planta are prepared to fit this． The aheeta are $16 \frac{1}{2}$ inchea long and 111 inches wide，and the paper，which is white，anooth，and stfff，weighs sbont 28 poundas to the ream．For many European herbariums a smaller size was originally adopted，which it is ioexpedient to change．The plants are attached to these eheets eit her by small gummed strips of paper or by gluing one side of the specimen．The sheets are then inclosed in thick double sheeta of heavy manila paper called genus－covera． large．Where the apecies of a genus are very numerona， they are placed io thin covera，called species－covers．The name of the genus or apecies is written in the left－hand lower corner of the cover．The specimens ara kept in cases，which consist of a series of compartments 18 inches deep， 12 inchea wide，and 5 or 6 inches high，the case hav． a bol
2．A book or other contrivance for preserving dried specimens of plants．－3．An edifice or place in which plants are preserved for botani－ cal purposes．
herbarizet，$v$ ．See herborize．
Herbartian（hèr－bär＇ti－an），$a$ ．and n．I．a． Pertaining to the eminent German philosopher Johann Friedrich Herbart（1776－1841），or to his system of philosophy．The philosophy of Her－ hart is characterized by s vlew of formal logic whith holds the conception of continnity（s8 well as various other fnn－ tained that the metsphysically real is a plurality of sim． ple belngs connected by real relationship consisting in a sort of attraction．He sought to expresa the fundamental priaciplea of ontology and psychology by means of alge－ braical formule，whence hif philosophy is sometimes called exact realism．The Herbartian philoaophy has ex－
erted considerabla．inflnence upon tha developmeat of paychology in Germauy．
II．$u$ ．One who accepts the philosophical doc－ trines of Herbart．
herbary（her＇ba－1i），n．；pl，herbaries（－riz）． ［Also herbery；in part＜herb + －ery，but ult． berie，botany．］A garden of herbs．

## herbary

An herbary，for furnishing domestic mediclnes，always made a part of our ancient gardens．
herb－bane（èrb＇bān），$n$ ．The broom－rape，Oro－ banche major．probably so called from its in－ jurious effect upon the herbs on the roots of which it is parasitic．
herb－barbara（érb’bär＇ba－rạ̈），n．Barbarea vulgaris，a winter cress indigenous to both Eu－ rope and America．
herb－bennet（èrb＇ben＇et），n．［く ME．herbe beneit，〈 OF，herbe beneitc，＜ML．herba benedic－ ta，lit．blessed herb：L．herba，herb；benedicta， fem．of benedictus，blessed：see benedict．The ML．form is also given as herba Bencdicti，i．$\Theta$ ． ＇（St．）Benedict＇s（Bennet＇s）herb．＇The plants were supposed to be antidotes to poisons，and to drive out serpents and vermin from houses in which they were kept．］1．A European plaut， Geum urbanum，also known as avens．It is aro－ matic，tonic，snd astringent，and haa been nsed
$2 \dagger$ ．The common valerian，Valeriana officinalis． － $3+$ ．The hemlock，Conium maculatum
herb－carpenter（êb＇kär＇pen－tèr），$n$ ．The self－ heal or heal－all，Brimella vilgaris．See carpen－ ter＇s－herb．
herb－christopher（ęrb＇kris＇tō－fèr），n．［MI．． herba Christophori，i．e．＇（St．）Christopher＇s herlo．＇］A name of several different plants． （a）A apeclea of bsneberry，the Actopa spicata．（b）Osmunda regalis，the royal flowering fern．（c）Pulicaria dysenterica， the fleabane．（d）Spireaa ulmaria，the meadow－sweet．（e） Filago Cermanica，the herb implona．（f）Stachyz Betonica
（Betonica officinalis），the wood－betony．See betony．（g） （Betonica officinalis），the wood－betony．See betony．（g） Vicia Cracca or V．sepium，two comm
herb－doctor（èrb＇dok＂tor），$n$ ．One who prac－ tises healing by means of herbs or simples． ［Colloq．］
berbelett，$n$ ．See herblet
herber ${ }^{1} t$ ，$n$ ．A Middle English form of harbor ${ }^{1}$ ．
herber ${ }^{2}$ ，$n$ ．A Middle English form of arbor $^{2}$ ． In a litel herber that I have，
That benched was on turves fresh ygrave
o my couche make．
Chaucer，Good Women，1． 203.
Scho lede hym in till a faire herbere，
Whare irwte was＇growyng in gret plentee
Thomas of Ersseldoune（Child＇s Ballads，I．103）．
herbergaget，$n$ ．A Middle English form of har－ borage．
herberget，$v$ ．A Middle English form of har－ borough．
herbergeourt，herberjourt，n．Middle English forms of harbinger．
herberwet，$n$ ．and $v$ ．A Middle English form of harborough．
herbery（hèr＇bêr－i），n．Same as herbary．
herbescent（hèr－bes＇ent），a．［く L．herbes－ cen $(t-) s$ ，ppr．of herbescere，grow as grass or herbs，$\langle$ herba，grass：see herb．］Resembling or growing like an herb；having the character of an herb；becoming herbaceous；tending from a shrubby toward a herbaceous character． herb－eve，$n$ ．See herb－ivy．
herb－frankincense（érb＇frangk＇in－sens），$n$ ． The laserwort，Laserpitium latifolium，a Euro－ pean umbelliferous plant possessing an aroma and some medicinal properties．
herb－gerard（èrb＇jer＇ärd），n．A troublesome umbelliferous weed，Agopodium Podagraria， common throughout Europe．Also called gout－ weed，goutwort，ashroeed，and wild or English masterwort．
herb－grace（èrb＇grās＇），n．See herb－of－grace．
herbicarnivorous（hèr＂／bi－kär－niv＇ọ－rus），a． L．herba，herbage，＋caro（carn－），flesh，+ vorare，eat．］Herbivorous and carnivorous； feeding on both vegetable and animal food．
Herbicolæ（hèr－bik＇ō－lē），n．pl．［NL．，くL． herba，grass，+ colere，dwell．］In entom．，a group of insects which live in grass or herbage．（a）A group of beetles．Latreille，1807．（b）A group of flles． Desvoidy 1830.
berbicolous（hér－bik＇ō－lus），a．In mycology， growing on herbaccous plants．Berkcley， 1860 ． ［Rare．］
herbid（hèr＇bid），a．［＜L L．herbidus，full of grass or herbs，grassy，＜herba，grass，herb：see herb．］ Covered with herbs．［Kare．］
herbiferous（hėr－bif＇e－rus），a．［＝F．herbifêre ＝Sp．herbifero，＜L．＂herbifer，producing grass or herbs，$\langle$ herba，grass，herb，+ ferre $=\mathrm{E}$ ． bear ${ }^{2}$ ．］Bearing herbs．
herbist（hér＇bist），$n$ ．［＜OF．herbiste；as herb + －ist．］One skilled in herbs；a herbalist．Cot－ grave．
herb－ive，$n$ ．See herb－ivy．
Herbivora（hèr－biv＇ō－rä），n．pl．［NL．，neut．pl．
of herbivorus：see herbivorous．］1．A group of

## 2799

animals，especially mammals，which feed on herbage．The term has no specific implication，but la ${ }_{2} 8$ common collective namie of hooted quadrupeds．
2．A division of Marsupialia；the herbivorous marsupials，as the kangaroos．Also called Poë－ phaga．
herbivore（hèr＇bi－vōr），n．A herbivorous ani－ mal；one of the Herbivora．
herbivorous（hèr－biv＇ō－rus），a．［＝F．herbi－ vore $=$ Sp．herbivoro $=$ Pg．herbivaro $=\mathrm{It}$ ．erbi－ voro，＜NL．herbivorus，＜L．herba，grass，herb， + vorare，eat．］Eating herbs；feeding on vege－ tables：distinguisbed from carnivorous，inscetiv－ orous，etc．－Herbvorous cetaceans，the sirenians， as the manatee dugong，and halicore－Herbivorous marsupials the kangaros and their allies
herb－ivy（érb＇i＂vi），$n$ ．［Formerly also herb （herbe，hearb，hearbe）ivie，also herb－ive，herb－eve； ＜herb＋ivy2．See ivy ${ }^{2}$ ．］An umbelliferous plant of the genus Ajuga（A．Iva or A．Chamce－ pitys），otherwise known as ground－pine，field－
cypress，and gout－ivy．The name is also sometimes
given to the hartshorn－plentain，Plantago Coronopus，or
the swine＇s－cress，Senebiera Coronopus．
herb－john $\dagger$（èrb＇jon＇），$n$ ．Some tasteless pot－ herb．Davies．
Balm，with the destitution of God＇s blessing，doth as
much good as a brauch of herb－John in our pottage．
Rev．T．Adams，Works，I． 376.
herbless（êrb＇－or hèrb＇les），a．［＜herb＋－less．］
Destitute of herbs or herbage．
Near some rugged herbless rock，
J．Warton，Solitude．
But far remov＇d in thond＇ring camp la found，
His slumbers short，his bed the herbees
Dryden，Abs．snd Achit．，ii． 1108.
herblet（èrb＇－or hèrb＇let），n．［Formerly also herbelet；〈 OF．herbelette，dim．of herbe，herb．］ A little herb．

You were as flowers，now wither＇d ；even ao
These herblets ahall，which we upon you strow．
herb－lily（errb＇lil／i），$n$ ．A name given by flor－ ists to species of the genus Alstrameria，tuber－ ous－rooted amaryllidaceous greenhouse－plants of tropical America．A．psittacina is called par－ rot－flower．
 bena，Lippia citriodore，a shrub from Chili with lemon－scented leaves．
herb－margaret（êrb＇mär＇ga－ret），n．The Eng－ lish daisy，Bellis perennis．Also called bruise－ wort and marguerite．
herb－of－grace，herb of grace（èrb＇ov－grās＇），$n$ ． ［Formerly also herb－a－grace；also by contrac－ tion herb－grace；so called in allusion to its other name，rue（rue ${ }^{2}$ ），associated with rue，repent name，rue（rue
（rue ${ }^{1}$ ）．］1．The common rue，Ruta graveolens． Also called herb－of－repentance，herb－repentonce．

Here，in this place，
I＇ll set a bank of rue，sour herb of grace， $\begin{gathered}\text { Sher，in } \\ \text { Shak．，Rich．}\end{gathered}$ 2．The hedge－hyssop，Gratiola officinalis．－3． The vervain，Verbena officinalis．
herborisation，herborise，etc．See herboriza－ tion，etc．
herborist（hèr＇bö－rist），$n$ ．［Formerly also her－ barist；〈 F．herb̉oriste（〉 It．erboristă），〈herbo－ riser，herborize：see herborize．］A herbalist．
Of the Indian Plants diuers baue written，both in their generall Herballs，as Pena and Lobel，Gerard，with other generall Herbalis，as Pena and Lobel，Gerard，with other
Purchas，
Herbailigrimage， p .505.
The first herbarist and spothecarie，renowned for the
knowledge of slmples and composition of medicines，was Cheron，son of Ssturne and Phyllira．

Holland，tr．of Pliny，viL 56.
herborization（hêr＂bō－ri－zā＇shon），n．［＜F．
herborisation（＞Sp．herborizacion，Pg．herbori－ zação），〈herboriser，herborize：see herborize．］
1．The act of seeking plants in the field；bot－
anizing．－2．The impression or figuration of plants in mineral substances．
Also spelled herborisation．
herborize（hèr＇bộ－riz），v．；pret．and pp．herbo－ rized，ppr．herborizing．［Formerly also herba－ rizc；〈F．herboriser（〉Sp．Pg．herborizar），formed appar．in imitation of arboriser，arboriste（see arborize，arborist），＜herbe，herb：see herb．］I． intrans．To search for plants for botanical pur－ poses；botanize．
Littie mattocka，plckaxea，grubbing hooks，cabbies， （beches）pruning knives，and other instruments requisite lor herborising．Urquhart，tr．of Rabelals，1． 23.
The Apothecaries＇Company very seldom miss coming to Hampstead every zpring，and here have thelr herbarizing
He herborized as he travelled，and enriched the Flora
Suecles with new discoveries．
II．trans．To form the figures of plants in， as minerals．Also arborize．

## berbwoman

Danbenton haa shown that herborized atones contain very flue moasea．
Also spelled herborise．
herborizer（hèr＇bō－rī－ze̊r），$n$ ．One who searches for plants for botanical purposes．Also spelled herboriser．
herborought，herborowt，$n$ ．and v．Same as harborough．
bovose（hẻr＇bōs），a．［＜L．herbosus：see her－ bous．］Same as herbous．

Nor in December，if we reason close，
Byrom，Critical Remarks on Horace，Odes，it． 3.
herbous（hèr＇bus），a．$[=F$ ．herbeux $=$ Pr． erbos $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．herboso $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．hervoso $=\mathrm{It}$ ．erboso， ＜L．herbosus，full of herbs，grassy，＜herba，herb： see herb．］Abounding with herbs．
herb－paris（èrb＇par＇is），$n$ ．A liliaceous herb， Paris quadrifolia，common in England and on the continent，related to Trillium，the wake－ robin．It is the only spectes of the genns，and has sev－ eral other names，such as herb－truclove，fox－grape，leop－ ard＇ 8 －bane，four－leafed grass，one－berry，etc．The roots and berries are consldered poisonous，though the latter have been und called herb of Paris
herb－peter（èrb＇pétér），n．The common Eu－ ropean cowslip or primrose，Primula veris：said to be so called from its resemblance to St． Peter＇s badge，a bunch of keys．
herb－repentance（erb＇rẹ－pen＇tans），n．Same as herb－of－grace， 1.
herb－robert（érb＇rob＇ért），n．［＜ME．herbe robert，८OF．herbe Robert，$\langle$ ML．herba Roberti， Robert＇s herb．］An abundant species of gera－ nium，Geranium Robertianum，of both Europe and America：said to be so called because it

was used to cure a disease known as Robert＇s plague，from Robert，Duke of Normandy．Its reddish stems have given it the names redshanks and drag－ on＇s．blood，while \＆certaln unpleasant odor has earned for It the name of stinking cranestz－zill．In West Cumberland， Englsnd，there is a superstition that if it is plucked mis－ fortnne will follow，and it is there called death－come－
quickly． quickly．
herb－sophia（èrb＇sō－fía äa，，$n$ ．The fine－leafed hedge－mustard，flixweed，or fluxweed，Sisym－ brium Sophia．
berb－trinity（errb＇trin＇i－ti），n．1．The pansy， Viola tricolor：so callediu reference to the three colors in one flower．－2．The liverleaf，Anemone Hepatica：so called in reference to the three leaves or lobes in one leaf．See cut under $H e-$ patica．
herb－truelove（èrb＇trö＇luv），n．Same as herb－ paris．
herb－twopence（èrb＇tö＇pens），$n$ ．The money－ wort，Lysimachia nummularia：so called in ref－ erence to the paired coin－shaped leaves．
berbulentt（hér ${ }^{\prime}$ bū̄－lent），a．［＜L．herba，herb， + E．－ulent as in opulent，corpulent，etc．Cf． L．herbula，dim．of herba．］Same as herbous． Bailey．
berb－william（e̊rb＇wil＇yąm），$n$ ．An aromatic umbelliferous plant，Ammi majus，common in central and southern Europe，growing in saudy places．The parllcular orlgin of the name la nuknown； it occurs in Turner＇s＂Bolanologia＂（1664），p．45．Also called bultwort and bishop＇s－weed．
herbwoman（èrb＇wúm＂an），n．；pl．herbwomen （－wim＂en）．A woman who sells herbs．
Your herb－voman；she thst seta aeeds and roots．
Shak．，Pericles，iv． 6.

## herby

herby（ėr＇bi or hèr＇bi），a．［＜herb＋－y1．］Per－ taining or relating to herbs；abounding with or affected by herbs；herbaccous．

No substance but earth，snd the procedures of earth，as tile and stone，yleldetb sny moss or herly substance．

For the cold，lean，and emaciated，such heroy ingredi－ ents should be made choice of as warm snd cherish the
Evelyn，Acetaria． natural hest．

For food there hunting． The open sir of the barton，Isden with hsy scents and the
erby brest of cows．T．Hardy，Interiopersst the Knsp，iii．
Hercoceras（hér－kes＇e－ras），n．［NL．，〈Gr．\＆$\rho \kappa$ коs， a fence，wall，barriër，$+\kappa$ крas，horn．］The typical genus of the family Hercoeeratide．
Hercoceratidæ（hèr－kos－e－rat＇i－dē），$n_{0}, p l$ ． ［NL．，くHercoceras（－rat－）＋̈－ide．］A family of nautiloid cephalopods，typified by the genus Hercoceras．They are discoidal forms having the whort trapezoldal in cross－section，and a row of large nodes or spines on the outer edges of the sides；the spertures are more or less fisttened dorsabdominally，and extended above into two lsteral sinuses．Hyatt，Proc．Bost．soc．
Nst．Hlst．，XXII． 232
hercogamous（her－kog＇a－mus），a．［As her－ hercogamous（her－kog＇a－mus），$a$ ．［As her as a flower．
hercogamy（her－kog＇a－mi），n．［＜Gr．غ́pкos，a fence，wall，barrier，$\dot{+}$ dupos，marriage．］The prevention of self－fertilization in flowers by means of specific structural peculiarities．A term spplied to these flowers $\ln$ whlch obstructions，such 8 s protuberances，etc．，hsve been developed，which pre－ vent fartilization of thelr own poilen without external aid， sest exsmpies of this condition，where the nstural sccess of polien is，in most species，completely blocked from the stigmatic chamber．Also herkogamy．
Herculanean（hér－kū－lā＇nẹ－an），a．［＜L．Her culaneus，adj．，\＆Hereulcieü，Herculaneum， （Gr．＇Hрáкえєıov），prop．nent．adj．，＜Hercules， Hercules：see Hereules．］Of or pertaiuing to Herculanoum，an ancient Roman city near Naples，buried at the same time with Pompeii by the eruption of Vesuvius in A．D．79．The site of Herculaneum was forgotten，but It was discovered io the eariy part of the elighteenth century under the town of Resins，snd many renarksble works of art snd other re molas have since been ohtained from it by excevation．

Flevations，drswings，plans，
of Herculanean pots snd pans．
Modeis of Merculanean pots snd pans．
Couper，Progress of Error， 1.398. Herculanensian（hèr／t kū－lạ̄－neu＇si－an），$a$ ．［＜L． Hereulanensis，〈 Herculaneum，Herculaneum．］ Same as Herculancan．
Herculanensian manuscripts．
Herculean（hè of or pertaining to Hercules，＜Hereules，Her－ cules：see Hereules．］1．Of or relating to Her－ cules：as，the twelve Hereulean labers；the Hereulean mythı－2．［cap．or l．e．］Resembling Hercules in size，strength，or courage ；appre－ priate to the attributes of Hercules：as，a her eulean athlete；a herenlean fist．

## So rose the Danite strong

Herculean Samson，from the hallot－lsp
Of Philistean Dalilah．Milton，P．L．， $\mathbf{I x} .1060$ An herculean robustness of mind，and nerves not to be 3．［cap．or l．e．］Very difficult or dangerous：in allusion to the Herculean labors：as，a hereu－


The Farmee Hercuiles，－Statue
of the school of Lysippus，in Museo
Inther，Zeus（Juplter）destined lean task．
But what＇s the end of thy
B．Jonson，Dissques ［st Court．
Hercules（hẻr＇kũ－ lēz），n．［L．；in voc．， as a familiar oath， hereules，hereule，her－ ele，melicrele；Etrus－ can Herele，accom．of Gr．＇Hpaкīn̄s，earlier
 or showing Hera＇s glory，＜${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{H} \rho \alpha$ ，Hera， ＋клros，glory，fame： see glory．］1．In $G r$ ． and Rom．myth．，a mighty hero，origi－ nating in Greek lo． gend，but adopted by the Romans，and worshiped as the god of physical strength， courage，and related qualities．According to the mythical account，his Tiryns by right of hls mother，Alcmene，gramddsughter

2800
of Perseus，but was thwarted by llem（Juno）．After Thebes had performed wonderful deeds in behalf of immortal on condition of his accomplishlng certain su－ perhumsn fests for his rival Eurysthens of Tiryns，in which he succeeded．These feats，called the twelve iabors of Hercules，were ss follows：（1）the strangiing of the Ne－ mean hon the ceryneisn stars；（4）the capture of the the mapnthian hoar；（5）the cleaning of the Augean stables：（6） the slaughter of the stymphalism blrds；（7）the capture of the Cretan bull；（8）the capture of the man－eating mares of Diomedes；（9）the securing of the girdle of Hippolyta queen of the Amazons；（10）the fetching of the red oxen of Geryones；（11）the procurng of the golden spples of the Hesperldcs；（12）the bringing to the upper world of the dog Cerberus，guardian of Hades．The subject of this most amous of the Hercuiean legenas（of comparatively late other personificatlons of Irecules worshiped in different places sud countries（as the Cretan or the Egyntian Hercu les，etc．），under the same or other names，the attributes of these varjous personificatlons being essentially the same but their legendary history belag different．Hercules is represented as brawny and muscular，with brosd shoul ders，generally naked，or draped merely In the skin of the Nemean ilon，the head of the lion being often drawn over that of the hero as a helmet．He Is usually armed with

Leave that labour to grest Hercule
And jet it be more than Alcides＇twelve
Shak．，T．of the S．，1． 2.
My Eustace might hsve ast for Hercules；
Tennyson，Gardencr＇s Daughter．
2．One of the ancient constellations，between Lyra and Corona Borcalis，representing a man

upon one knce，with his head toward the south， and with uplifted arms．The snclents did not iden dify the consteifation with Hercuies；the moderns plsce a club ln one hand，and a branch of an spple－tree，with the three heads of Cerberus，in the other．The constells． tion contains one stsr of the second msignttude $(\beta)$ ，nine 3 A form of drop－hammor
3．A form of drop－hammer．See the extract．
The Ifercules，a ponderous mass of lron sttached to a vertical gulde rod，which was lifted originally by s gang of men with ropes，but alterwards hy stesm power，and al－
lowed to fall by its own welght．Encyc．Bril．，X1． 425. 4．Same as Hereu7es－beetle．－Hercules＇allheal， s perennisi umbelliferous plant，Opopanax Chironium， nstive of southern Europe．The roots and seeds are ssld
to be simllar in flavor snd qually to the parsalp．Also to be similar in flavor snd quillty to the parsblp．Also
called pound wort．－Hercules＇club，wespon mentioned called poundwort．－Hercules ${ }^{\text {chab }}$ ，wespon mentioned
in the seventeenth century ss conslsting of s hervy head in the seventeenth century ss consisting of a hesvy head handle：spparently s wespon extemporized for the de－ fense of sportifed place．－Hercules P1llars．See pil－
Hercules－beetle（hér＇kū－lēz－bē＂tl），n．A very large Brazilian lamellicorn beetle，Megasoma or Dynastcs hercules．A large horn projects from the head of the male，and there ls s smaller sinilar projection

from the thorax，so that the animsl resembles \＆pair of pincers with the body for the hsndle．This beetle is the farcest true insect known，sttaining s length of sbout 6
Hercules＇－club（hèr＇kū－lēz－klub），n．Same as
angelica－tree． angeliea－tree．
Hercynian（hèr－sin＇i－an），a．［＜L．Hercynius， ＜Gr．＇Epкivlos，pertaining to the region（L．Her－ cynia silva or Hereynius saltus，the Hercynian Forest，＜（Gr．＇Eркívios סри́jиоs）called in mod．G． der Harz or das Harzgebirge，the Harz moun－

## herd

tains．］Of or pertaining to the forest－covered mountain－system of Germany．The word varled grestiy in its spplication．Sonne ancient geographers restricted it to Bohemis，Morsvia，etc．
The reindeer lingered on in the Hercynian forest that overshadowed North Germany as late as the time of Julius hercynite（hẻr＇si－nint），n．［＜Hercyn（ian）＋ $\left.-i t e^{2}.\right]$ A mineral of the spinel group，contain－ ing alumina and iron，found in the Bohemian （Hercynian）Forest．
herd ${ }^{1}$（hėrd），$n$ ．［Early mod．E．also heard， herde；く ME．heerde，heorde，く AS．heord（gen． dat．heorde，also herde，hyrde），a herd，fleck （of beasts，but also，like flock，of persons，a family or congregation，in Biblical sense）；alse， rarely，keeping or custody（a sense otherwise expressed by comp．heord－rāden，hyrd－rāden）； ＝OHG．herta，MHG．herte，hert，G．herde，heerde （for＂herte，by LG．influence）$=$ Icel．hjördh $=$ Sw．Dan．hjord $=$ Goth．hairda，a herd，flock． Cf．Skt．Gardha，troop，OBulg．ģreda，a herd．］ 1．A number of animals fceding or driven to－ gether；a dreve；a flock：commonly used of the larger animals，such as cows，oxen，horses， asses（cattle），deer，camels，elephants，whales， cte．，and sometimes of small cattle，as shecp， hogs，etc．，and in falconry and fowling of birds， as swans，crancs，and curlews．
1 ebserved nothlng but ．．．sundry heards of blacke swloe，snd flocks of llacke sheepe．

Coryat，Cruditles，I． 75.
The lowing herd winds slowly o＇er the lea，
Gray，Elegy．
An herd of swans，of cranes，snd of curlews． Strutt，Sports and Pastimes，p． 97. The dwellers of the deep，In mighty herds，
Passed by us．
2．In a disparaging sense，a company of men or people；a rabble；a mob：as，the vulgar herd．
When he perceived the common herd was glad he re－ fused the crown，he plucked me ope hls doublet，sad offered them his throst to cut．Shak．，J．C．，i． 2.

Survey the world，and where one Cato shines，
Count a degenerate herd of Catilines．Dryden． You can never Interest the common herd In the abstract
questlon．
Coleridge． herd ${ }^{I}$（herd），$\tau$ ．［＜ME．herden，herd；from the noun．］I．intrans．1．To go in a herd；congre－ gate as beasts；fced or run in dreves．
If men will with Nebuchadnezzar herd with the beasts of the fleld，no wonder if their reason departs from them．
Stillingfeet，Sermens，I． 11.
2．Te asseciate；unite in troops or companies； become one of any faction，party，or set：used in a more or less derogatory or sinister sense．

Itl herd among hls Itiends，snd seem
One of the number．Addison，Csto，fii． 4.
The soverelgn people crowded Into the msiket－plsce， merety io egh or＇s compary safety io each other＇s company．
ring，Knickerbocker，p． 437. A throng enclosed the rector of brlarfield；twenty or gether after thelr manuer，made a coustellation of three gether alter thelr manuer，made a constellation of three
lesser planets．

II．trans．Te form into or as if inte a herd． The rest．
gar，sad so kept．
Are herded wlth the vulgar
Jonson，Cstiline，1． 1.
Wild stallions continually herded oft the droves of the Indisns of the southern plalns，thus thy
by breeding．
The Century，XXXVII． 334.
herd ${ }^{2}$（hėrd），n．［Early mod．E．also heard， herde；＜ME．herde，hirde，heorde，hurde，く AS． hirde，hierde，hyrde，sometimes heorde（ $=$ OS． OFries．hird $i=$ MLG．herde $=\mathrm{OHG}$. hirti，MHG． G．hirte，hirt＝Icel．hirdhir＝Sw．herde＝ Dan．hyrde $=$ Goth．hairdeis），a keoper of cattle， sheep，etc．；with suffix $-e$ ，orig．$-j a$ ，＜heord，a herd，flock：see herdı．］A herdsman；a keeper of cattle；a shepherd；hence，a keeper of any domestic animals：now rare in the simple form （except in Scotland），but common in composi－ tion，as in cowherd，goatherd，gooseherd，shep－ tion，as in cowh
herd，swineherd．
＂Almyghty Lord， 0 Jesu Crist，＂quod he，
＂Sower of chast conseil，herde of us alle．＂
Chaucer，Second Nun＇s Tale，1． 192.
The noble Gawein sod Agravsin．．．sente in theire felowes snd her peple，snd her harn
heirde driveth his bestes to pasture．（E．E．T．S．），li． 267.
herd ${ }^{2}$（hèrd），v．［＜herd2，n．In this use hardly
distinguishable from herd $\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right]$ I．trans．To take care of or tend，as cattle．［Scotch．］

When they were sble now to herd the ewes，
They yeed together thro＇the heights and hows．

## herd

II. intrans. To act as a herd or shepherd; tend cattle or take care of a flock. [Scoteh.]

Unto the glen to herd thts mony in lang,
Ross, llelenore, p. 31.
herd ${ }^{3}$. An obsolete spelling of heardl, preterit and past participle of hear.
herd ${ }^{f}+a$. $a n$ obsolete form of haired.
herd-book (hérd'bük), $n$. A book giving the pedigree and record of and other information concerning cattle in important herds.
In their nstive country none but select cattle are ad. herdboy (hėrd'boi), n. A man or boy having the care of a herd of cattle. [Western U. S.]

The herd-boys-men on horseback-go through the ranges sud gather the cattle into "pens.
herdent, a. An obsolete form of harden ${ }^{2}$.
herder (hèr'dèr), $n$. $[=$ OFries. herdere, NFiries. herder $=\mathrm{D}$. herder $=$ MLG. herder $=\mathrm{MHG}$. hertare, hirtere, hertare, herter (G. as a proper name Herter, Herder $)=$ Icel. hirdhir, a herder; as herd ${ }^{1}+-e r^{1}$.] A herdsman; in the United States, one employed in the care of a herd of beef-cattle or a flock of sheep.
About the first of April is the time the herds are started from Red River northward. . . Two herders to a hundred hesd of cattle is the rule, . The Century, XIX. 770.
two horses.
herderite (hér'dér-īt), $n$. [After its discoverer, Baron von Herder (1776-1838), a mining engineer, son of the philosopher of that name.] A rare fluophosphate of beryllium and calcium, occurring in white or yellowish transparent crystals in Saxony, and at Stoneham in Maine, U. S.
herdest, n. A Middle English form of hards. herdesst (hèr'des), u. [<ME. *herdesse, hierdesse; <herd ${ }^{2}+$-ess.] A shepherdess.

## Whiche that ycleped was Oenone.

Chaucer, Troilus, 1. 658
As a herdesse In a summer's dsy,
Hest with the gloning sun s all-purging ray,
In the calme evening (lesvlng her faire
Wself. unto a froth-girt rocke.
Jritannia's Pastorals, li. 3.
herdewich $\dagger, n$. [Appar. ME.; <herdl + -wich: see wick ${ }^{2}$.] A grange or place for husbandry, or for the grazing of cattle. Mon. Ang., iii. herd-grass (hérd'grais), $n$. Same as herd's-grass. herdgroom (hérd'gröm), n. [Early mod. E. heardgroom; < ME. herdegrome; \& herdl + groom ${ }^{1}$.] A keeper of a herd; a herdsman; a shepherd.

Pipes made of grene corne
As han thise lytel herde-gromes,
As han thise lytel herae-gromes,
Thst kepen hestis in the bromes
Chaucer, Honse of Fame, 1. 1225. So loytring live you little heardgroomes,
Keeping your heastes in the budded broomes
Sponser, shep. Cal., Februsry.
herdic (hėr'dik), $n$. [Named after the inventor, Peter Herdie, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, U.S.] Alow-set two- (sometimes four-) wheeled cab or carriage, with the entrance in the back and the seats at the sides: used in many cities of the United States.
Herdics, cabs, snd carriages took to cover.
Examiner, Washington letter, Feb. 11, 1886
herding (hér'ding), $n$. [Verbal n. of herdl, v.] 1. The occupation of a herd or herdsman.2. In the western United States, Australia, ete., cattle-raising.-Close herding, the herding of cstlle within fixed limits, and the keeping of an accurste scconnt of them.-Loose herding, the turning loose of catte the guarding of them to prevent loss by stealing or straying. The owners determine the prohsble incresse of each herd from the nnmber of csives branded at the gunual rounding-up (see round-up, v.) of all the cattle on the range in the spring, and the rounding-up of the beefcattle in the fall.
herding-ground (hér'ding-ground), n. A place where whales herd.
herd-maidt (hérd'mād), n. A shepherdess.
I sit and watch a herd-maid gay.
watch a herd-maid gay.
herdmant (herd'man), n. [Early mod. E. also heardman; < ME. hordeman, heerdman; <herdl + man.] Same as herdsman.
There ben grete Pastures; but fewe Coornes; and therfore, for the most partie, thei ben alle IIerdemen. Mandeville, Travcls, p. 255.
The name of Turkes signlfleth (saith Chitraeus) Shecpheards, or Heard-men: and such it scemeth was their sn-
cient profession.
Purches, Pllgrimage, p. 278. herd's-grass (hèrdz'gràs), $n$. One of various grasses highly estecmed for hay; particularly,
in the northern United States, timothy grass, I'hleum pratense. In Pennsylvanis sind the Southern Ststes the name is siso given to the reatop grass, Agr.
vulgaris. See timothy sud redtop. Also herd-grays. vulgaris. See timothy sna redtop. Al.herdlsmen (-men)
[< herd's, poss. of hërd1, + man.] 1. A keeper cattle.

There oft the Indisn herdsman, shunning heat,
At loop-holes cut through thickest shade.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1108.
There, last-rooted in their bsnk,
Stand, never overlook'd, our fav'rite elms,
Couper, Task, i. 168.
2ł. The owner of a herd.
A herdsman rich, of much account was he.
3. The common skua-gull supposed to tect lambs from eagles. [Orkneys.]
herdswoman (hêrdz'wủm" ${ }^{2}$ ), $n_{0}$; pl. herdsvomen (-wim"en). A woman who has the care of a herd or of cattle.
here $^{1}$ (hēr), adv. [Early mod. E. also heere; < ME. here, heer, her, <AS. hër = OS. hēr =OFries. hir $=\mathrm{D}$. hier $=$ MLG. hir $=$ OHG. hiar, MHG. hir = D. hier = MLG. hir = OHG. hie, G. hier, hie = Icel. her = Sw. här= Dan. her = Goth. hēr, hero (cf. OHG. hera, MHG. here, her, G. her, hither; Goth. hiri, impv. adv., here! i. $\theta$., come hither); with orig. locative suffix -r (cf. her, of similar formation), from the pron. repr. by he ${ }^{1}, \mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}$. Here is related to he as there to that, they, and where to who, what. Cf. the series hither, thither, whither, and hence, thence, whence. In comp. with an adv. or prep. here retains some of its orig. pronominal force: hereafter, after this, etc.] 1. In the place or region where the person speaking is; on this spot or in this locality.

I prsy you hence, and lesve me here slone. Here rests his hesd upon the lap of earth
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown. Gray, Elegy.
OI Arthur's hall am I, hut here,
Here let me rest and die.
Tennyson, Pelless and Ettarre.
2. At the point of space or of progress just mentioned or attained; at or in the place or situation now spoken of: as, here we tarried a month; here the speaker paused.

Here the snthem doth commence :
Love and constsncy Is dead.
Shak., Phoenix and Turtle, 1. 21.
The person here mentloned is sn old man.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 265.

The territories of the duke of Medins Sidonls were parttcularly unguarded : here were vast plsins of pssturage, covered with fiocks and herds - the very country for s
hasty lnrosd.
Irving, Granada, p. 75. 3. At the place or in the situation pointed out, or assumed to be shown or indicated: as, here (in a picture) we see a cottage, and here a tree.

To live in prayer and contemplstlon,
Only sttended by Nerisss here,
Untll her husbsand and my lord's return.
The skin Is, as it were, occupled all over with separate feelers, thst are here widely scsttered, here clustered, and here crowded together
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 10. 4. At the nearer point, or at the one first indicated: opposed to there.

Line upon Ilne; here a little, and there a little. IsE, Xxvilil. 10
There 18 my dagger,
And here my naked bresst. Shak., J. C., tv. 3. Rsphael had very prudently touched dlvers things that be amiss, some here $T$ sore there.

Sir T. More, Utopts (tr. by RobInson), 1.
5. To this place; to the situation or locality where the speaker is. [In this sense, in customary use, here has taken the place of hither. See hither.]

If thon remember'st sught ere thou cam'st here,
How thon cam'st here thou may'st. Shak., Tempest,
Here comes some intelligence; s buzz o' the court.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, 1.2
Thst brought thee here to this poor house of ours.
6. In the present life or state; on earth.

Owre lorde hath hem graunted Here[their]pensunce and her purgatorle here on this erthe.

## Here in the body pent,

Mrom Ilim I roam.
Brief life is here our portion,
Brief sorrow, short-lived care
J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Cluny's Horæ Novissimæ.

## hereafter

Here and there, in one place and snother; at Interthere.

Jerome. I belicve you will not see a prettier girl.
12ace. Here and there one. Sheridan, The Duema, ii. 3.
Here and there a fragment of a column, or an inscription built into the wall, reminds us of what Aquileia once
w. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 60 .
Here below, on earth; in thls life.
Nsn wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long.
Gotdsmith, Hermit.
Here goes, now $\mathbf{I}$ sm going to do it : sn exclamstion announcing a particular sct, especially one that secms rash or bold. [Colloq.]-Here 18 or here's (so-and.so). (a)
An exclamstory phrase used to call special attention to or An exclarnstory phrase used to call special stcention to or found or coming to vew or notice : often used ironically: as, here's a pretty mess.

This babble shall not hencelorth tronble me.
Here is a coll with protestation

## Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

Here's a sweet temper now! This is s man, hrother. 1 Ftetcher and Rowley, Matd in the Mill, i. 1.
Meanwhile Mr. Squeera tasted the milk and water. "Ah!" said that gentleman, smscking his lips, "here
Dickens, Nloholas Nicklehy, $v$.
(b) A phrase used in calling attention to a toast or wish : as, here's health to you ; here's luck to you.

Here's to the msiden of hashful fifteen,
Here's to the widow of fifty.
Drink to the lass.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, tii. 3 (gong).
Here you are, here is what you want. [Colloq.]Neither here nor there, nelther $\ln$ this place nor th thst; hence, not concerning the matter
vant; unimportant; of no consequence.
Doth thut bode weeping? - Mins neither here nor there. Shak.. Othelio, iv. 3. Yes, yes, they certainly do say - but that's neither here
nor there. This .. here, a colloquial pleonasm intended to emphasize the defintlyve use of this before its noun, which in illiterate speech is often trsnsposed after here: as, thi man here (correlative to that msn there); this here man. here ${ }^{2}$, n. [OSc. heir; ME. here, heere, $\langle$ AS. here, an army, particularly the enemy, $=$ OS heri $=$ OFries. hiri, here $=\mathrm{D}$. heer, heir $=\mathrm{MLG}$ (in comp ) here- her- = OHG, heri, hari MHG here, G. heer = Icel. herr = Sw. här = Dan. her $=$ Goth. harjis, an army, host; = OBulg. kara, strife, $=$ Lith. karas, war, $=$ Lett. karseh, war, tumult, = OPruss. karjis, an army; ef. Zend kāra, army. Hence harry $=$ harrow $^{2}$, v., her ring, and in comp., variously modified, heriot, harbor, harborough, herald, the proper name Harold, etc.] 1. An army; a host; a hostile host.

## Til hls sone mouthe bere <br> Helm on heued and leden vt here.

Havelok, 1. 378
Specifically - 2. In Anglo-Saxon hist., an invading army, either that of the enemy, as the Danish invaders, or the national troops serving abroad. See fyrd.
English troops serving ont of England and not for any English object are not called fyrd, but here, like the Dsnish Invaders of old.
3. An individual enemy.

He refte hym his riches \& his renke schippts,
And wold have honget the here vppon hegh galos.
Deatruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. 13118
here ${ }^{3} \mathrm{t}$, pron. See hel.
here ${ }^{4}+, v$. A Middle English form of hear.
here ${ }^{5} \neq n$. A Middle English form of hair ${ }^{1}$. Chau-
here ${ }^{6} \dagger, n$. A Middle English form of hare ${ }^{1}$. ChauHere ${ }^{7}$, n. See Hera.
hereabout (hēr'a-bout'), adv. [<kere ${ }^{1}+$ about.] 1. About this place ; in this neighborhood.

Ill hover hereabout, to know what passes.
Fletcher, Vatentimian, iv. 2.
My friend should meet me somewhere hereabout.
Tennyson, Sir John Oldcsstle, Lord Cobham.
2†. Concerning this; about this business.
Go now thy wey, sud speed thee heer aboute.
Chaucer, MIller's Tsle, 1. 376.
hereabouts (hēr'ạ-bouts'), adv. [< hereabout,
$a d v .,+a d v$. gen. suffix -s.] Same as hereabout. Hereabouts her soul must hover still;
Let's speak to thst. Shirley, The Traitor, v. 1.
hereafter (hēr-äf'tér), adv. [< ME. herufter (= Dan. herefter $=$ Sw. härcfter), < AS. hērefter, hereafter, < hër, here, + after, after: see here ${ }^{1}$ and after.] After this time ; in time to come ; in and after. $]$ After this time;
some future time or state.

But nowe hereafter thon shait here
What God hath wrought in this mat
What God bath wrought in this matere.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Ii.

## hereafter

And heraftir no man bo heny to me，for I bere in my
hod the tokenea of oure Lorde Jesu Crist Wo ．hope that ．．［a man＇s］honest error，though
It cannot be pardooed here，will not be counted to him for
ain hereafter． ain hereaster．
hereafter（hēr－àf＇tèr），a．and $n$ ．［＜hereafter， $a d v$.$] I． a$ ．That is to be；future．［Rare．］ That hereafler agea may behold
What ruio happen＇d in revenge of him，
A tomb．
II．n．A future state；the future．
Tis heaven itself that polnts out an hereafter． Thns departed Hlawatha． To the land of the Hereafter

Longfellow，Hiawatha，xxil．
hereafterwardt，hereafterwardst，adv．［ME．
heraftirwarl；＜herel＋afterward，afterwards．］ Hereafter．

Thou ahalt hereafterwardes，my brother deere，
Come，there thee nedeth not of mo to leere，
Heraftirarard，britheren，be che coumfortid in the 217. Heraftirucard，britheren，be ghe coumfortld in the Lord hereagainstf（hēr＇a－genst＇），adv．［ME．her aseincs；＜herel＋against．］Opposite this place．
This naod is inhabited，and hath great plentie of wine and frutea，and hereagainst wo were becalmed．
hereat（hēr－at＇），$a d v$ ．［＜herel ${ }^{1}$ at］At or by reason of this．

Hereat this young man sadly prieved．
The Sufoll Itiracle（Child＇a Ballzde，I．219）， hereaway（hēr＇$a$－wā＂），adv．［＜here ${ }^{1}+$ away．$]$ Hereabout；in this neighborhood，or in this di－ rection．［Colloq．］
We knew belore that theae towns wers here away；hut had we known that this river turned and ran in amoog them，we ahould oever have nndertaken the eaterprise．

Knox（Arber＇a Eng．Garner，L．416） Hereaway
The fell lycanthrope tinds no prey．
Fhittier，Agalost Fugitive Slave Act， hereawayst（hēr＇a－wāz＂），adv．［＜hereavay＋ adv．gen．suffix $-s$.$] Same as hercaway．$
Here－avaies lived a people called Dogzyn，which others csiled Pagans，of no sect，nor subject to any Prince．
herebeforet，adp．［＜ME here－bifore，herbiforne see herel and before．］Before this time；here－ tofore．

## Sire，sum time here－bifor，in my zong age， I wedded with al wele a worschipful lady．

 Willian of Palerne（E．E．T．S．）， 1.4072 herebefornt，adv．［ME．herebefore，herbiforn，＜herel + beforn，var．of before：see before．］ Same as herebefore．
Thou hast told me hercbeforne，that he nia not to blame Thou hast told me hercbeforne，that he nia not to blame and just canaea．$\quad$ Chaucer，Tale of Melibena． here－being（hēr－bē＇ing），n．［ME．herebeyng；＜ herel + being，$n$ ．］Present existence．
1 aegge by $j 0$ riche it semeth nouzt that 3 e shulle Have henene in zowre here－beyny and henene her－atter．
Piers Plowman（B）xiv． 141.
herebodet，$n$ ．［Appar．repr．an AS．＊herebodl（not found），＜here，army，＋bod，gebod，command： see bode ${ }^{2}$ ．］A royal edict calling citizens or subjects into the field：an old law term so ex－ plained by Skinner．It is also cited as herebote， which would mean a military tax or contribu－ tion．
hereby（hēr－bī＇），adv．［＜ME．here by，herbi；＜ here ${ }^{2}+b y^{2}$ ．］1．Near by；not far off．

Prin．Where la the bush
That we must stand and play the murtherer in $\%$
For．Hereby，upon the edge of
．
2．By this；by means of this．
1 will not reason what ia meant hereby，
Becanse I will he guiltless of the meaping
Hereby we became acqusinted with the，nita eredipety（her－ē－dip＇e－ti），n．［＜L a legacy－hunter，＜heredium，a hereditary estate （＜heres（hered－），an heir：see heir），＋petere， seek．］Legacy－hunting．［Rare．］

Heredipety，or legacy－hunting，is invelghed against，io the clergy especially，as by the old satirists．
ilman，Latin Christianity，1．11．
hereditability（hē－red ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{i}$－taa－bil＇i－ti），$n$ ．［＜he－ reditable：see－bility．］Heritabỉlity．［Rare．］ It will moreover be important，after the hereditainility principle of the nninterrupted existence to establish the

Pop．Sci．Mo．，XXVI． 107.
hereditable（hệ－red＇i－ta－bl），a．［＝OF．heredi－ table $=$ Sp．hereditable，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ．hereditabilis，$\langle\mathrm{LL}$ ．

2802
hereditare，inherit，＜L．heres（hered－），an heir： see heir and heritage．］Heritable．
James［Macpherson］was the last parson executed at Banfi，previoua to the abolition of hereditable juriadiction
hereditably（hệ－red＇j－tạ－bli），adv．Heritably； by inheritance．［Rare．］
hereditament（her－ê－dit＇d⿴囗十．ment），n．［＜ME． hereditament $=$ Pr．ieretamen $=$ Sp．heredami－ ento $=$ Pg．herdamento，$\langle M L$ ．hercilitamentum property inherited，＜LLL．hereditare，inherit：see hereditable．］In lave，any species of property that may be inherited；lands，tenements，or anything corporeal or incorporeal，real，person－ al，or mixed，that may descend to an heir in the strict sense（see heir，I）；inheritable property as distinguished from property which neces sarily terminates with the life of the owner and，according to some writers，as distinguished in modern times from personal assets which go to the executor or administrator instead of the heir．A corporeal hereditament is vialble and tangible； an incorporeal hereditament la a right existing in contem－ plation of law，isaning out of corporeal property，bat no itself tha object of bodily senses as an easement，a fran chise，or a rent．
At the whiche parlyament ye Duke of Aienson was iuged to lose hls hede，\＆his heredytamentys to be for layted unto ye kinge．Fabyan，Chron．，11，nn． 1461.
Theyr anncestours had noe estste in any theyre landes， signoryes，or hereditamentes，longer then during theyr
ownelives． hereditarian（hē－red－i－tā＇ri－an），$n$ ．［＜heredity + arian．］A believer in the biological doc－ trine of heredity or atavism．
The modern hereditarian regards himsell as the off－ spring mentally aa well as phyalcally of a long successton not ancestors，going as lar acill as the snthropold ape，
etics 1.446
hereditarily（hẹ̀－red＇i－tạ－ri－li），adv．By inheri－ tance．
Richard I．beatowed the lande on Richard Fitz－Anchor， to hold them in fea，and hereditarily of the abbey．
hereditariness
ness（hë－red＇i－tă－ri－nes），\％．The
state or quality of being hereditary，or of be－ ing transmissible from parent to child．
The hereditariness of leprosy has not been proved．
Ziegler，Pathol．Anat．（traos．），i． 8131
hereditarioust（hē̄－red－i－tā＇ri－us），a．［＜L．here ditarius：see hercditary．］Hereditary．
Some sicknessea are hereditarious，and come from the hereditary（hệ－red＇i－tạ－ri），a．［＝F．hérédi－ taire $=$ Pr．hereditari $=$ Sp．Pg．hereditario $=$ It．ereditario，＜L．hereditarius，of or relating to an inheritance，inherited，$\langle$ heredita（ $t$－）$s$ ，heir－ ship，inheritance：see heredity．］1．In law： （a）Descending by inheritance；transmitted or transmissible in the line of descent by force of law；passing to or held by an heir or leirs：as， a hereditary monarchy，office，or estate ；heredi－ tary privileges；hercditary bondage．

Have their ingratit These old fellowa
de in them howa
an．，1．or A．，iL 2 overeign as the hereditary posseasion of his farded by th Calhoun，Works，I． 84
At first elective，as kingahipa habitually are，this［of Po－ H．Spencer，Mrio of Socl
（b）Holding in．Npener，rio．or sochor， 84 4．
b）Holding by inheritance；deriving from an estors by force of law，as rank，social condi－ tion，or property：as，a hereditary peer，propri－ etor，or bondman．
When．．a powerful body of hereditary noblea anr－ round the sovereign，they oppoae a strong realataoce to
Calhoun，Worke，I． 85 Hia highness the duke．had been married very foung，and his son，the hereditary prince，may be said to

2．Pertaining to or resulting from sucessive generation；transmitted in a line of progeny passing naturally from parent to offspring：as， hercditary descent；a hereditary line；heredi－ tary features，qualities，or diseases．

My ahoulder was predeatioed to receive
Born to the hereditary atoop and crease
Browning，R1ng and Book，I． 206. is whe pecullarity may be congenital and hereditary，a it alaters，and collateral relativea of a parent． A mer．Jour．Psycholo，I．175．
3．Native ；patrimonial；ancestral：as，one＇s he－ reditary home or occupation；a hereditary opin－ ion or prejudice．－4．Acting from natal tenden－ cy or endowment；having inherited the charac－

## herein

ter or qualifications of；being by force of birth： as，the Bachs were hereditary musicians；the Rothschilds are hereditary financiers．－Act of the Hereditary Excise．See excise2，－Hereditary nereditism（hē－red＇it：
hereditism．The（hē－red＇i－tizm），u．$\quad[<$ heredity + －ism．］The principle of heredity；the doctrine of hereditary transmission，as of political rule． ［Rare．］ At last，heredilismexpired in America，
people ，wecause the nated by republican aspiratioo．

Nineteenth Century，XX．315．
heredity（hẹ̀－red＇jू－ti），$n . \quad[=F$. hérédité $=P r$ ． heretat $=$ Sp．heredad $=$ Pg．herdade $=\mathbf{I t}$ ．ere－ dita，＜L L．heredita（ $t$－）s，heirship，inheritance，in concrete an inheritance，＜heres（hered－），an heir： see heir，and heritage，inherit．］1．Hereditary de－ scent or transmission，as of physical or mental qualities；hereditary succession or influence．
He la a monarchist by centuries of heredily．
．A．Rev．，CXLIIII． 108.
Let ua engage in some exciting sport，dear－such as tions：perhaps wa may discover something etartling in tions，perhaps we may discover something atartling in
the line of heredity．J．W．Palmer，After bis Kind， p ． 281 ． 2．Specifically，in biol．：（a）The influence of parents upon offspring；transmission of quali－ ties or characteristics，mental or physical，from parents to offspring．See atavism．
By heredity ia meant the tendeacy manifested by an Pop．Sci．Mo．，XII． 176.
（b）The principle or fact of inheritance，or the transmission of physical and mental character－ istics from parent to offspring，regarded as the conservative factor in evolution，opposing the tendency to variation under conditions of en－ vironment．
That whast produces wheat－that existing oxen have descended from ancestral oxen－that evary nnfoiding or－ ganism end apecies from which it sprang－ 18 s fact which，hy force of repetition，has acquired in our minds almost the aspect of a necessity．It la in thila，however，that Heredity la princtpally displayad：the phenomena coammonly re－ ferred to it belng quite subordioate manifeatations．

H．Spencer，Prín．of Piology，\＆ 80.
heredium（hḕ－rēdi－um），n．［L．，＜heres（hered－）， an heir．］In early Rom．law，the homestead or hereditary domain allotted as the private property of a citizen，and which was inheritable and alienable．It comprised space for house， yard，and garden－usually about one and a quarter acres．
herefor（hēr－fôr ${ }^{\prime}$ ），$u d v$ ．$[=G$ ．hiervor，hierfür $=$ Dan．herfor $=\mathrm{Sw}$. härför；as here ${ }^{1}+$ for $^{1}$ ．］For this．［Rare．］
hereforet（hēr－för＇），adv．［ME．herfore，herfor； ＜herel ${ }^{1}$ fore ${ }^{1}$ ．Cf．herefor．］For this rea－ son；on this ground．

> Son, yet shuld thon lett Merfor to speke in large, For where mastera mett, Chylder wordya ar not to charge. Toneneley Mryeter
oneneley Mysteries，p． 180.
herefrom（hēr－from＇），adr．［＜here ${ }^{1}+$ from．$]$
From this；from what has been said or done： as，herefrom we conclude；herefrom it follows． heregildt，n．［OSc．hereyeld；AS．heregild，－gyld， －geld，a military tribute，particularly the Dane－ geld，＜here，army，esp．the enemy，+ gild，geld， a payment．］1．In Anglo－Saxon hist．，the tax or tribute paid to the Danes；the Danegeld．
The formal name for a tax levied for the payment of soldiers or sailors was Heregyld，II eregeold，Heregeld．

E．A．Freeman，Norman Conquest，II． 403.
2．In old Scots lave，a fine payable on certain con－ ditions to a superior on the death of his tenant， generally consisting of the best horse，ox，or cow：correlative to the English heriot．Also hereyeld．
herehencet（hēr－hens＇），adv．［Early mod．E． also hecrehence；［herel + hence．］From this； herefrom；for this reason．
Yet heere－hence may some good accrewe
Forio，It．Dict，Ep．ded．
Heerehence it is manifest ．．．Hathat Ialand is not aituate
beyond the arctic circle．
Here－hence it comea our Horsce now stands taxed
Here－hence it comea our Horsce now stands taxed
Of impudence．
B．Jonson，Poetaster，v． 1.
We are herehence resolved that we are not to do any evil
hat good may coms of It．Bp．Sanderson，Works，II． 5 ．
herein（hër－in＇），adv．［＜ME．herinne（ $=\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{G}_{\text {．}}$ hierin＝Dan．heri $=\mathrm{Sw}$. häri）；$\left\langle\right.$ here $\left.{ }^{1}+\mathrm{in}^{1}.\right]$ In this；in view of this．

More hail I of loye \＆blysse here－inne ．
Thea alle the wyzea of the world myzt wynne
Herein is my Father glorified，that ye bear much fruit．

## herein

Hicrein livea wisdom，heauty，and increase ； Shak．，
hereinafter（hēr－in＇àf＇tér），adv．$\quad[<\operatorname{hercin}+$ ajtcr．］Afterward in this（statement，narrative， or document）：referring to something after－ ward to be named or described．
Part of the oide Temple is yet standing，and many Monn－ ments of great antiquitie，as herein after ahall be ahewed．
A few favored iocalities hereinafter to be named．
hereinbefore（hēr－in＇bẹ̄－fōr＇），adv，［＜herein + before．］Before in this（statement，narrative， or document）：referring to something already named or described．

| Many authora not hereinbefore reviewed come properly |
| :--- |
| The Century，X X XIV， |
| 000 ． | hereinto（hēr－in＇tö），adv．［＜herel ${ }^{1}$ into．］Into this．Hooker．［Rare．］

heremitt，$n$ ．An obsolete form of hermit，ap－ proximating eremite．
heremiticalt（her－e－mit＇i－kal），an obsolete form of eremitical．
The heremeticall profeasion was onelie allowed of in Britaine vntill the coming of Auguatine the monke．

Holinshed，Descrip．of Britain，i． 9.
herent，a．A Middle English form of hairen．
herenach $+n$ ．Same as erenach．
hereness（hēr＇nes），n．［＜here ${ }^{1}+$－ness．］The quality or fact of being in this place，or of be－ ing present．［Rare．］
Its［tbe earth＇a］oppreasive solidity，its obtrusive here－
herenust，a．［A form occurring，with a var．herc－ mus，in the following quotation．It is obvious－ ly corrupt；some manuscripts substitute vertu－ ouse（virtuous），and mod．editions read hevenes （heaven＇s）．It probably stands for＊Herynes －that is，Erinycs，the Furies：see Erinys．］See etymology．

Have mercy on me，thou herenur queene．
Chaucer，Complaint to Pity，1． 92.
hereof（hēr－ov＇），adv．［＜ME．hereof，herof（＝ Dan．heraf $=$ Sw．häraf
this；concerning this．

## The kyng，vor pyte herof，hygan to wepe sore．

And so here－of apake thei day be day．
Merlin（E．E．T．S．），ii． 186.
Thila bronght to pass，the lords return with speed，
The parltament hereof to certify．Daniell，Clvil Wars，ii．
2．From this；herefrom．
Hereof comes it，that Prince Harry is valiant．
hereon（hēr－on＇），adv．［＜ME．heron；＜here ${ }^{1}+$ on．］On or upon this．
If we shonld strictly inaist hereon，the possibility might
hereonwardt，adv．［ME．；＜herel＋onward．］ In addition；moreover．Chaucer．
hereoutt（hêr－out＇），adv．［＜ME．herut；＜here ${ }^{1}$ + out．］Out of this．
The godly will gather hereout that，as God＇s providence thing．J．Bradford，Lettera（Parker Soc．，1853），II．131． here－remaint（hēr＇rẹ̄－mān＂），n．Stay or sojourn here．

A most miraculons work in thls good king：
Which often，slince my here－remain in England，
I have zeen hit do．
Shat．，Macbeth，${ }^{\text {Iv．}}$ ． hereright（hēr＇nīt），adv．［＜herel + right．$]$ Right here；in this place．［Prov．Eng．］ heresiarch（her＇e－si－ärk or hē－ré＇si－ärk），$n$ ． ［ $=$ OF．hercsiarche，heresiarque，F．hérésiarque $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. heresiarca $=\mathrm{It}$ ．eresiarca，$\langle\mathrm{LL}$ ．ML． haresiarcha，＜Gr．aipeoıápXns，the leader of a school，esp．of a medical school，in eccl．writers the chief of a sect or heresy，＜aïpsous，a sect， school，heresy（see heresy），＋ăpxєcv，rule．］A leader in heresy；an arch－heretic．
The heresiarch commenced the error upon pride and ambition，and bis followera went after him in simplicity
of their heart．
Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），I． 319 ． Sermons whose writers played such dangerous tricks Thelr own heresiarchs called them heretica－
Strange thlat one term such diatant poles sbould Hink，
The Priestleyan＇s copper and the Puseysn＇s zinc）． By the middle of the twelfth century other and purer
heresiarchs had arisen．Molley，Dutch Republic，I． 68. heresiarchyt，$n$ ．［＜Gr．aipeots，heresy，＋ápxй， af a heresiarch；prime，prominent，or flagrant of a her

The book itzelf［the Alcoran］consista of heresiarchics against our blessed Saviour．

Sir T．Herbert，Travela in Africs，p．323．

2803
heresiographer（her＂e－si－og＇rą－fèr），n．［As heresiograph－y $+-c^{1}$ ．］One who writes on heresies．
heresiography（her＂e－si－og＇rạ－fi），n．［＜Gr． aipعoıs，heresy，＋－үрафía，〈 үр́́申вıv，write．］A treatise on heresies．
heresiologist（her ${ }^{\text {／}}$ e－si－ol＇ō－jist），n．［ $\langle$ hercsi－ olog－y + －ist．］One verscd in，or engaged in the study of，heresiology；a writer on heresies．
All the Greek and Latin heresiologists have included the Manfcheana in their catalogues．

Encyc．Brit．，XV． 487. heresiology（her／＂ －si－0l＇ō－ji），$n$ ．［＜＜Gr．aipcots， The study or the history of heresies．

All three classea of these writers muat be consulted fo obtaining a complete acquaintance with heresiology．
unt，Dict．of Sects（1874），p． 184
heresy（her＇$e-$ si），$n . ;$ pl．lieresies（－siz）．［ $\langle$ ME． heresye，heresie，eresie，＜OF．heresie，heregie， $\mathbf{F}$ ． hérésie $=$ Pr．heregia，eretgia $=$ Sp．herejía $=$ Pg． heregia，heresia $=$ It．eresia，heresy，＜L．horesis， a school of thought（philosophical or religious）， LL．，eccl．，heretical religious doctrine，heresy， ＜Gr．aipeous，a taking，selection，a philosophi－ cal principle or set of principles and those who profess such principles，a sect，school，ecel．a religious sect or party，heresy，＜aipciv，take， mid．aipeiofla，take to oneself，choose．］1．Any doctrine，opinion，or set of opinions at variance with the established standards of any system， school of thought，or party；an opinion or a doctrine tending to create schism or division； an untenable or a disturbing doctrine of any kind，as in philosophy，science，politics，moral－ ity，etc．
Such trespasses in speach（whereof there be many）as geue dolour and disliking to the eare \＆minde，by any sence，they be called，and not without cause the viclous parts or rather heresies of language．

Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 129.
Popes，conclaves，and religlous orders rose up against the Copernican heresy．Macaulay，Sadier＇s Law of Population． 2．Specifically，in theol．，an opinion or a doc－ trine rejected by the authorities of a church as contrary to the established creed of that church； an interpretation or a theological view of a sa－ cred writing or other standard of religion，or of any distinctive part of it，opposed to that au－ thoritatively established or generally accepted： as，the antinomian heresy．To the Roman Cath－ olic sny opinion contrary to the teachinga of his church o the Protestant siny opinion contrary to the accepted must be held by a profeazed believer；pagan and infldel doctrines sre not heresies．Roman Catholic divines dis－ tinguish between formal heresies，or tenets contrary to the
doctrines of the church whtch are wilfully and pertina－ doctrines of the church which are wilfully and pertina－ clously held，and material heresies，or tenets that are he－
retical but are not so pertinacioualy held as to involve the retical but are n．
guilt of hereay．
There ahall be falae teachera among you，who privily shall bring in damnable heresies，even denying the Lord
that bought them．
Pet．
After the way which they call heresy， 80 worship it God of my fathera．

Heresie is in the Will and cholce profestly against the Scripture；error is against the Will，in miaunderatanding the Scripture after all aincere endeavours to understand
it rightly．
Hilton，True Religion．
A second offence is that of heresy，which conaiats not in a total denial of Christianity，but of some of its essential doctrines，publicly and obstinately avowed．

Blackstone，Com．，IV．jv．
Antipodal heresy．See antipodal．$=$ Syn．See compari－ son under heretic．
heretic（her ${ }^{\prime} e$－tik），n．and a．［Formerly heretich early mod．E．also eretick．（ME．heretik，eretik cf．AS．eritic）：ME．also erite（＜OF．herite herete，erite）and erege，く OF．hercge，erege $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ． heretge， eretge $=\mathrm{Sp}$. hereje $=\mathrm{Pg}$. herege，n．，а heretic； OF ．also heretique，$\overline{\mathrm{F}}$. hérétique $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． herético $=$ Pg．herctico，a．，$=$ It．eretico， a ．and n ． ＜LL．hareticus，a．，of or belonging to heresy； as noun，a heretic，＜Gr．aiperuкб́s，able to choose in eccl．writers heretical，〈 aipeiv，take，mid， aipعïөat，choose：see heresy．］I．n．1．One whe holds and persistently maintains an opinion or doctrine at variance with the accepted stan－ dards of any school or party，and rejected or condemned by it；one who rejects a generally accepted belief．
I am an heretic，if it be sonnd doctrine that pieasure Conatont Donne，Letters，lxisiv． Conatantine easily believed that the heretics，who pre－ were gullty of the most absuril and criminal obst fnacy． Gibbon，Decline and Fssl，xx
2．Specifically，in theol．，a prefessed believer who adopts and persistently maintains reli－

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gious opinions contrary to the accepted stan－ dards of his church．See heresy， 2.
This yere［xii．Hen．VIII．］one Luther was accountyd an cretyck，and on a Sonday，that was the xij．day of Maij， in the preaence of the Lorde Legate，snd many other openly declored an heretyct at Powies Crosse，snd all his openly burned．

Arnold＇y Chron．（2d ed．1520，repr．1811），p． 1 ii ． Syn．Heretic，Schismatic，Sectary，Dissenter，Noncon，
formist．Heretic is an opprobrious epithet for a professed formist．Her who holds reltctous opinlous contrary to the es－ tablished or dominant beliefs．A schizmatic is one who seeka to aunder or divide into different organizations or parties those who are of easentially the same religious faith．A sectary or sectariun is one who sets the welfare of his own sect or denomination above that of the chureh universal，often pushing ita intereata at the coat of the general Christian welfare．This word has been much used opprobrionaly of those who atsnd out against an original formist is one who dissents from an establiahed relligion， or does not conform to it：apecifically and in actual nse these words apply almost exclusively to tbose Proteatants in Great Britain who worship apart from the Established Church of England，as the Preabyterians，Baptista，and Independenta．
If a person was so unfortunate as to be a bravo，a liber－ tine，or $s$ gambler，that was no reason for making him a
heretic too．
Unity was Dante， puta Mahomet ama leading dioctrine，sot becanae he di－ vided the Church but the faith．

Lowell，Among my Books， 2 d ser．，p． 108.
Anno 1663 ，divers sectaries in religion beginning to spread themselves there［in the Virginla colonica］，great restrainta were lald upon them，under severe penaltiea，
to prevent their increase．Beverley，Vrginia，．4 79. and fond it neecessary to court the Dissenters

Macaulay，John Bunyan． The great body of non－conformists rejected the delusive offers of the King，and stood firmly by their principles． acaulay，Mackintosb＇s Hist．Revolution．
II．$a$ ．Pertaining to heresy；believing heresy． Eachewe thou a man eretike aftir oon and the seepunde correccioun．Wyelif，Tit．iii． 10. That ayying of their father Cres．is atill running in my head，that they may be dispensed with in their obedience
to an heretic prince，while the nee casity of tle times shall to an heretic prince，while the necessity of（he times shal
oblige then to it．
Dryden，Religio Lsici，Pref．
heretical（hẹ̀ret＇i－kal），a．［＜OF．heretical＝ Sp．heretical；as herëtic＋－al．］Containing or characterized by heresy；contrary to estab－ lished opinions or principles；contrary to an accepted standard of religious faith．
This Queen［Katharine Parr］，as being an earneat Prot－ estant，had many great Adveraariea，by whom ahe was ac－ cused to the King to have Ileretical Books found in her Closet．
The law of heresy is reformed，but not made less atrin－ gent，and it is no longer hereticat to spenk against the
pope．
Stubbs，Jledleval and Modern H1gt．，p． 257 ．
heretically（hẹ̄－1ret＇i－kal－i），adv．In a heretical manner；with heresy．
He ignorantly snd heretically beld against the biahop．
hereticate（hệ－ret＇i－kāt），v．t．；pret．and pp． hereticated，ppr．hereticating．［＜ML．hareti－ catus，pp．of hereticare，make a heretic，charge with heresy（＞Sp．hereticar，maintain a heresy）， ＜LL．hareticus，a heretic：see heretic．］To decide to be heretical；denounce as heresy． ［Rare．］
Let no one be minded on the score of my neoterism to heretcate me as threatening to abet some new－fangled form of religioua heterodoxy．

F．Hall，Mod．Eng．，p．19，note 2.
heretication（hẹ̄－ret－i－kā＇shọn），$n$ ．［Also writ－ ten heretication；＜ML．hareticatio（n－），く hare－ ticare，make a heretic，charge with heresy：see hercticatc．］The act of declaring heretical． ［Rare．］
hereticide（hè－ret＇i－sīd），n．［＜LLL．hcoreticus，a heretic，+ －cidium，＜ccedere，kill．］The act of putting a heretic to death．Mather．［Rare．］
 $=$ G．hierzu；cf．Dan．hertil $=$ Sw．härtill）； here ${ }^{1}+$ to ${ }^{1}$ ．］To this（place，time，action，etc．）： as，hereto he was strongly urged．

A kinder value of the people than
He bath hereto priz＇d them at．
hak．，Cor．，iil 2.
Hereto the whole Church beseech him，beg of him，de－ plore him，pray for him．
heretocht，$n$ ．Same as heretoga．
heretofore（hēr＇tö－fōr＇），adv．$\left[\left\langle\right.\right.$ here ${ }^{1}+$ tofore. Cf．heretoforn．］Before this time；formerly； up to this time．

## Long schemes of life，as heretofore．Swift．

heretofornt，$a d v$ ．［＜ME．hecre－to－forn；＜here ${ }^{1}$ toforn．］Heretofore；formerly．

Where ben these worthit that were heere－to－forn？ these worthi that were heere－to－forn？
Hymns to Virgin，etc．（E．E．T．S．），p． 87.

## heretoforn

0 precions fieece！which oneify did adorn The sscred loyne of Princes heertoforn． Sylveeter，tr．of Du Bartiges Weeks，i．．．

## heretog $\dagger$ ，$n$ ．Same as heretoga．

heretogat，$n$ ．［AS．（in ME．heretozc，heretoxa， iu ML．and E．histories cited variously heretog， heretoch，etc．$)(=$ OS．heritogo $=$ OFries． hertoga， hertiga $=\mathrm{D}$ ．hertog $=\mathrm{MLG}$ ．hertoeh，hertoge， hertcge，hertich，hartoolh，hartieh $=0 \mathrm{HG}$ ．heri－ zogo，MHG．herzoge，G．herzog，duke，$=$ Icel．
hertogi $=$ Dan．hertug
$=$ Sw．hertig），lit．${ }^{\text {army－}}$ hertagi $=$ Dan．hertug $=$ Sw．hertig），lit．© army－ leader，＇ ＇here，army，＋－toga，in comp．，a leader， ¿to of，pp．togen，draw，lead，$=$ Goth．tiuhan $=$
L．ducere，lead，$\rangle$ dux，$\}$ ult．E．duke，the equiv． L．dueere，lead，＞dux，＞ult．E．duke，the equiv．
of heretoga．The AS．teón is repr，in mod．E． of heretoga．The AS．teon is repr．in mod．E．
by tow and indirectly by tug and tuck，the AS． pp．togen in wan－ton，q．v．］In Anglo－Saxon hist．， the leader or commander of an army，or the commander of the militia in a district．

Among the Saxons the Lsttn name of dukes，duces，is very frequent，and signifled，as among the Romsns，the commanders or leaders of their simies，whom in their Henry I．（as transisted by Lambard）we find them called heretochii．

Blackstone，Com．，I．Iil．
In A．D．449，under two herelogas，Hengist and Horsa，
hereunder（hēr－un＇dèr），adv．$[=G$ ．hierunter $=$ Dan．herunder $=\mathrm{Sw}$. härunder；as here ${ }^{1}+$ un－ der．］Under this；under authority of or in ac－ cordance with this．
Any contrsct let hereunder will require the spproval of the Muntcipal Assembiy by ordinsncs．（Amer．），XIlI． 12. hereunto（hēr－un＇tö or－un－tö＇），adto，［＜here I + unto．］Uuto this；hereto．［Archaic．］
For even hereunto were ye called．$\quad 1$ Pet．ii． 21.
hereupon（hër－u－pon＇），adv．［＜here ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}+$ upon．］
Upon this；following or on account of this．
I will hereupon confess I am in love．
Shak．，L．LL Lo，i． 2.
herewith（hër－wist＇or－with＇），ado．［＝Dan． herved $=$ Sw．härvid；＜hereI + withi．Cf．ME． hermid（mid，with）．］With this．

Prove me now herevith．
Mal．ili． 10.
There comes herewith a isrge Letter to you irom your herewithalt，adv．［ME．；＜here ${ }^{1}+$ withal．］ Herewith．Chaucer．

## herezeldt，u．See heregild，2．

herfestt，$n$ ．A Middle English form of harvest． Heriades（hē－rī＇a－dēz），„．［NL．（Spiuola，1808）， irreg．〈Gr．غ́plov，wool．］A geuus of bees，of the

family Apide，having 2－jointed maxillary palpi， and the third joint of the labial palpi inserted in the side of the second．There are sbont 12 species，
equally divided between Europe snd North America．$H$ ． equally divided between Europe and North Ameri
campanularum and $I I$ ．carinatum are exampies．
heriet，v．$t$ ．See herry ${ }^{2}$ ．
heriot（her＇i－ot），$n$ ．［Formerly also hariot，har－ riot；〈ME．heriet，i．e．，＊heryet，〈AS．heregeatu， military equipment，as a technical term heriot， ＜here，army，＋＊geatu，only iu pl．geatwa，geat－ we，equipment，equipments，arms．The term was early extended from its lit．sense．］In Eng． law，a feudal service，tribute，or fine，as the best beast or other chattel，payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner，landholder，or vassal．Originally the heriot consiated of millitary furni－ ture，or of horses and arms，which went to equip the vas－
sal＇s successor．Heriots from freeholders are now rse，bnt sais successor．Heriots from freeholders are enow rsre，but
heriots fromn copyholders are not bo．The dtstinction be－ tween heriot and relief is that the former implles the im－ ognition of his havtng succeeded，and the latter is psid in recognition of the fact thst the lord has recovered his ownership，but has consented to mske，ss it were，s new concession to the heir．Compare farleu．
Whst stranger soever dys in the lordshipe，the lord shsul any．

## 2804

＂It was in my lease，＂said Sam，＂to pay a msre－colt every year over snd above my rent，besides a six－year oid mare for a harriet，whenever the＂ew heir came in．＂＂He． riot，I auppose you mean Sam
Heriot custom 1．Winthrop，Edwin Brothertolt，iv． which qualifes the legsl relstion of its lord and his ten－ ants．－Heriot Bervice，a heriot due in respect of the psr－ or lease of 1 sad ．
heriotable（her＇i－ot－at－bl），a．［＜heriot + －able．］ Subject to the payment of a heriot．
The tenauts are chiefly customary and heriotable
Burn，Hist．Westmoreisnd and Cumberland，
Burn，Hist．Westmoreiend and Cumberland，1． 174
herissé（he－ri－sī̀），$a$ ．［F．hérissé，bristled， bristly，pp．of hérisser，bristle，く hérisson，a hedgehog：see herisson．$]$ In her．，set with long sharp points like the prickles of a hedgehog． herisson（her＇i－son），$n$ ．［ © OF．herisson，herigon herichon（also eviçon，iregon，＞ME．irchon，ur－ chon，mod．E．urchin），F．hérisson $=$ Pr．erisso， hirisso $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．crizo $=$ Pg．ourico，a hedgehog，a canting－wheel，a herisson（defs．2，3）；ult．₹＇L． ericius，a hedgehog．Herisson is thus a doublet of urchin：see urchin．］1．In her．，a hedgehog． －2．In fort．，a heam armed with iron spikes pointing outward，and turning on a pivot like a turnstile，used to defend a passage．－3．（a）A sort of wooden horse set with spikes or points， formerly used as a military punishment，the cul－ prit being mounted uponit．（b）The punish－ ment so inflicted．
heritability（her／i－ta－bil＇ísti），$n$ ．［＜heritable see－bility．The state or quality of being heri－ table．Fallows．
heritable（her＇j－ta－bl），a．and n．［＜OF．heri－ table，contr．of hereditable，＜ML．hereditabilis： see hereditable．］I．a．1．Capable of being in－ herited；inheritable；in Scots law，pussing by inheritance to heirs at law：as，heritable rights or possessions，consisting of land and all things attached to or connected with it，and sometimes of other things made descendiblo by succession， in distinction from movable rights or property， consisting of things not so attached or descend－ ible．
And the kyng，by the connsell of the quene his mother， did gyue hym cccc．markis steriyngls of rent heritable，to hoid or hym in fee to be payed enery yere in the towne of
Bruges．
Bernery， 4 ．of Froissart＇s Chron．，I．xty． 2．Capable of inheriting or taking by descent． By the canon isw this son shall be legitimste and heri－
Sir M．Hale，Common Law．
Heritable officers who had fought agsinst the privce wers only suspended，not deposed，and the heirs of those sisin were by spectal grace adnitted to their estates．

Encyc．Brit．，XXI． 496.
Heritable bond．See bondl．－Heritable security，se－
curity constituted by heritabie property． curity constitnted by heritabie property．
II $n$ ．In Scots law，a possession
II．n．In Scots law，a possession or right which may be inherited，or which may descend by suc－ cession．
The heir or executor 16 liable oniy to the value of the succession，except Where there has been vition intromis－
sion in movabies，and in gestio pro herede and some other cases in heritables． heritably（her＇i－ta－bli），adv．By way of inheri－ tance；so as to be capable of transmission by inheritance：as，to convey a property heritably． The Erle of Flisunders shulde heretably hane ye sayd
prolyte．
Bernerg，tr．of Froissert＇s Chron．，I．cccxlviit． Brsve Jfartell＇s sonne，great Charles，the pride of Fraunce， To plague the Pagsus heritably borne．

Stirling，Domes－day，Nintb Houre． heritage（her＇i－tāj），n．［＜ME．heritage，eritage， OSp．heritage（ N. héritage $=$ Pr．herctatge $=$ heritage，patrimony＜heriter，inherit＜ heritage，patrimony，／heriter，inherit，＜LL． heir，and cf．hereditable，inherit，ete．］1．That which is inherited as a material possession；an inheritance or inherited estate；specifically，in Scots law，heritable estate；realty．
The whiche is the same Lond thst oure Lord behighten $u s$ in Heritage．Mandeville，Traveis，p．3． I．．．．will bring them again，every man to his heritage， 2．That which is given or received as a perma－ nent possession or right ；that which is allotted or appropriated；hence，portion；part：used in the Bible for the chosen people，the body of saints，or the church，as God＇s portion of man－ kind．

Proceed we cheerely in our Pilgrimsge
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，ii．，The Decay． This is the portion of s wtcked man with God，and the heritage of oppressors，which they shall receive of the A1－
mighty． Spare thy people 0 Lord，snd give not thtne heritage to reproach，thst the heathen should rule over them．

## hermandad

While the hollow osk our palace is，
Our heritage the sea．
A．Cunninghan，A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea．
3．That which comes from the circumstances of birth；a condition or quality transmitted by ancestors；inherited lot or portion ：as，a heri－ tage of luxury，poverty，suffering，or shame．
The people＇s charity was your heritage，and I would see which of you deserves his birthright．

Beau．and Fl．，Thierry and Theodoret，v． 1.
Lord of himbelf－that heritage of woe ！ Dyron，Lara，1． 2.
To apprize a heritage．See apprize
eritancet（her i－tans），$u$ ．［Early mod．E．hery－ taunce；＜OF．heritanec，heritage，＜heriter，in－ herit：see heritage．］Heritage；inheritance．
And all the Countre of Troys ys the Turkes owen contre
heritert，$n$ ．［＜OF．heritier，〈 $\mathrm{I}_{\text {．．hereditarius，an }}$ heir：see hereditary，heritage．］An heir．
He heide ones hys cosyn germaine，the vicount of Cha－ Orisise io prison．Berners，tr．of Froissart＇s Chron．，II．xxiv． Heritiera（he－rit－i－ē＇räu），$n$ ．［NL．（Aiton，1789）， named after C．L．L＇Héritier，a French botanist of the 18th century．］A genus of dicotyledo－ nous plants，belonging to the natural order Ster－ culiacea，tribe Stcrculice．It is characterized by its small，reddtsh，imperiect，spetalons fiowers 5 －toothed cs－ lyx，staminal column besring 5 snthers，and fruit conslst－ ing of 5 indehiscent 1 －eeeded hard carpelis．The genis con－ sists of 4 or 5 species，handsome trees of considerabie oize，with entire siternate leaves，and flowers in axillary panicles，nattves of the coasts of tropicai Asia and Austra－ In in．littoralis is the red msngrove or sunder tree of inaia it producesa valuable didin wood，seed in mais for Burma is the iooking－giass tree，a name that íc also applied to the other spectes．
heritor（her＇i－tor），$n$ ．［A Latin－seeming form of heriter，ult．＜＇L．hereditarius，hereditary：вee heriter．］In Scots law，the proprietor of a her－ itable subject；a proprietor or landholder in a parish．
If ony heritor or farmer wad pay him four punde Scots ont of each hundred punds of valued rent， gaged to kecp them scaithless． Rec ． R en－
heritrix（her＇i－triks），$n$ ．［A Latin－seeming fem． to heritor．］A female heritor．
herket，v．A Middle English form of hark．
herknent，v．A Middle English form of harken． herkogamy，$n$ ．See hercogamy．
herl（hèrl）， 3. Same as harl， 3.
herling，hirling（hêr＇ling），n．［Sc．；origin ob－ scure．Cf．herring．］The young of the sea－ trout．
Sea trout，and river trout，and bull trout，．．snd her． linge，which frequent the Nith．Scott，Abbot，xxiv． hermæ，$n$ ．Plural of hermes， 2.
 of Hermes：see Hermes．］Agenus of sea－slugs，gas－ of sea－sluge，gas－
tropods of the family Eolidider， or giving name to the Hermaida，
 having numerous gills and broad flattened or folded tentacles，as H．bifida．H．eruciata is a New England spe－ cies．
hermæid（herr－mé＇id），$n$ ．A gastropod of the family Hermaida．
Hermæidæ（hér－mé＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Her－ maea＋－ida．］A family of nudibranchiste or notobranchiate gastropods，taking name from the genus Hermaer．
Hermaic（hèr－mā＇ik），a．［＜Gr．＇Eppaikós，of or like Hermes：see Hermes．］1．Of or relating to Hermes or Mercury．Cudivorth．－2．Of or per－ taining to Hermes Trismegistus；Hermetic：as， ＂Hermaic subtlety，＂W．Mathews，Getting on in the World，p． 124.
Hermaical（hêr－mā＇i－kgl），a．［＜Hermaic＋ －al．］Same as Hermaic．
hermandad（er－mån－dảd＇），$n$ ．［Sp．，a brother－ hood，く hermano，a brother，〈 L．．germanus，kin－ dred：вee german${ }^{1}$ ，germane．］In Spain，origi－ nally，a voluntary organization（the Santa Her－ mandad or Holy Brotherhood）for the main－ tenance of public order．The first hermandsd wss in Castiie and Leon s few years ister，chiefy to reeist the exactions snd robberies of the nobles．They soon assumed general police and judictal powers，under roysl sanction； snd at the end of the fitceenth century the orgsnizstions were united and extended over the whole kingdom．The lar nstional poilce，which has been supergeded in later darmerie．
hermandad
There was no attempt to estalisish that iron buiwark of that of the voluntary leviea f the hermanded，ralsed and pald by the people．Prescott，Ferd．and Isa，ii． 26.
Hermanneæ（hér－man＇ē－è），n．pl．［NL．（Lind－ ley，1847），＜Hermanniu + －ece．］．A tribe of the Byttncriacce：same as Hermanniea．
Hermannia（hèr－man＇i－ä），$n$ ．［NL．（Linnæus，
1753），named after Paul＇Hcrmann， 1753），named after Paul Hermann，professor of botany at Leyden in the 17 th century．The
proper name G．Hormann，D．Herman，IIarmen， proper name G．Hormann，D．Herman，IJarmen， ing in AS．heremann（OHG．hariman，heriman， MHG．herman，ete．），（ herc，army，＋mann，nan． See harry，herald，ete．］A genus of dieotyle donous polypetalous plants，belonging to the natural order Stcre distinguished mainly byits 5 －eleft ealyx， 5 petals with hollowed elaws， 5 stamens with filaments oblong or dilated above，many－ovuled ovary，and 5 －valved eapsule with reniform seeds．The ge－ nus embraces 90 apectes，chiefly South African－silmbs ed noddtng flowers th the axils of the and yellow or rod nodatng flowers in the axils of the leaves or in a
terminal cluster．Three species occur in Texss and Mex－
Hec． Hermannia + －ce．］A tribe of plants，of the natural order Sterculiacere，typified by the genus Hermannia，characterized by mareeseent petals， ehiefly monadelphous stamens，and capsular fruit．They inhabit the warmer regions of both hemispheres
hermaphrodeity（hêr－maf－rộ－dē＇i－ti），n．［Ir－ reg．＜hermaphrod（itc）＋－city．］Hermaphrodit－ ism．［Rare．］

Some do belleve hermaphrodeity
That both do act and suffer
B．Jonson，Alchemist，ii．1．
hermaphrodism（hėr－maf＇rộ－dizm），$n$ ．A short－ ened form of hermaphroditism．
Hermaphrodita（hér－maf－rọ̆－dī’tạ̈），n．pl．［NL．， nout．pl．of L．hermaphroditus，taken as an adj．： see hermaphrodite．］In De Blainville＇s classi－ fieation（1825），one of three subelasses of his Paracephalophora，eontrasted with Dioica and Monoica，and eontaining the orders Cirribran－ chiata（tooth－shells），Cervicobranchiata（lim－ pets），and Scutibranchiata（sea－ears，limpets）． It corresponds somewhat to the Linnean genus Patella．
Hermaphroditanthæ（hẻr－maf／rọo－di－tan＇thē）， n．pl．［NL．，くGr．Épuaфоódıтоs，hermaphrodite， name s，a flower．］1．A general elassifying name for plants with hermaphrodite flowers． －2．A suborder of the Aracer，ineluding Calla and related forms．Schott， 1832
hermaphrodite（hėr－maft＇oọ－dīt），$n$ ．and $a$ ．［ $[=$ F．hermaphroditc $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．hermafrodita，hermafro－ dito $=\mathrm{Pg}$. hermaphrodita $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ermafrodito，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． hermaphroditus，＜Gr．غ́puaфр́dítos，a hermaphro－ dite，so called from＇Ериафробітос，Hermaphro－ ditus，in myth．son of Hermes（Mercury）and Aphrodite（Venus）；aecording to the legend， he became united in one body with the nymph Salmaeis while bathing in herfountain；＜＇Ep $\mu \bar{\eta} S$ ， Hermes，＋＇Aфpodirn，Aphrodite．］I．n．1．A human being in whom the sexual eharaeteris－ tics of both sexes are to some extent，really or apparently，combined；also，one of the higher animals which is similarly deformed．Such mon－ atrosities are really of one sex or the other，but are gener．
ally imperfectly developed with respect to either They are bence specifcally called spurious hermaphrodites

Nor man nor woman，scarce hermaphrodite．
Drayton，Moon Calf．
2．One of those lower animals which normally possess the parts of generation of both the male and the female，so that reproduction ean take place without the union of two individuals． Such animals are called true hermaphrodites．They are those which have hoth an ovary and a testis，or a female
and a male genital giand，in one and the same individual， as is very often the case among mollusks and worms．The essential argans of both sexes may exist simultaneously，or the amimal may be male st one time and femsie at another； but in either case it is cappable of seff－impregnation．A
variation of this case is zeen in some animais，as earth－ wormas，which are hermaphroditic yet copuiate，each im－ as an anomaly among vertebrates，but there are authentic instances of the devetopment of a teatis on one side of the body and an ovary on the ather；and embryologically all
sexual animals are hermaphrodites before the pritity sexual animals are hermaphrodites before the pirimitively
aimilar genital giand has assumed the spectal characters 3．In bot．，a flower that eontains both the stamen and the pistil perfectly developed，or the male and female organs of generation， within the same floral euvelop or on the same receptaele．See perfeet．
II．a．Same as hormaphroditic．－Hermaphro－

2805
hermaphroditic（hér－maf－rọ̄－dit＇ik），a．［ $\langle$ her－ maphroditc $+-i c$ ．］Affeeted with or pertaining to hermaphroditism；having the eharaeter of a hermaphrodite；being of botly sexes．

Look on me，and with sil thine eyes，
Male，female，yea，hermaphroditic eyes，
hermaphroditical（hèr－maf－rọ̆－dit＇i－kal），$a$ ． ［＜hernaphroditic＋－al．］Same as hermaphro－ ditic．
Cry down，or np ，what they like or disilike in a brain or a fashion，with most masculine，or rather hermaphroditi hermaphroditically（hér－maf－rộ－dit＇i－kal－i）， adv．As a liermaphrodite．
hermaphroditism（hér－maf＇rọ̄－dī－tizm），n．［＝ Sp．hermafioditismo $=$ Pg．hermaphroditismo； as hermaphrodite $+-i s m$ ．］The state of being a as hermaphrodite＋－ism．］ two sexes in the same individual．Also her－ maphrodism．
Many Turbellarlans，especialiy the Accela，display the phenomenon known as＂guccessive hermaphroditism，＂the male organz of an individusl attain to maturity first，and the female organs become ripe subsequently．During copulation，therefore，one individual is physiologically a
male snd the other a female．Encyc．Brit，XIX．174．
True hermaphroditism exists only when the essental organs of reproduction，both kinds of germ－glands，are united in oone individual．Either an ovary ia then devel－ oped on the right and a textiz on the left，or vice versí； or testes snd ovaries are developed on both sides，one
more，the other less perfectly． Dimidiate hermaphroditism，true hermaphroditism of the kind which consista in the development of a testis on one side of the body and sn ovary on the other，in ani－ tion has been not infrequently observed．
Hermas（hér＇mas），n．［NL．］A genus of dieo－ tyledonous polypetalous plants，founded by the younger Linnæus in 1781，belonging to the nat－ ural order Umbelliferce，tribe Mulinece，eharae－ terized by its eonspieuous petaloid calyx－lobes， filiform petals，and dorsally eompressed fruit． The genna embraces 5 species of perennisil cespitose herbs， with radical undivided leaves and crowded compound um． bela of white or dark－purple flowera，natives of the Cape of Good Hope．The epidermis of the lesves of H．gigantea， separated from the veins and midrib，is used by the Hot－ tentota as a tinder，and is also made into miniature socks， gloves，etc．
hermelet，$n$ ．A Middle English form of hair－ mal．Chaucer．
hermelinet，$n$ ．Same as ermine．
 an interpreter，＜$\varepsilon \rho \mu \eta \nu \varepsilon v \varepsilon \iota$ ，interpret，＜$\varepsilon \rho \mu \eta_{-}$ vevis，an interpreter，usually referred to＇ $\mathrm{E} \rho \mu \tilde{\eta} s$ ， Hermes，as the tutelary god of skill，the arts and seienees，speeeh，writing，etc．：see Hermics．］ An interpreter；one who explains；an exegete； speeifieally，one of the lermeneutæ．［Rare．］ hermeneutæ（hèr－mē̄－n̄̄＇tē），$n . p l$ ．［NL．，〈Gr．
 terpreters employed in the early ehureh to trans－ late the serviee into the language of the wor－ shipers，when the language used by the minis－ trant was different from that of his hearers．
hermeneutic（hèr－mê－nū＇tik），$a$ ．［＜Gr．ह́ $\rho \mu \eta$－ vevtкко́s，of or for interpreting，く epumvevtis， an interpreter：see hermeneut．］Of，pertaining to，or of the nature of interpretation or exege－ sis；explanatory；exegetieal：as，hcrmeneutic theology（that is，the art of expounding the Seriptures）．
hermeneutically（hér－mệ－nū＇ti－kal－i），adv．By interpretation or exegesis；aeeording to the established prineiples of interpretation．
hermeneutics（hèr－mē－nū＇tiks），$n$ ．［Pl．of her－ meneutic：see－ics．Cf．Gr．$\varepsilon \rho \mu \eta \nu \varepsilon v \tau \kappa \kappa$ ）（se．т $\chi \chi \nu \eta$ ， art），hermeneuties．］The art or science of in－ terpretation or exegesis；also，the study of or instruction in the prineiples of exegesis：as，a professor of hermeneutics．
We have to depiore that the field of sacred hermeneutics has lately too often been made an arens of fierce fightings
and uncharitable disputations．Dr．C．Wiordsworth．
No legend，no allegory，no nursery rhyme，is safo from the hermeneutics of a thoroughgotng mythologic theorist．
Biblical hermeneutics，that branch of tbeological sci－ once which treats of the principies of the interpretation
hermeneutist（hėr－mệ－nū＇tist），$n$ ．［く hermc－ neut－ic＋－ist．］One versed in hermeneuties； an expounder of the principles of interpreta－ tion．
Hermes（hèr＇mēzz），n．［Gr．＇Ep $\mu \bar{\eta} s$, Doric＇E $\rho$－ $\mu a s$ ，contr．of＇Epuéas，Epie＇Epuzias，the mes－ somer of the gods；a deity of varied attributes， eally identieal eonneet him with the etymologi－

## Hermetic

dogs（having，among other epithets，that of carvara，spotted，$=$ Gr．Kép $\beta$ epos，I．Cerberus， （．v．）who guarded the way to the abode of the dead，and also aeted as messengers of Yama， ＜Saramä，a messenger of Indra，+ －cya，a suffix of relation or deseent．］ 1．In Gr．myth．，the herald and messenger of the gods，protector of herdsmen，god of scienee，commerce，in－ vention，and the arts of life，and patron of travelers and rogues， son of Zeus（Jupiter） and Maia，born on Mount Cyllene in Ar－ eadia．He was the guide
 flial abode．In art lee is
 represented as a vigorons youth，beardiess after the archaic period，and usually but glightly draped，with cadnceus，petasus，and talaria as attributes．The Roman Mercury，a god of much more mes．See the cut of Ilermes of Praxiteles，under Greek，a The basest horn of his hoof is more musical than the The basest horn of his hoof is more musical than the
phake of Hermes．Hen．V．，Hil．7．

That moly，Hen．V．，lil． 7.
That Hermes once to wise Thysises gave．
2．［l．c．；pl．hermie（－mē）．］In Gr．antiq．，a head or bust supported upon a quadrangular
 base，whieh eorresponds roughly in mass to the absent body，and often bears in front a phallus as an indication of the sex．The bust Was often double－ aenting two indi－ viluala back to back．These mon－ uments were
called because the god Hermes was frequently so rep－
resented．
Such resented．
statues of himwere placed at the doora of houses in Ath－ pouble Hermes，is Central Muselin，Athens ens，and at the cor－ ners of atreetz，in his character as tutelary divinfty of high－
wayz and boundarfes，in gymasia，and in other pulbic wayz and boundarieg in gyinnasia，ane ine once ag guard－ ing or symbolizing many of the common intereatz of life． Compare gaine．
3．The Egyptian god Thoth，as identified with the Greek Hermes．－Hermes Trismegistus（Gr．
 greatest Hermes＇］，a name of the Egyptian god Thoth， Clement of Alexandria）were ascribed to hin according to century A．D．（See Ifermetic，2．）The Egyptians called Thoth＂$t$ wice greatest，＂and the Greek writers of these books called him＂tbrice grestest．＂
Hermesian（hér－mē＇si－an），$a_{\text {．}}$
def．）＋ran． 1 Pertaining to See Hermesianism．
Hermesianism（hér－mē＇si－an－izm），n．［＜Her－ mesian + －ism．］In Rom．C̈ath．theol．，a ration－ alizing theory of the relation of reason to faith， propounded by Georg Hermes（1775－1831），a German Roman Catholie theologian，and aeeept－ ed by many German Catholies，but condemned after his death by the Holy See．
Hermetic（hér－met＇ik），a．［く ML．Hermeticus， relating to Hermes or to alehemy or chemistry， ＜Hermes，Hermes，with referenee to Hermes Trismegistus，regarded as the author of oeeult seiences，and esp．of alehemy（philosophia her－ metica）：see Hermes，and Hermes Trismegistus， under Hermes．］1．Of or pertaining to Hermes． －2．［cap．or l．c．］Pertaining to Hermes Tris－ megistus，or to tho theosophy，cosmogony，and later alehemy and astrology associated with his name；alehemie．Thoth，the Egyptian Hermes， Was supposed to have written certain sacred books of the Egyptian prieats，which treated of the doctrine and ritual
of religion and vartous natural sciences．In the second century after Christ，these true Hermetic books having been appeared，contalning a jumble of incongruous theosophical and philiosophical Ideas，bearing the name of Hermes Tria． megiatus as their author，and assumed to be the ancient sacred books of Egypt．They were doubtless written hy
Alexandrian Neo－Platonista．To them were added ai． Alexandrian Neo－Yhatonista．To them were added ad．
chemical sud sstrological books attributed to the same chemical and astrological books attributed to the same
suthor．

## Hermetic

Their aeals，their charactcrs，hermetic rings． B．Jonson，Underwoods，1xil． Among the numeroua students of hermetick phifosophy， not one appears to have desiated from the task of trans－ mutation from convlction of its impossibnity，but from weariness of toil or
It is weli known that I have approached more nearly to projection than any other hermetic artiat who now lives．

In solitude and utter ailence did the disciples of the Hermetic Philosophy toil from day to day，from night to night
3．［l．c．］Of or pertaining to a hermes：as，a hermetic column．－Hermetic art，alchemy ；chemis－ try．
The dream of the phllosopher＇s stone induces dupea，
under the more plsusible delusions of the hermetic art to under the more all rational mesns of improving their fortunea．

Hermetic column，a column terminated by the ahoulders of a man；a hermes．－Hermetic medicine，an old syatem of medicina，Iounded upon chemical doctrines； fical seal；snalr－tight closureol a vessel effected by fasion， goldering，or weldiog．
Not nsture，but grace and glory，wlth an hermetic seal， give us a new algnature

Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），II．67．
Hermetical（hèr－met＇i－kal），a．［＜Hermetic＋ －al．］Same as Hermetic．：
And what the hermetical philosophy saith of God is in a aenae veriflable of the thus ennobled soul，thst its cen－ tre la every where，but its circumiference no where．
hermetically（hèr－met＇i－kal－i），adv．1．Ac－ cording to the Hermetic books；agreeably with Hermetic philosophy；esoterically；secretly．－ 2．In a hermetio manner；chemically；specif－ cally，by means of fusion：as，a vessel hermeti－ cally sealed or closed．
Thia Intile tube was open at one end，and the other
was hermetically sealed．Boyle，Works，1．21． see－ics．］Hermetic philosophy：the body doctrine contaiued in the Hermetic books；se－ cret science；esoterism：a term popularly con－ founded with alcheny，and conceived to indi－ cate the art of manipulating salt，sulphur，and mercury in some incomprehensible manner whereby the philosopher＇s stone might be pro－ duced．
Herminia（hèr－min＇i－ä），n．［NL．（Latreille， 1802），く L．Herminia，fem．of Herminius，a Roman name．］The typical genus of moths of the fam－ ily Herminiidoe，having slender，not pilous，pal－ pi，with the third joint much shorter than the second．There are many species in all quarters of the globe．
Herminiidæ（hêr－mi－nī＇i－dē），2．pl．［NL．，く Herminia + －idce．］A family of geometrid moths， taking name from the genus Herminia，having the wings not augulate，and the front not promi－ nent．There are upward of 60 genera．Some of the species are known as snout－moths．Also written Herminilla，Herminide．
Herminium（hèr－min＇i－um），n．［NL．（Linnæus， 1753），く Gr．غ́puis or épuiv，a bedpost，〈 $\varepsilon \rho \mu a$ ，a prop，support．］A genus of monocotyledonous plants，belonging to the natural order Orchidece， tribe Ophrydece．Its distinguishing features are its spurlesa lip，very short column，erect emarginate snther， nsked glands to the polilinis，and oblong erect capsule． The genus consists of 6 species of low slender herbs，with rew，generally narrow，lesves and smain flowers，dcasely racemed or spiked，growing ind the temperate and moun－ musk－orchts of Europe．It has a alonder atem 3 to 6 inchea high，and yellowlsh－green dowers in a terminal apike． hermit（hér＇mit），$n$ ．［The form heremite，more correctly eremite，as now pronounced，is directly eremite）；the form hermit is old，$\langle$ ME．hermite， heremite，eremite，＜OF．hermite，crmite，iermite， F. ermite，hermite $=$ Pr．ermita $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．Pg．ere－ mita $=$ It．eremita，romito（cf． OF ．hermitain $=$ Pr．hermitan $=$ Sp．ermitaño $=$ Pg．ermitão，く prop．heremita，\} Gr. eppuirys, a hermit, prop. adj．，of the desert，＜$\dot{\varepsilon p \eta u i a, ~ a ~ s o l i t u d e, ~ d e s e r t, ~}$ widerness，＜$\dot{\varepsilon} \rho \eta \bar{p} \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ，desolate，lonely，solitary， akin to $\bar{\eta} \rho \varepsilon \mu a$, quietly，gently，softly，Goth．rimis， rest，quiet，Skt．$V$ ram，stop，rest，be content．］ 1．One who dwells alone，or with but few com－ panions，in a desert or other solitary place，for religious meditation，or from a desire to avoid society．See anchoret．
The most perfect hermits are supposed to have passed many daya without iood，many nights without aleep，and Gibbon，Decline and Fall，xxxvii． 2f．A beadsman；one bound to pray for an－
other． other．

Io thy dumb action I will be as perfect As begging hermits in their holy prayers． Shak．，Tit，And．，iii． 2. For those of old，
tes hesp＇d op to them
And the late dignitles hesp＇d ap to them，
We rest your hermits．Shak．，Macbeth，i． 6. 3．In zoöl．，one of sundry animals of solitary or secluded habits．See the compounds．
The house－hunting adventares of the hermits［hermit－ crabs）have been so trequently described that a repettition
is useless．
Amer．Naturalist，XXIL 894. False hermit．See false＝Syn．1．Monk（ace anchoret）， hermitage（hèr＇mi－tāj），n．［＜ME．hermitage， heremytage，eremitage，,$~ \mathrm{OF}$. hermitage，ermitage， F．ermitage，hermitage $(=$ Pr．ermitatge $=\operatorname{Pg}$ ． eremitagem $=\mathrm{It}$ ．eremitaggio，romitaggio），$\langle$ her－ mite，ermite，a hermit：see hermit．］1．The habitation of a hermit or of company of her－ mits ；a hermit＇s cell or hut，usually in a desert or solitary place；hence，any secluded habita－ tion．

A litle lowly Hermitage it was，
Spenser，F．Q．，I．i． 34. A court does some msn no harm，when another ind A holy hermitt in a hermitage．and thereby Tennyson，Holy Grall．
2．［cap．］A French wine produced from vine－ yards on the sides of a hill rising from the river Rhône near Valence，in the department of Drôme：so called from a hermitage which au－ ciently existed there．The red Hermitage is the most celebrated and moal sbundsnt；very 11 ltte of the
white Hermitage is made，and stlin leas of the straw－col． White Hermilage 18 made，and a
ored or paille．Also Ermitage．
Two more［dropss］of the same kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc ；from thence it passed into a florid
Herneitage．
Addison，Tatler，No．131．
hermitary（her＇mi－tã－ri），n．i pl．hermitaries （－riz）．［ hermit $^{+}$－ary1．Cf．ML．heremitarius， n．，a hermit，＜heremita，eremita，a hermit．］A hermit＇s cell annexed to an aboey；a hermitage． hermit－bird（her＇mit－bérd），n．1．A humming－ hermit－bird，P．superciliosus．－2．A South American barbet or puff－bird of the genus Mo－ nasa；a nun－bird．There are several species． hermit－crab（her＇mit－krab＇），n．A crab of the family Paguride（which see）．Thia crab has net－ ther a long hard tail like a shrimp or crawfish，nor yet a
short one doubled undernesth
1 k short one doubled undernesth like ordinary crabs，bat a
soft fleshy ons requiring to be covered and protected．To thla end it takes possession of and occupies a cast－off shelf of some untralve mollusk，such as a periwlnkle or s amall whelk．The crab backa into the ahell，inserting the ten－ der sbdomen in the spire，and filling the aperture of the ahell wlth hts claws and other hard parts，thus guarding hls otherwise unprotected and vulnerable rear．In mov－ Ing about，the crab carries his house with him，like s snail With his ahell on hia back，and quits it ior another only when hy outgrowa it．In many casea sea－snemones grow example of commenaalism．（See cut under cancrizocial．） There are several genera sid numerous apecies of hermit－ crabs；the commonest belong to Pagurus and Eupagu－ rus．（See cut under Eupagurus．）The Diogenes crab，${ }^{\text {a }}$ specles of Cenobita，belongs here．The most common her－ mit－crab on the Atlantlc coast of ths United States ls the shorge size and iahsblting the shelle of such mollusks as $P y r u l a$ and Naicica．1t is called by the fishermen jack－ in－the－box，thief，and stone－lobster，and is believed by some to turn Into a lobster．
hermit－crow（hér＇mit－krō＇），$n$ ．The chough， Fregilus or Pyrrhocorax graculus．Seo cut un－ der chough．
hermitess（hér＇mi－tes），n．［＜hermit＋ess Cf．equiv．OF．hermitresse．］A female hermit． The violet is truly the hermitess of flowers．

Parthenia Sacra（1633），p． 38. hermitical（hèr－mit＇i－kal），a．［＜hermit + －ic al．Cf．heremitical，eremitical．］Pertaining or suited to a hermit or to retired lifo；eremitical （the more common word）．
You descrlbe so welli your hermitical state of life that none of your ancient anchorites could go beyond yon，for a cave in the rock，with a fine spring，or any of the accom－
modstions that befit a solitary． hermit－thrush（hér＇mit－thrush＇），n．A very common true thrush of North America，found in nearly all parts of the continent．It is about 7 inches long，olive abova shading into rufora on the tail
white below tinged with pale tawny，and profusely spotted on the breast with dark brown．It is a shy and aecluded inhabitant of woodland and andergrowth，migratory and Insectivorous，and a fine songster．It neata on the ground， of the hermit－thrush，glving riae to a number of technlcal namea，among which Turdus pallasi，T．nanus，and $T$ ． unalasces sre mosit frequently used．See cut In nextcolumn． hermit－warbler（hèr＇mit－wâr＇blèr），n．The western warbler，Dendraca occidentalis，one of several relatives of the common black－throated green warbler（D．virens）of the United States．

## Hernandia



## Hermit－thrush（Turdks pallass）．

It is 5 Inches iong， 73 in extent of winga，ashy－gray above of the head rich yellow marked w／th black，the ihrost and bresst black，ending in a convex border sharply contrasted wlth the white of the other under parts．It la found from
the Rocky Mountains to the Paclicic．
hermodactyl（her－mō－dak＇til），$n$ ．$\quad$＜LGr．＇$\rho-1$ цоঠáктvios，a plant identificd by some with Col－ chicum autumnale，by others with Iris tuberosa． lit．＇Hermes＇s finger，＇＜＇Ep $\mu \tilde{\eta} s$ ，Hermes，$+\delta \dot{\text { dá－}}$ ктvios，finger．］In phar．，a dried bulbous root， probably obtained from Colchicum variegatum or checker－flower，formerly brought from Turkey in considerable quantities，and much esteemed as a cathartic，but now entirely discarded．
Hermogenean（hér－mō－jénnē－an），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［く

 Of or pertaining to Hermogenes or his doctrines． Se II．
II．n．A follower of Hermogenes，who lived near the close of the second century，and who held matter to be eternal and the source of all evil，but in other respects was an orthodox Christian．
Hermogenian（hér－mọo－jē＇ni－ann），a．and n．［＜ LL．Hermogenianus，a．and n．，＜L．Hermogenes， ＜Gr．＇Epuoү́vons，Hermogenes：see Hermoge－ nean．］I．a．1．Same as Hermogenean．－2． Of or pertaining to Hermogenianus，a noted Roman jurist who lived in the fourth century， the writer of several works on jurisprudence， and the reputed compiler of the＂Codex Her－ mogenianus，＂or Hermogenian code．See code． The Gregorian and Hermogenian Codes were arranged upon a different principla．

Maine，Early Law and Custom，p． 987.
II．n．Same as Hermogenean．
herni $+($ hêrn），$n$ ．［＜ME．herne，hyrne，く AS．hyrne， a corner，（ horn，a horn，a projecting point．Cf． corner，ult．〈L．cornu＝AS．E．horn．］A corner． As yonge clerkea．
Seken in every halke and every herne
Particuler aciences for to lerne．
Chaucer，Frauklin＇s Tale， 1.383
The atone that wos reprovyd
In men that were higgand，
Is now made liggsinde．
MS．Cantab．Yf．v．48，1．91．（Hallivell．）
hern²（hérn），pron．［E，dial．，$\leqslant h e r+-n$ ，adj． formative．Cf．hisn．］Hers．［Prov．Eng．and U．S．］

His beart kep＇goln＇plty－pat，
But hern went pity Zeke．
hern ${ }^{3}$（hérn）n．［＜ME．hern，hernc oun，heiron，heron．see heron．］Same of her－ I come from hauots of coot snd hern．

## Tennyson，The Brook．

hern4 $\dagger, n$ ．An obsolete form of harn．
hern ${ }^{5}$ ，（hérn），n．［Cornish．］The pilchard． Also hernan．
Hernandia（hèr－nan＇di－ä），n．［NL．（Linnæus， 1753），after Dr．Hernandez，a Spanish botanist． The Sp．proper name Hernandez，Hernando， formerly Fernandez，Fernando，F．Ferdinand， G．Ferdinand，is of OHG．origin．］A genus of apetalous plants，belonging to the natural order Laurinea，tribe Her－ nandiere，character－ ized by its laterally dehiscent anthers， stamens as many as the 6－8 segments of the perianth and op－ posite them，and 1－ celled ovary with
 broad stigma．The
genus includes 6 or 8 specles of treea with monceclona yellowish flowers， 3 in sn involucre，the central one sesalie

Hernandia
snd fertiie，and the isteral ones staminste with ahort
pedicels．The ieaves are siternate，entire，ovate ar pel pedicels．The leaves are siternate，entire，ovate or pel－
tate，snd the drupo is inclosed in the eniarged invoiucrs The plants grow in the tropical regiona of hoth herni－ spheres．H．Sonora，or jack－in－a．box，is ao called from the
noise made by the wind whistling through its persistent involucels．The juice of the lespes is a powerful depila－ tory，deatroying the hair without pain wherever it is sp－
pied．Ths wood is light；that of $\boldsymbol{H}$ ．Guiavensis takes fre resdily from a Hint and steel，and is used in the same
way ss amadou．

## Hernandiaceæ（hér－nan－di－ā＇sệ－ē），$n, p l$ ．［NL．

 Hernandia + －acea．］A natural order of plants，typified by the genns，Hernandia，estab－ with Laurinew．Hernandieæ（hẻr－nan－di＇ē－ē），n．pl．［NL．，く Hernandia + eere．$]$ A division of apetalons plants，made by Lindley（1847）a tribe of the Thymeleacce with IMcrnandia as the type，and by others a tribe of the Laurinere embracing the single genus Hernandia．
hernant－seeds（hèr＇nạnt－sēdz），n．pl．The seeds of Hernandia ovigera，nsed in dyeing．［Trade－ name．］

## hernepant，$n$ ．See ham－pan．

hernert（hér＇nér），n．［Early mod．E．also hear－ nor；contr．of heroner，as hern ${ }^{3}$ of heron：see heroner．］Same as heroner．Cotgrave．
hernia（hèr＇ni－ä̈），$n . \quad[=$ F．hernie $=$ Pr．Sp．Pg hernia $=$ It．ernia，＜L．hernia，a rupture，her－ nia．］In surg．，a tumor formed by the dis placement and protrusion of a part which has escaped from its natural cavity by some aper－ ture，and projects externally；rupture：as，her－ nia of the brain，of the thorax，or of the ab－ domen．Hernis of the abdomen，the moat common form，conaista of the protrusion of some part of the viscera through a nstural or an accidental aperture in the inner Wsil of the sboomen，the exterus skin generally remsin－ －Cerebral hernig protrusion of the hrain through an opening in the cranial walls．－Crural hernia Ssme ss femoral hernia．－Femoral hernta，a hernia descending beaide the femoral veaseia．Also calied crural hernia．－ Inguinal hernia，a hernia of the intestine or omentum which descends through the ingninsl cansl．－Lumbar hernia，a hernia in the loins or lumbar region．－Oblique Inguinal hernta，a hernia whose course fa thst of the sirect inguinal hernia－Prenic jecting through the diaphrsgm into one of the pleursi cavities．－Strangulated hernia，$s$ hernia so tightly compreased in some part of the chasnnei through which it has been protruded ss not to be reducible by ordinary means， 88 by the spplication of pressure，and to interfers with the circulation in the protruded part．－Umbilical hernia，hernia of the intestine at the navel ；exomphatoa． hernial（hèr＇ni－al），a．［＝OF．hernial；as her－ nia＋－al．］Pertaining to or connected with hernia．Also hernious．
Herniaria（hėr－ni－ä’ri－ä̀），n．［NL．（Linnæns， 1753），＜L．hermia，hernia：see hernia and def．］ A genus of small prostrate plants，belonging to the tribe Paronychice of the natnral order Illc－ cebraceer．It is chicfly diatinguished by its 5 －cleft peri anth，short atyle with 2 stigmas，annular embryo，snd in ferior radicles．The genns includes 8 or 10 apecies of annusi or perennial herbs，with small entire leaves，scarious atip－ are nstives of Europe，Asia，and Africa，and were former－ ly supposed to be useful in the cure of hernis；hence the generic name and the common name rupturewort．
herniated（hèr＇ni－ā－ted），$a$ ．［＜hernia + －atcI $\left.+-e d^{2}.\right]$ Affected with hernia；enveloped in a hernial sac．
In another clasa of cases the herniated loop becomes
nixed to the abdomingl wali by adhesiona arter reduction．
hernioid（hèr＇ni－oid），a．［＜hernia + －oid．$]$ Resembling hernia．
In this piace may be menfioned the curiona and soms－ timea pazzling hernioid protruaiona to be met with in
Bezsey，Botany，p． 29 ．
herniology（hér－ni－el＇ō－ji），n．［＜L．hernia， hernia，＋Gr．－hoyia，$\langle\lambda \ell \gamma \varepsilon \varepsilon v$ ，speak：sce－ology．］ 1．That branch of surgery which treats of rup－ tures．－2．A treatise on ruptures．
herniotomy（hér－ni－ot＇ō－mi），$n$ ．［く L．hemia，
 ent．］In surg．，the operation of entting for her－ nia；celotomy．
hernious（hèr＇ni－ns），a．［＜hernia + ous．］ Same as hemini．
hernsew $\dagger$（hèrn＇sū），n．［Early mod．E．also hearnscwe，hernsue；a contr．of heronsew，q．v． Cf．hernshaw ${ }^{2}$ ．］Same as heronsew．［Prov． Eng．］

## Leaving me to atalk hers，

D．Jshero for you．
hernshaw ${ }^{1} \dagger$（hèrn＇shâ），$n$ ．［＜hern ${ }^{3}+$ shaw． A shaw or wood in which herons breed；a heronry．
Haironnier［F］，a heron＇s nest or ayrie；a herneshave，
or shaw or wood wherein herons breed． 177
hernshaw ${ }^{2}$（hèrn＇shâ），$n$ ．［Formerly also hern－ shew，a contr．of heronshnw；a var．of hernsew，
heronsew（appar．not by association with hern－ shaw ${ }^{1}$ ，a heronry，which appears to be later）： see heronsew．］1 $\dagger$ ．A heron；a heronsew．

As when a csst of Faulcons maks their flight，
At an Herneshaw，that lyea aloft on wing．
2．In her．，the representation of a heron，crane， or stork（all appearing alike）．－To know a hawk from a hernshaw．See under hand－sal
 $\mathrm{F} \cdot$ héros $=$ Sp．héroe $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．heroe $=\mathrm{It}$. croe,$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． heros，acc．heroem，＜Gr．讠ֵpos，a hero，usually a warrior，but in Homer a comprehensive term， and orig．applied to any freeman，being appar． $=$ Skt．vira，a man，a hero，＝L．vir，a man，$=$ Goth．wair＝AS．wer，a man；see wergild，wer－ wolf．］1．In elassieal myth．，a superior being， distinguished from ordinary men chiefly by greater physical strength，courage，and abil－ ity，at the time of the Homeric poems still re－ garded as mortal，but from the time of Hesiod （abont the eighth century B．c．）regarded as in－ termediate in nature between gods and men（a demigod），and immortal．Except in the case of Her－ cules，the Greek cult of heroea wss essentially locsi，each country，region，or even town holding its own in especis）
honor．Thus Theseus wss the national hero of Attica Ajax was espectally honored in Salamis，Amphiaraus at Orchomenus；while Lycurgus became a hero in Spart and Hesiod himself in Bceotia．The ancient veneration of heroes was to some extent parallel with that now paid to the asinta of Christianity．

Kings and queens，and heroes old，
Such as the wise Demodocus once toid
In aoiemn songs at King Aicinous＇feast．
年 14
2．A man of distinguished valor，intrepidity， or enterprise in danger ；a prominent or central personage in any remarkable action or event； one who exhibits extraordinary courage，firm－ ness，fortitude，or intcllectnal greatness in any course of action．

Behoid Achilles＇promise fully psid，
Twelve Trojan heroes offer＇d to thy shade
Pope，lliad，xxiil．
It would not do to hava too many heroes and saints．An army made up whoily of generals would win no batties． 3．The principal male personage iu a poem， play，or story，or the person who has the chief place and share in the transactions related，as Achilles in the Iliad，Odyssens（Ulysses）in the Odyssey，Aneas in the Æneid．
The shining quality of an epic hero，his magnanimity， admirstion．

Why not a anmmer＇s as a winter＇s tale
Heroic if you wili，or what you wlll
or be yourself your hero．Tennyson，Princess，Prol．
4．A person regarded as heroic；one invested by opinion with heroic qualities．
The war waa a popular ona，and as a natural conse－ quence，soidiera and ssiliora were heroes everywhere．
rs．Gaskell，Sylvis＇s Lovera，xii．

## No one is a hero to his vslet．

heroa，$n$ ．Plural of heroum，heroön．
heroarchy（hē＇rō－är－ki），M．；pl．heroarchics
 rule．］See the extract．
All dignities of rank，on which humsn association rests， are what we may call a Heraarchy（Government of He

Carlyle，Heroes and Hero．Worahip
Herodiæ（he－ro＇${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{di}-\overline{\mathrm{e}}$ ），n．pl．［NL．，fem．pl．］ Same as Herodii，2．Nitzsch．
Herodian ${ }^{1}$（hệ－rō＇di－an），a．and n．［＜LLL．Hero－
 a hero，$+-\delta \eta \zeta$ ，patronymic suffix．］I．a．Per－ taining to Herod the Great，king of the Jews， or to the family of Herod or its partizans．
We are no advocatea of that Herodian poitcy which pro－
fanely and sacrilegiously would subject the things of God to th

Bp．Chr．Wordsworth，Church of Ireland，p． 172.
II．$n$ ．A member of a party among the Jews in the time of Christ and the apostles，adher－ ents of the family of Hered．The Herodiana con－ stituted a political party rather than a religious aect．
Some writers anpposs that they were for the most part Sadduccea in religion．
The Herodians appear as supporters of the ciaim of the Roman Emperora to receive tribute－money from the Jews．
H．B．Hackett，Smith＇s Bible Dict．，p． 1054.
herodian ${ }^{2}$（he－rēddi－an），$n$ ．One of the Herodii or Herodiones．
Herodias（he－rō＇di－as），n．［NL．，also written Herodius（LL．herodius）and prop．Erodius，＜ Gr．epadoós，a heron：see Ardca．］A genns of large white herons or egrets．$M$ ．egretta ia the great white egret of North America．H．alba is then
ing European form．See cut under egret．
heroic
Herodii（he－rō＇di－ī），n．pl．［NL．，pl．of Hero－ dius．］1．In the broadest sense，same as $H e$－ rodiones or Pciargomorphe．－2．In a more re－ stricted sense，the heron series of altricial gral－ latorial birds：a suborder or superfamily ex cluding storks and ibises．The leading family is Ardeide．Also Herodice
Herodiones（he－rō－di－ō＇nēz），n．pl．［NL．，pl of LL．herodio（n－），also herodius，a bird，per haps the stork，＜Gr．épodiós，a heron：see Herodias．］An order of birds，the altricial desmognathous grallatores，or herons，storks， ibises，spoonbills，and their allies，correspond ing to Herodii in a broad sensc，or to Pelargo－ morphce．In some uses of the name certain incongru ana forms have been inciuded，but are now eliminated correspondent groups．The Herodiones are divislbie into three suborders，Ibides，Pelargi，and IIcrodii．
The group hers noted［Herodiones］corresponds to the Pelargomorpher of Huxley，the Ciconiliormes of Garrod rail，snd includes the Herodie，Pelargi，snd Hemisto tides of Nitzsch－respectively the Heron series，the Stork series，and the aeriea of Ibises snd Spoonbills．

Coues，Key to N．A．Eirds，p． 648. herodionine（he－rō－di－ō＇nin），a．［＜Herodion－es $+-i n c^{1}$ ．］Of or pertaining to the Herodiones heron－like；ardeine，in a broad sense．
Herodius（he－rō＇di－ns），n．［NL．］Same as He－
Herodotean（hē－rod－ō－té＇an），a．［＜Herodotus + －e－an．］Pertaining to，characteristic of，or in the style of Herodotus，a Greek historian of the fifth century B．C．，called the＂father of history．＂
Roger of Hoveden is quite Herodotean both in the faith porate in his chronicie aill thst he can gather tonching the geography and history of strange lands． Stubos，Medieval and Modern heroesst（hē＇rọ－es），n．［＜hero + －css．Cf．Gr $\dot{\eta} \rho \omega \iota \sigma \sigma a$ ，contr．$\dot{\eta} \rho \bar{\omega} \sigma \sigma a$ ，fem．of $\hat{\eta} \rho \omega \rho$ ，hero：see hero．］A female here；a heroine．

But all th＇heroesses in Pluto＇s house
Thst then encounter＇d me，exceeds my might
To name or number．Chapman，Odyssey，xi． heroic（hẹ－rō＇ik），a．and $n$ ．［Formerly heroick； $=\mathrm{F}$. héröqque $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．heróico $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．heroico $=\mathrm{It}$ ． roieo，＜L．heroieus，＜Gr．ทोן由їко́，of or for a hero，く $\tilde{p} \rho \omega \mathrm{~s}$ ，a hero：see hero．］I．a．1．Hav－ ing or displaying the character or attribntes of a hero；daring；intrepid；determined：as，a heroic warrior or explorer．

From John of Gaunt doth bring his pedigree
Being but fourth of that heroic litne
Shak．， 1 Hen．VI．，ii． 5. The Heroic Sufferer for principie snd generous affection wins the love of all uncorrupted hearts．

Channing，Perfect Liije，p． 179. 2．Of or pertaining to heroes；suitable to the character of a hero；bold，daring，noble，or commanding in proportions，ferm，or quality as，a heroic statue or monument；a heroic poem or symphony；a heroie enterprise；specifically， n art，larger than life：said of a statne，or a figure in a picture．See heroic size，below
Goe on both hand in hand， 0 Nstions，never to be dis Milton，Reformation in Eng．，ii An heroic poem，truly such，is the greateat work which the soul of man is capable to periorm

Dryden，Eneid，Ded．
I would lisve every thing to be eateemed as heroic which is great and uncommon in the circumstances of the nign
Sho performa it．

White the golden lyre
sounding in heroic esrs
Heroic hymns．Tennyson，Tiresias，
3．Having recourse to extreme measures； boldly experimental；daring；rash ：as，heroic treatment．
llere again an improvement on the heroic practice of Herolc age，in Gr．hist．or myth．，the age when the he ooes are supposed to have lived，a semi－mythicsi period preceding that which is truly historic．See hero， $1 .-$ He ally taken as a siza intermediata between that of lifs snd the colossal ：as，a atatue of heroic size．－Heroic verse form of verse adspted to the treatment of heroic or ex sited themes：in clsssical poetry，the hexameter；in Fng lish，as also in German and Italisn，the iambic of tan syl． ables ；and in French，the Alexsndrisn（which see）．The ollowing is an exampie of English heroic verse：

Achilles＇wrath，to Greece the direful spring
of woea unnumbered，hsavenly goddess，sing！ $\begin{gathered}\text { Pope，Ilid，i．1 }\end{gathered}$
$=$ Syn，Gallant，Valiant，etc．（see brave），daring，fearless， II．n．1 $\dagger$ ．A hero．
Many other particuiar circumstances of his（Homer＇s） rods assaisting the sncient heroics might justly breed of fence to suy aerious reader．

2．A heroic verse ：most frequently used in the plural，sometimes sareastically in the sense of bombast，or extravagant expressions of admi－ ration or praise：as，to go into heroies over a picture．

Tom Otway came next，Tom Shadwell＇s dear Zany And swears for heroic，be writes best of any
Rochester，Trial of Poets for the Bsys．
heroical（hệ－rō＇i－kąl），a．［＜heroic＋－al．］ Same as heroic．［Rare．］

Tho heroical be properly understood of demi－gods，as of Hercules and Aneas，whose parents were said to be， ferred to them who for their greatness of mind came near to God．

Drayton，Englend＇s Herolcal Epistles，To the Reader． Many nobie gentlemen snd heroical spirits were to ven－ ture their honours，lives and fortunes

## R．Peeke（Arber＇s Eng．Garner，1．626）．

heroically（hẹ̄－rō＇i－kal－i），adv．In a heroic manner；with signal valor or fortitude；cou－ rageously；intrepidly；audaciously：as，the wall was heroically defended．
He［Lord Craven］and the Duke of Aibemarie（the noted Monk）heroically stayed in town during the dreadiul pesti． ience．

Pennant，London，p． 214.
The garden bloomed and isded ten times over belore Miss Msnners found herself to be forty－six years oid， which she heroically acknowiedged one fine dsy to the
census－tsker．R．T．Cooke，Somebody＇s Neighbors，p． 42. heroicalness（hē－rō＇i－kal－nes），$n$ ．The qual－ ity of being heroic；heroism．Sir K．Digby． ［Rare．］
heroicly（hē－rōik－li），ade．［＜heroic＋－ly ${ }^{2}$ ．］ Like a hero；heroically．［Kare．］ Ssmson haih quit himself
Like Samson，sud heroichly hsth finish＇d
A life heroick．Milton，S．A．，1． 1710.
heroicness（hẹ－rō＇ik－nes），$n$ ．Heroicalness． ［Rare．］
heroicomic（hē＂rō－i－kom＇ik），a．$[=F$ ．héroï－ comique；as heroie + comic．］Blending the le－ roic and the ludicrous ；consisting of lofty bur－ lesque：as，a heroieomie poem．
heroicomical（hē＂lọ̀－i－kom＇i－kal），a．［＜heroi－ comie + －al．］Same as heroicomic．
heroid（hē－rō id），$n$ ．［＝ F ．héroide，＜Gr．towic （ $\dot{\eta} \rho \omega t \delta-$ ），of heroic verse，く $\eta \rho \omega \varsigma$ ，a hero：see hero．］ A poem in the epistolary form，expressive of heroic sentiments：from the Heroides or heroic epistles of Ovid．
heroify（hē－rō＇i－fi），r．t．；pret．and pp．heroified， ppr．heroifying．［＜hero $+-i$－fy．］To make heroic；give a heroic character to．［Rare．］ This act of Weston lias heroified the profession
heroine（her＇ọ－in），n．［＜OF．heroine，F．héro ine $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．heroina $=$ Pg．heroina $=\mathrm{It}$ ．eroina， L．heroina，a demigoddess，heroine，く Gr．tोpoivp a heroine，prop．fem．of $\dot{i}{ }^{\prime} \dot{\omega} v o s$, adj．，of a hero， ＜йpos，a hero：see hero．］1．A female hero a heroic woman．

Heroes＇and heroines＇shouts confusedly rise ；
Like Gods they fight，nor dread a mortal wound．
Pope，R．of̆ ihe L．，v． 41
When dames and heroines of the golden year
Their statues，borme aloft．Tennyson，Princess，vi．
2．The principal female cliaracter in a poem， play，story，or romance，or the woman who plays the most important part．

Tske Lilia，then，for heroine，＂clamour＇d he，
And make her some great Princess，six feet high．
Tennyson，Princess，Prol
heroism（her＇ō－izm），$\quad$ ．$\quad$ ．F．héroisme $=S p$ ．
Pg．heroismo $=$ It．eroismo；as hero + －ism．$]$ The qualities of a hero，as courage，intrepidity fortitude，etc．；heroic character or action．
If the Odyssey be less nobie than the lliad，it is more wilh more morality．IF．Broome，Notes to the Odyssey． Heroism is the self．devotion of genius manlfesting it self in action．
Heroism，like cowardice，is contagions
Eving，We snd the World
$=$ Syn．Valor，gallisntry，daring，boldness，fearlessness
heroistic（hē－rọ－is＇tik），$a . \quad[<h e r o+-i s t+-i e$. Pertaining to or exhibiting heroism；relating to a hero or heroine．［Rare．］
Agreeably，however，to the heroistic acconnt of her，not only was she not cailed lirsuia，but，etc．
heroize（hē＇rō－iz），$v . t$. ；pret．and pp heroized ppr．heroizing．［＜hero＋－ize．］To make or represent as heroic．［Rare．］
As in all other heroized forms of the god of the dead， there is both a terrible and s wise and beneficent side in
heron（her＇on），n．［（1）Early mod．E．also hearon；＜ME．heroun，heyroun，heiron，＜OF
hairon，also heron，F．héron，dial．égron $=\operatorname{Pr}$ digron $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．airon $=$ Cat．agro $=$ It．aghirone airone，a heron；with aug．suffix－on，－one，＜
OHG．heigir，MHG．heiger，a heron，＝Icel．he－ gri $=$ Sw．häger $=$ Dan．hejre，a heron．（2）The scand．forms auswer better to OHG．hehara，a magpie，a jay，MHG．heher，G．heher，häher，a jay，jackdaw，$=$ AS．higora，higera，a magpie or jay－woodpecker（cf．E．dial．heighaw，a wood pecker）．（3）A third group of forms appears in MHG．reiger，G．reiher $=$ MLG．reiger $=\mathrm{D} . v e i$ ger $=$ OS． וreiera $=$ AS． hrāgra，a heron．These groups are not related，except as they may all be ult．imitative．Cf．W．eregyr，a screamer， a heron，く ereg，cryg，hoarse；L．graeulus，grae－ culus，a jackdaw；and E．crake ${ }^{2}$ and crow ${ }^{2}$ From the same source（OHG．through OF．） comes E．egret，q．v．Hence contr．hern ${ }^{3}$ ，q．v．］ A long－legged，long－necked，long－billed，slen－ der－bodied wading bird；any bird of the family Ardeide，but especially of the subfamily Arde－ ince．Herons，including egrels，bitiems，etc．，have the bill cieft below the eyes，naked iores，scaly legs bare abov it the middie toe，annpie rounded winge，snd short tail the plumage is loose，and often develops graceful flowin plumes，whence the name egret；a constant characteristic is the presence of two or more pairs of powder－down tracts， or patches of greasy pulviplumes．Herons are aqusilc， nd feed on Hish and other crestures which they stalk for and capture by gpearing with the sharp bill；they gener ally nest in irees，and liay two or three greenish，whole－col
ored，elliptical eags．（See heronry．）They are nearly cos mopolitsn，and include numerons species of several mod ern geners，such as Ardea，Herodias，Nyetiardea，and Bo－ taurus．The common heron of Europe is Ardea cinerea， represenied in Americs by the great blue heron，$A$ ．hero－
dias， 3 ，to 4 feet long，and nearly 6 feet in expanse．The dias， 3 ，to 4 feet fong and nearly 6 feet in expsnse．The
great white heron of Florida，$A$ ．occidentalio，is still lsrger the gollath heron of Africa，A．goliath，is probabiy the largest of all．White heronsor egrets are of medium snd small size．Night－herons are smsiler，and green herons faruily Botaurinue．Bost－billed herons form the sublam－ ly Cancromino．See Ardeidde，Herodiones，and cut under Ardea，bittern1，and egrct．
Herons seem encumbered with too much sail for their
light bodies．Gilbert White，Nat．Hist．of Selborne，slifi． And the heron，the shuh－shuh－gsh，
rom her nest among the pine－trees，
Gave a cry of lamentation．
Longfellow，Hiawstha， v ．
heronert，n．［＜ME．heroner，heronere，く OF． haironnier，q．v．，a falcon trained to fly at the heron，くhairon，a heron：see heron．Hence contr．herner，q．v．$]$ A falcon trained to fly at the heron，exclusively or principally．

Ech for his vertn holden is for deere，
Both heroner and faucon for ryvere
Chaucer，Troilns，iv． 413.
heronry（her＇on－ri），n．；pl．heronries（－riz）． heron + －ry．］A place where herons breed in large numbers．Most kinds of herons congregate in swamps，constructing loose bulky nests of sticks etc which sre placed on trees or bushes，less irequently on the ground．The birds resort year after year to the same phaces，and some of these heronries have become histori－

The heronry at Oressi－hail，which is a curiosity I never could manage to see．Fourscore nests of such a bird on
one tree is a rarity which I would ride half as many miles one tree is a rarity
to hsve s sight or

Uilleat White，Nat．Hist．of Sefborne，xxil．
Pine lsland has a heronry．The American，XIV． 238. heron＇s－bill（her＇onz－bil），$u$ ．A name of plants of the genus Erodium，natural order Geramiaeer， particularly E．cicutarium and E．moschatum， from the supposed resemblance of the long－ beaked fruit to the head and breast of a heron． Also called stork＇s－bill．
heronsew（her＇on－sū），n．［Earrly mod．E．also heronsewe．herunsew，heronseugh；＜ME．heron－ sexe，$\angle O F$ ．＊heronceat，found only in the earlier form heroneel，AF．herouncel，a heron（with dim． suffix－cel，－ceau，as also in F．lionceau，OF．Tim－ eel，dim．of lion，lion，grifoncel，dim．of grifon， griffin），equiv．to OF．haironneau，F．héronneau （with dim，－eau，－el），く hairon，F．héron，a heron： see heron．Hence by contraction hernsew，and by variation hernshax ${ }^{2}$ ，q．v．］A heron．［Now only prov．Eng．］

I wol nat tellen of her strange sewes，
Ne of her swaunes，ne of her heronsewes
Chaucer，Squire＇s Tale，1． 60.
And the heronsewe shall be arayed in the same maner poudre
heronshaw $\dagger$（her＇on－shâ），$n$ ．［Also contr．hern－ shave ${ }^{2}$ ，q．v．］A variant of heronsew．
So have wee seene \＆hawke cast off at an heron－shaw，
to looke and file a quite other way．
Bp．Hall，Quo Vadis？，p． 59.
heroögony（hē－rọ－og＇ō－ni），$n$ ．［く Gr．ท̈pas，a

Herpestinæ
getting or an inaginative creation of herocs； a genealogy of heroes．［Tharc．］
A brief and sbruptly terminsted heroogony or genera－ tion of heroes by immortal sires from mortal mothers．
heroölogist（hē－rọ̀－ol＇ō－jist），u．［＜heroölogy + －ist．］One who writes or discourses of heroes． Warton．［Rare．］
 a tale of heroes，＜$\dot{\eta} \rho \omega s$ ，a hero，$+-\lambda o y i a$ ，＜$\lambda \dot{\varepsilon}$－ jecv，speak：see－ology．］A body of legendary or traditional lore relating to heroes ；a history of or a treatise on heroes．［Rare．］
From the sbove specimens in Tacitus we may conclude Heroology．Geutonic races had a pretty fully developed
Grimm，Teut．Mythoi．（trans．），1．366．
heroỏn，$n$ ．See heroum．
Herophilist（hē－rof＇i－list），n．［＜Herophilus （see def．）＋－ist．］A disciple of Herophilus， leader of one of the earliest schools of medicine in Alexandria（about $300 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{c}$. ），and one of the first exact anatomists．
The Herophilists stili reverenced ihe memory of Hippoc－ Encyc．Brit．，XV． 801.
Hero＇s fountain．See fountain．
heroship（hē＇rö－ship），n．［＜hero＋－skip．］The character，condition，or career of a hero．

Returns indignsni to the slighted piow
Couper，Task，iv． 64
If he refused to sign，his heroship was lost．
L．Wallace，Ben－Hur，p． 347
heroudt，2．A Middle English form of herald．
heroum，heroōn（hē－rō＇um，－on），n．；pl．heroa
 the slirine or temple of a hero，neut．of $\dot{\eta} \rho \bar{\varphi} o v$ ijpólos，of a hero，〈 j̄pos，a hero：see hero．］In Gr．antiq．，a temple or shrine sacred to the memory of a hero，often erected over his re－ puted tomb．
The group［st Tegeal of Epochos supporting the wound ed Ankeos，whose axe was ialling from his hand，was prob－ hunt on the heroïn si Gjölbaschi in Lycla，now in Vienna．

A．S．Murray，Greek Scuipiure，II．289．
hero－worship（hē＇rō－wér＂ship），n．The wor－ ship of heroes，practised by ancient nations of antiquity；hence，reverence paid to heroes or great men，or to their memory．
Hero－worship，heartfelt prosiraie sdmiraiton，submis Man－is not that the germ of Chrisilanity itself？

Carlyle，Heroes and Hero－Worship，i．
hero－worshiper（hē＇rō－wèr＂ship－ér），n．One who pays reverence to，or who entertains ex－ travagant admiration for，a hero or heroes．
But all women rave about him ；for women are all hero－
herp．An abbreviation of herpetology．
herpes（hėr＇pēz），$n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$ ．herpès（ OF ．herpet， $\mathrm{m} .$, herpete， f.$)=\mathrm{Sp}$. hcrpe $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．herpes $=\mathrm{It}$
 it．a creeping（so called from the tendency of the eruption to creep or spread from one part of the skin to another），$\langle\hat{\varepsilon} p \pi \varepsilon \varepsilon \nu=\mathrm{L}$ ．serpere creep：see serpent．］1．A cutaneous affection， also occurring sometimes on mucous mem－ branes，characterized by the appearance of patches of distinct vesicles．Several forms of herpes are named，of which the principal are those given below．－2．［eap．］［NL．］In entom．， a genus of weevils，of the family Curculionides， having as type $H$ ．porcellos，of Ásiatio Turkey． Bedet，I874．－Herpes factalis or labialis，herpes on the face，especially about the mouth，unaccompanicd by neuralgía，snd occurring in many acute febrile diseases cold－sores．－Herpes zoster，herpes coinciding with the distribution of a sensory nerve，and accompanied by neu－ ralgia，usualiy severe．The name originated in the re－ bui is used for the same disesse when it occurs else where．Also called shingles，zona，snd zoster．
Herpestes（hėr－pes＇tēz），n．［NL．，appar．＜Gr． $\rho \pi \eta \sigma \tau \eta$, a reptile，$<\varepsilon \rho \pi \varepsilon \tau \nu$ ，creep（see herpes） but said to be（irreg．）＜$\dot{\varepsilon} \rho \pi(\varepsilon \tau \sigma v)$ ，a reptile serpent，$+\dot{\varepsilon} \sigma f i \varepsilon c v$ ，eat，devour．Cf．Spermestes， with similar termination．］The typical genns of ichneumons or mongooses of the subfamily Herpestine，formerly including the whole group， now restricted to such species as the Egyptian ichneumon or Pharaoh＇s rat（ $H$ ．ichneumon），the mongoose of India（ $H$ ．griseus），and several oth－ ers．Illiver，1811．See cut under ichnenmon． Herpestidæ（hèr－pes＇ti－dē），n．pl．［NL．，くHer－ pestes + －idae．］The ichneumons rated as a family．See Herpestince
Herpestinæ（hẻr－pes－tī＇nē），n．pl．［NL．，くHer－ pestes＋－ina．］The dog－footed or cynopodous

## Herpestinæ

family lirerrille，represented by the ichneu－ mous and mongooses，having straight toes with blunt non－retractile claws．When the group is raised to the rank of a fanlly，the ITerpestince become stifi Rhinogale，and croxserchus，as respectively types of dif． tern the group containg upward of a dozen genera besides Herpestes，and the apeciea are numerous，（Giiptner 1805），くGr．$\varepsilon \rho \pi \eta \sigma \tau \eta s$, a reptile：sco Herpestes．］A genus of dicotyledonons gamopetalous plants， of the natural order Scrophularinere，tribe Gru－ tiolere． $1 t$ is distinguished by its calyx，the upper seg－ ment of which is large，ovate，and covering the rest，the others，and o－or mens，and 2－or 4－valved capsime．It embraces abont 50 species of smail herbs，creeping or prostrate，withoppesite， ers，mostly in axillary clustera or snlitary．They are na－
tives of the warn parts of hoth hemlapheres．II．Mon． niera，a wide－apread apecies，ia the common water－hyssop， the expressed juice of which is used by the natives of lin－ dia，when mixed with petrolecun，to rub on parts affected with rheumatic paina．$H$ ．colubrina is a nstive of Peru，
where it is called yerba de colubra；it is used as a remedy for the bites of venomous animal
herpetic（hêr－pet＇ik），a．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．herpétique $=$ Sp．herpético＝Pg．herpetico $=$ It．erpetico，$\langle$ Gr． $\varepsilon \rho \pi \eta \varsigma$（ $\varepsilon p \pi \eta \pi-$ ），herpes：see herpes．］Pertaining to or resembling herpes；partaking of the na－ ture of herpes：as，herpetic patches．－Herpetic fever．See fever 1 ．
herpetical（hèr－pet＇i－kal），a．［＜herpetic＋al．］ Same as herpetic．
herpetism（her＇pe－tizm），n．［＜herpes（herpet－） －sm．A constitutional tendency to herpes or similar affections．Thomas，Med．Dict．
Herpetodryas（her－pe－tod＇ri－as），$n$ ．［NL
Gr＇．єрт $\tau \tau \bar{v}$ ，a reptile，serpent（see herpetoid）， ¿pvás，à dryad，＜$\delta \rho \tilde{\mathrm{c}}$ ，a tree：see dryad．］ notable genus of ordinary colubriform serpents， usually referred to the family Colubride，hav－ ing an elongate slender form adapted to arbo－ real life，and greenish and brownish coloration． H．carinatus is a South American species．
herpetoid（hèr＇pe－toid），a．［८Gr．غ́pाeróv，a reptile，serpent（＜$\varepsilon \rho \pi \varepsilon \iota v=$ L．serpere，creep： see serpent $),+$ eldos，form．］Resembling a rep－ tile；reptiliform；sauroid：as，the archæopte－ ryx is a herpetoid bird．
herpetologic（hẻr ${ }^{\text {＂petoọ－loj＇ik），a．［＜herjuc－}}$ herpetological（hér＂pe－tō－loj＇i－kal），a．［＜her－ petologie + －al．］Sume as herpetologic．
herpetologically（hèr＂pe－tō－loj＇i－kal－i），adv． In the manner or view of a herpetologist． Dr．Giinther considers that herpetologically Egypt must Egyptian snakcs occur in Paleatine．

Edinburgh Rev．，CLXIII．320．
herpetologist（hér－pe－tol＇ọ－jist），$n$ ．［＜herpe－ tology + －ist．］One versed in herpetology，or engaged in the study of it．
The alleged monster does not fit into the existing clasgi－
flcation of the herpetologists．The American，XII． 325.
 a reptile，+ －${ }^{\text {oria，}}$＜$\lambda \ell$ と $\varepsilon v$ ，speak：see－ology．］ that is of reptiles reptiles and batrachians；the nat is，of reptiles proper and batrachians；the tively：as，the herpetology of Borneo．
When we consider the serpents of New Guinea more in
detail，we shall be again gtruck with the resemblances detaii，we shall be again gtruck with the resemblances which they present to the herpetology of Australia．

## Also，erroneonsly，erpetology．

Herpetospondylia（hèr＂pe－tō－spon－dil＇i－ä），n． pl．［NL．，＜Gr．ép $\pi \in \tau o ́ v$, a reptile，$+~ \sigma \pi o ́ v d v i o s, ~$ a vertebra，joint．］One of the major groups into which Reptilia（excepting Pleurospondylia） are divisible，including the orders Ilesiosauria， Lacertilia，and Ophidia，in all of which the dor－ sal vertebre have transverse processes which are either entire or very imperfectly divided into terminal facets．The doraal vertebre and ribs are movable upon one another，and there is no plastron． Perospondylia and on the other with Suchospondylia．See these words，and alao Pleurorpondylia．
Herpetotheres（lièr＂pe－tō－thē＇rōz），n．［NL．， wild beast．］A genus of South American hawks， the type and only species of which is $I$ ．caehin－ nans．Vicillot， 1818.
herpetotomist（her－pe－tot＇ō－mist）， $\boldsymbol{n}$ ．［［ herpe－
totomy + －ist．］A dissector of reptiles totomy $+-i s t$ ．］A dissector of reptiles；a her－ petological anatomist
herpetotomy（hèr－pe－tot＇ö－mi），n．［＜Gr．$\dot{\rho} \rho \pi$－ $\tau 0 v$, a reptile，+ roú，a cutting，$<\tau \varepsilon \mu v \varepsilon \omega$, тaueiv，
cut．］The dissection of reptiles；a branch of zoötomy which treats of the anatomy of reptiles．
herpolhode（he̊r＇pol－hōd），$n_{0}$［［Irreg．＜Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \rho$－ $\pi \varepsilon \nu$, creep，+ monos，pole，+ odos，way．
math．，a plane curve described by the point of contact with the fixed plane of an ellipsoid， the center of which is fixed while the ellipsoid rolls upon the plane．It is a curve（commonly，but incorrectiy，gaid to be wavy）circumscribed between two circies，and was invented Ly Poinset．
herr（her），n．$\quad[G .,=$ D．heer $=$ Dan．Sw．horre， similarly nsed：seo herrel．］Lord；master： used in German as a title of respectful or con－ ventional address，either prefixed to the name like the equivalent Mister（ $\mathrm{Mr}_{\text {r }}$ ）in English，as Herr Braun，Mr．Brown，or without the name and usually with the possessive pronoun＇my， as mein Herr，literally＇my lord，＇equivalent to English sir，or plural meine Herren，equivalent to English gentlemen．The Dutch form heer is similarly used．See mynheer．
herre ${ }^{1} \mathrm{t}$ ，n．［ME．herre，harre，here，hery，〈 AS herra，hierra，hearra，heorra（occurring 27 times， only in poetry，and chiefly in a part of the po－ ems ascribed to Cædinon thought to be founded on an OS．original，the word being in AS．and Scand．imported from the HG．and the LG．of the continent $)=$ OS．hèrro $=$ OFries．hēra，hēr $=D$. heer $=$ MLG．here，ere，LG．heer $=O H G$ ． hērro，hēro，MHG．hērre，herre，hēre，G．herr $=$ Icel．harri，a lord，king，herra $=$ Sw．Dan． herre，lord，master，gentleman，as a title，sir， Mr．，orig．in ref．to a superior，usually with a poss．pron．preceding（OHG．min，din，sin， unsar，etc．，hērro，so AS．mï，thin，his，ete．， hearra），chiefly of the first person（OHG．min hērro，MHG．mein herre，G．mein horr，D．mijn heer $=$ Dan．Sw．min herre，equiv．to E．sir in address：see herr）．The OHG．form also ap pears as hēriro，hèrero，being orig．compar．of $h_{\bar{e}} r$ ，eminent，distinguished，famous，MHG．$h \bar{c} r$ ， G．hehr，eminent，distinguished，proud，happy， saered，＝MLG．here，high，solemn，holy，＝OS． hēr，high，eminent，sacred，agreeing phoneti－ cally，and it seems historically，with AS．här ME．hore，E．hoar，＝Icel．härr，gray（usually with age）．］1．A lord；master；chief．
Heo broubten hyne to Pylates，thet wes here herre．
Old Emg．Miscelleny（ed．Morrie），p． 46. This iond ich hebbe here so fre that to none herre y 2．A knight．［Rare and poetical．］

Mony woundis thai wroght，wete ye for sothe，
Bothe on horae \＆on here harmyt fuil mekuil Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），I． 6188. ［Tn both senses only in early Middle English use．］
herre ${ }^{2} t, n$ ．See har ${ }^{1}$
herrengrundite（her－en－grun＇dit），$n$ ．［ $\left\langle\left\langle\mathrm{Her}^{\circ}\right.\right.$ rengrund（see def．）$+-i t c^{2}$ ．］A basic coppe sulphate occurring at Herrengrund in Hungary， in spherical groups of scalo－like crystals hav ing a bright－green color．
Herreria（he－rē＇ri－äd），n．［NL．，named after C． A．de Herrera，a Spanish agriculturist．］A mall genns of liliaceons plants，of the tribe Luguriagece，the type of Endlicher＇s subtribc Herverices．They are nativea of extratropical South America，and are undershrubs with tuberous rootstock， climbing stems，and small scented flowera in many－flow－ Herreriem．
rerrerieæ（her－ē－rí＇ē－ $\bar{e}$ ），n．pl．［NL．，く frer－ reria＋ere．］A sibtribe of Smilaccee established by Endlicher，typified by the genus Herreria． the Herreriacea of Kunth，now referred to the Liliaeer．
herriert，$n$ ．［ME．herier；＜horry ${ }^{2}+$－erI．］One who praises；a worshiper．
Hreu dydde thes agpyingly，that he diatruye alle the herring（her＇ing），n．［Early mod．E．also he－ ring；＜ME．hering，＜AS．hering（ $二$ D．haring $=$ MLG．harink，herink $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．harine，herine， MHG．herinc，G．hering，häring）（NL．harengus， F．hareng，from the G．form），a herring；prob． ＜here（ $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．hari，heri，etc．），an army，a host（see harry，harbor I，etc．），+ －ing，a suffix common as a patronymic．The reference is to the fact that herrings move in shoals；so W． ysyadan，herrings，＜ead，an army，a host．］A clupeoid fish，Clupea harengus，of great econom－ ic importance and commercial value．It has an elongate forn，and rather ioose acalea averaging about 57 ． tranaverse rowa．The vomer has an ovate patch of teeth；
the ventral serraturea are weak ；the coior is liuish ahove and on the geales，varied with bright refleetions．The her－ ring inhabits the North Atiantic，especially in water of
moderate depth．It 13 generaily found not far from the coast，and din summer it comes into shallow water ln connt－ less myriads for the purpose of apawning．The spawning Lawrence it occura in the apring，off the coast of Maine in

## herring－buss

September，at Cape Cod In Novenlber，and off Block Islaisi horea depeurlilkewlsc ont temperatine，and various reglons have apecial varifties differing lu aize and alights structural characters．It is the object of very proftable faherics，ea－


Herring（Clupeca havengus）．
（From Report of U．S．Fish Commission，I8s4．）
pecialiy on the Norwegian，Dutch，and British cossta．The water，where they ad hcre to rocks and seaweed，belng the water，where they adhcre to rocks and seaweed，being scat－ The number of egga to a female varies sccording to size，but averages about 10,000 －in very large females many more． A closely related species，c．mirabilis，is found in equal abundance in tiue North Pacific．The name is extended to the herring family，including the Clupeidoe，or shad，alewife， menhaden，pilchard，sprat，gardine，etc．－Black herring， a trade－name for a particular kind of cured figh．－Branch herring，the alewife，clupea vernalis．See cut onder ale－ cifle coast of North America－Egyptian herring，i io－ cal English name of the saury．－Fall herring，Clupea mediocris，without vomerine teethor jaw．teeth and with the lower faw quite prominent，rather common along the At－ lantic coast of the United States from Florida to the Eay of Fundy，and of little economic value．－Fresh－water her－ ring．See fresh－water．－Full herring，a local English Garvieherrins See garvie Green herring aresh herving．［Eng．］－King of the herrings．Same as her． ring－king．－Kippered herring，an English name oi her－ ring split，silightly salted，and amoked．－Lake－herring， the ciaco，Coregonus hoyi．See cut under cisco．－Mazy herring，the highest brand of herring which are fuli of －Red herring，the commoll herring of chrysochloris． －Red herring，the common herring of trade，having a redan appearance from the manner or curing．－Round trade，herring salted just as they come from the water： diatinguiabed from split herring Many persona prefer them thus，as the spawn is conaidered a dclicacy．－Shot－ ten herring．（a）A herring which has just deposited its ova（b）A herring which has been gutted and dried for keeping．［Eng．］－Split herring，gutted herring cured and packed for the market．－Toothed herring，the mooneye，IIyodon clodalus．－White herring．（a）A fresh
berring．（b）A pickied herring．［Eng．］
Hopdsnce cries in Tom＇s beliy for two white herrings． Croak not，black angei ；I bave no food for thee．
hak．，Lear，iti． 6.
White－salted herring，herring cured by the French packed in barrela in a thick brine，where they are kept until it ia convenient to give them a fluai pscking with freah lime and salt，when the quality is branded on the bar－ reil by the inspector．（See also glut－herrimy，thrcad－her－
herring（her＇ing），v．t．［＜herring，n．］To ma－ nure with herring or other fish．［Local，U．S．］ In Haine they talk of land that has been herringed to herring－bank（her＇ing－bangk），„．A fishing－ ground to which herrings resort in great num－ bers．
herring－bone（her＇ing－bōn），n．and $a$ ．I．$n$ ．The bone of a herring．
II．a．Resembling the spine of a herring：spe－ of stone laid at an angle， so that the stones in each course are placed side by side，and obliquely to the right and left in altemate courses．It is a kind of
 ashler common in late Ro－
man and occurring in the earliest medieval work．
Both［churches］are rude snd simple in their outline and ornamenta；they are built with that curious herring－ bone or diagonal masonry indicative of great age．

J．Fergusson，Hist．Arch．，I． 512.
Herring－bone bridging，in carp．，the diagonal struts its atifiness and power to resist unequai strains，－Her－ its stiffness and power to resist unequai strains．－Her－ ring－bone pattern，all ornamental pattern much used short diggonal lines contrastlng with other series turned in the opposite direction．－Herring－bone stitch a kind of croag－atitch nsed in embroidery and in making up garments of flamnel and other woolen materiai，and aiso in mending sails．－Herring－bone twill．（a）A twill in which the diagonal lines are arranged alternateiy，so as to form a contintois zigzag pattertn．（b）A textile stuff made il th
herring－bone（her＇ing－bōn），$v$ ，$t$ ．or $i$ ．［＜herring－ bone，$a_{\text {．}}$ ］To sew or embroider with the herring－ bone stitch．

There，all the while，with an air quite hewitching，
Barham，Ingoldsby Legends，II． 328
herring－buss（her＇ing－bus），n．$[=\mathrm{D}$ ．haring－ ouis．A boat of peculiar form，measuring 10 or 15 tons，used in the lerring－fishery．［Eng．］

## herring-buss

From the commencement of the winter fishing 1771, to he end of the winter nishing 17s1, the tonnsge bount upon the herring-buzs fishery has been at thirty shillings
the ton.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 5 .
herring-cobs (her'ing-kobz), n. Young herrings; hence, anything worthless. [Prov. Eng.] The rubbish snd outcast of yonr herringcobs invention.
herring-cod (her'ing-kod), $n$. Seo cod ${ }^{2}$.
herring-curer (her'ing-kur"er), n. A gutter and salter of herrings; a person engaged in the business of catching herring and preparing them for the market.
herring-driver (her'ing-dri" ve r), $n$. A fisherman engaged in the capture of herring by torchlight. [Maine, U. S.; Bay of Fundy.]
herringer (her'ing-èr), $n$. [<herring +-er ${ }^{1}$.] A person engaged in herring-fishing.
A lot of longshore merchant skippers and
who went sloout csiling themselves captains.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.
herring-fishery (her'ing-fish"èr-i), $n$. The business of fishing for herrings.
herring-gull (her'ing-gul), $n$. One of several gulls of large size, having the mantle pearlblue, the primaries crossed with black and tipped with white, the bill yellow with a red


Herring-gull (Larus argentatus).
spot on the gonys, and the feet yellow or fleshcolored. The genersl plumage is white in the sduit, snd the stretch of wings is about 4 feet. Guils of this character are found in most psrts of the world, sach ss Larus argentatus, of Europe, Asia, and North Americs, a repre
sentative species of the group. Also cslled silvery gull. herring-hake (her 'ing-hāk), $u^{\prime}$. The hake, Merlucius smividus. [Scotch.]
herring-hog (her'ing-hog), n. The common porporse, Phocena communis. [Local.]
herring-king (her'ing-king), $n$. A fish of the family Regalecide, Regalecus glcsne. Also called king of the herrings. See Regalecide.
herring-mountain (her'ing-moun"tặn), $u$
large closely packed mass of herrings, such as appears on the western coast of Norway during the summer in some years. It depends upon the occurrence in great numbers of small crustaceans on which the fish feed. Sars. herring-pike (her'ing-pīk), $n$. A fish of the group Clapesoccs. Sir I. Richardson.
herring-pond (her'ing-pond), n. The ocean. [Humorous.]

Boston's a hole, the herring-pond is wide
V-notes are something, liberty stili more.
Browning, Mr. Studge, the Medium.
I believe that instances could be produced of this re generation of terms, especisily if we csil to sid terms which have lived in America, and again crossed the her-
ring-pond with modern trafflc.
N. and $Q$., 7 th ser., $V 1$. 36 . herring-spink (her'ing-spingk), $n$. The goldencrested wren, Requlus cristatus: so called in East Suffolk, England, hecause often taken in the rigging of vessels engaged in the herringfishery in the North Sea. Also known as tot-o'er-seas, under the same circumstances. See cut under goldcrest.
herring-vessel + ( her $^{\prime}$ ing-ves ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ el), n. A measure of capacity for herrings.
Some ststutes did iimit eel-vessels equal with herring-
herring-work (her'ing-wêrk), $n$. Herring-bone work. See herring-bone.
Herrnhuter (hern'hüt-èr), n. [< G. Herrnhut (see def.) + -erl.] One of the denomination of Moravians or United Brethren: so called in Germany from the village built by them on the estate of Count von Zinzendorf in Saxony, named Herrnhut, and since serving as the headquarters of the body. See Morarian.
herry ${ }^{1}$ (her'i), $v . t$. Another spelling, historically more correct, of harry. [Scotch.]
herry² (her'i), v. t. [< ME. heryen, herien, < AS. herian $=$ OHG. herēu = Goth. hazjan, praise, allied to L. carmen (for *casmen), a song, Ca-

2810
mсna, OL. саsmсna, a muse, Skt. $\sqrt{ }$ çans, ]raise: see charm ${ }^{1}$.] To honor; praise; celebrate.

Heryed be thou snd thy name,
Goddesse of renoun or lsme.
Chaucer, House of Fame, 1. 1405,
And the schepardis turneden agen giorityinge snd heryinge God in alle thingis that thei hadden herd snd scyen: Now nis the time of merimske,
Nor Pan to herye, nor with love to piaye.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., Novenıer.
herryingt $n$. [ME. herycnge; verbal n. of her-
$\left.r y^{2}, v.\right]$ Praising ; a matter of praise.
herryment (her' $i-m e n t$ ), $n$. Harassment; annoyance. [Scotch.]

Stsumrei, corky-hes ded, graceless gentry,
The herryment and ruin of the conntry, Brigs of Ayr.
hers (hèrz), pron. See hel.
hersalt, n. [Albbr. of rehersal, now rehcarsal, q. v.] Rehearsal; relation.

With this sad hersoll of his hesvy stresse
The wsrilike Damzell was empassiond sor
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 18.
Herschelt (hér'sleel), $n$. A name by which the planet now called Uranus was formerly known, from its discoverer, Sir William Herschel. See Uranus, 2.
Herschelian (hėr-shel'i-an), a. Of or pertaining to the astronomer Sir William Herschel (1738-1822), or his son Sir John (1792-1871): as, the Herschclian telescope (named from Sir William Herschel).
The Herschelian or front view reflector.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 145.
The current Herschelian theory of the solar constitntion. Herschelian $A$. (ra-red) heat-rays, whose existence was first proved by sir Willism Herschel. See heat snd spectrum.
herschelite (hèr'shel-it), $n$. [Named after John Herschel, afterward Sir John Herschel, the astronomer. The mineral was discovered in a collection made by him in sicily.] A mineral of the zeolite family, closely related to chabazite. Herschellic (hër-shel'ik), a. Herschelian.
Beyond the red [rays] st the other end of the specirum, lie the so-called Hershellic rays, of least refrrngibility,
which also aste not vistble, bnt syc nisnifested thronfh their thermal effecis.
herse ${ }^{1}$ (hèrs), $n$. [The same as hcarse ${ }^{1}$, the spell
ing herse being either obs., as in the ordinary senses of hearse, or else, as in the technical senses, recent and directly after mod. F. hersc: sce hearsel.] $1+$. An obsolete spelling of hearse ${ }^{1}$ in various senses.-2. A framework, composed of bars or rods, and used for any purpose; a grating.
The smali insnufacturers make nse of hoops for this pnrenpioy a herse, or stout wooden Irame. Ure, Dict., III. 513.
Thifs shallowness of the water over the bar has frequently been the canse of damsges snd expenses. To obviate this inconvenieuce, the India Compsny some t welve yesrs since
had csused to be constructed iron havtows (herges) which were dragged over the bar, to remove the ssnd snd mud.

Gayarré, Hist. Lonisisna, 1. 501.
3. In fort., specifically-(a) A portcullis. (b) A frame armed with spikes, used for chevaux-de-frise, and laid in the way or in breaches, with the points up, to prevent or obstruct the advance of an enemy. - 4. In her., a charge resembling a harrow, and blazoned herse or harrow indifferently.
herse ${ }^{1}+, r_{0}$, An obsolete variant of hcarse ${ }^{1}$. Herse ${ }^{2}$ (herr"sē), $n$. [NL., 〈Gr. "Epon, one of the three Attic nymphs, "Aү ${ }^{2} a v \rho o s, ~ " E \rho \sigma \eta$, and Пavdooros, daughters of Cecrops.] $\mathbf{1} \uparrow$. A genus of sphingid moths. Oken, 1815.-2. A genus of hirds. The common white-bellied swallow of the United Ststes is sometimes known ss Herre bicolor. R. P. Lesson, 3.
3. A genus of crustaceans.-4. A genus of mollusks.
hersed (hèrst), a. [<herse ${ }^{1}+-e d^{2}$.] Arranged in the form of a harrow. See quotation and note. [Rare.]

From his hersed bowmen how the arrows flew
Southey, Joan of Arc, it.
This passsge is accompsnied by the foliowing note: men. At Crecy 'the archers stood in the manner of an herse, sbout two handred in front, and but forty in depth, which is undoubtedly the best way of embatteling archers,
for by the bresdth of the front the extension of the
nies front is mstched; snd by reason of the thinness enemies iront is mstched; and by reason of the thinness
in flank, the arrows do more certain execution, being more in Hank, the arrows do more certa
likely to reach home' (Barnes)."
herself (hèr-self'), pron. [ [ her + self; q. v.] An emphasized or reflexive form of the third personal pronoun, feminine, corresponding in all uses to himself.

## hesitancy

Whan the armes of kynge Arthur were bronght, Gonnore hym helped for to arwe, Me. snd hir-self girde hym
with hils swerde.

As thns she did smuse hersell, The Earl of Mar's Daughter (Child's Ballads, 1. 171). Mian, Womsn, Nature, each is bul a glass,
Where the soul sces the imsce of herself Louell, Parting of the Ways.
hership (her'ship), $n$. [< Icel. herskiapr, warfare, ravaging, <herr, $=$ AS. here, an army, + skapr = AS. scipe, E. -ship.] 1. The crime of carrying off cattle by force ; foray. [Scotch.] And bryngand thame to pouertie,
To hounger, hiracheip, snd rewyne;
r'uttand the pure in poynt to tyne,
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), 1. 109 It grieved him . . . to see sic hership, and waste, and depredstion to the south of the Hieland line. $\begin{gathered}\text { Scott, Rob Roy, } \\ \mathbf{x x v i}\end{gathered}$
2. The cattle so carried off. [Scotch.]

But wi' some hopes he travels on while he
The way the hership had been driven could see.
Ross, Helenore, p. 46.
hersillon (hèr'si-lon), n. [F., < hersc, a portcullis, etc.: see herse ${ }^{1}$, 3.] Milit., a plank or beam armed with spikes or nails to prevent or retard the advance of an enemy.
herst-pan (hérst'pan), $n$. [ME. not found; < AS. hys ste-panne, a frying-pan, < hyrstan, fry, roast ( = OHG. rōstan (for "hrostan), MHG. roesten, G. rösten, $>$ ult. OF. rostir, E. roast, q. v.), + panne, pan.] A frying-pan. Simmonds. hersumt, $a$. [ME., < AS. hÿrsum (=OFries. harsum $=1$ LG, horsam, hursam $=\mathrm{OHG}$. hōrsam, MHG. horsam, G. ge-horsam), obedient, (hÿran, hear, obey: see hear.] 1. Obedient.-2. Devout; pious.

Chaplayne to the chapeles choscn the gate,
Rungen ful rycheiy, ryzt as thsy schulden,
To the hersum euensong of the byze tyde.
Sir Gavayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 930.
hertl$t, n$. An obsolete form of hart ${ }^{1}$. Chaucer. hert ${ }^{2} t, n$. An olasolete form of heart.
hert ${ }^{3}+, n$. An obsolete variant of hurt ${ }^{2}$
herte ${ }_{t}, n$. A Middle English form of heart.
herte ${ }^{2 t}$, v. $t$. A Middle English form of hurt
hertelest, a. A Middle English form of heartless.
hertelyt, a. and adv. A Middle English form of hearty and heartily.
hertespont, $n$. See heart-spoon.
hertlyt, $a$. and adv. A Middle English form of heartly.
hertwortt, $n$. An obsolete form of hartacort.
Herulian (hệ-rö'li-an), a. [< LL. Heruli, Eruli, rarely sing. Herulus.] Of or pertaining to the Heruli, one of the Teutonic peoples who overthrew the Western Empire, A. D. 476, and made Odoacer (a chieftain, probably of Rugian origin) ruler of Italy.

The Herulian king Sindual. Encyc. Brit., XV11. 234.
herylt, v.t. An obsolete form of harry.
hery ${ }^{2} t, v, t$. A variant of herry ${ }^{2}$.
hery ${ }^{3}$, a. An obsolete form of hairy.
Heshvan, n. See Hesvan.
Hesiodic (hē-si-od'ik), a. [< Hesiod (< L. Hcsiodus, < Gr. 'Hoiodoc) (see def.) + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the style of Hosiod, a Greek poet of about the eighth century b. c., or to a poetical school of which he was the founder or the chief. The Hesiodic poems are didactic. Our earliest knowledge of Zens is derived from the
Homeric snd Hesiodic poems. Encyc. Brit, XXIV. 782.
The Heriodic bards come down to sbont the 40 th $11[y m$.
(. O. Müller, Manual of Archacoi. (trans.), 877. Hesione (hē-si'ō-nē), n. [NL., after L. Hcsione, Hesiona, <'Gr. 'Hotovm, in Greek legend a daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy.] 1. A genus of dorsibranchiate annelids with short stout body of few ill-defined rings, a largo proboscis without jaws or tentacles, and long cirri on the parapodia.-2. A genus of dipterons insects. Desvoidy, 1863.
Hesionidæ (hē-si-on'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., く $H_{t-}$ sione + -idoc.] A family of errant marine worms of the order Chetopoda, typified by the genus Hesione.
hesitancy (hez' - or hes'i-tan-si), n. [< L. hesitantia, a stammering, < hësitan( $t$-)s, ppr.: see hesitant.] The state or condition of hesitating; indecision; vacillation.

Some of them reasoned withont doubt or hesitancy.
p. Atterbury, Works, II. I.

Upon these grounds, ss they professed they did without any mincing, hceitaney, or reservation, in the most foll, fidence snd slscrity, coucurrently sver ihe fsci.
=Syn. See hesitation.

## hesitant

hesitant（hez＇－or hes＇i－tant），$a . \quad[<$ L．hasi－ $\tan (t-) s$ ，ppr，of hesitare，stick fast，stammer， resolute；not ready in determining，doing，or saying；wanting readiness of speech．
He was a man of no quick utterance，but often hesitant． hesitantly（hez＇－or hes＇i－tant－li），adv．With lesitancy or doubt．
Being wont to spcak rather doubtifully，or hesituntly， some difficulty．boyle，Worka，1． 2 ，To the Reader．
hesitate（hez＇or hes＇i－tāt），v．；pret．and pp． hesitated，ppr．hesitating．［ $2<$ L．hresitatus，pp． of hessitare（ $>$ It．esitare $=$ Pg．Sp．hesitar $=\mathrm{F}$ hésiter），stick fast，stammer，be uncertain，in－ tensive of havere，pp．hoesus，stick，cleave，ad here．Cf．adhere，cohere，imhere，etc．I．in－ trans．1．To hold oack in of uncertainty or dif－ refrain or delay by rea ficulty of decision or choice：as，he hesitated to believe the report；they hesitate about tak－ ing so dangerous a step．
A man who wishes to serve the cause of religion ought to hesitate long before he stakea the truth of religion on the event of a controveray respecting facts in the phyai－
cal worid．
Macaulay，Sadler＇s Law of Population． If I hesitate，
It is hccause I need to breathe s
Reat，as the human right sliows．
Nature，even if we hesitate to call it good，is infinitely interesting，infinitely besutiful．

Seeley，Nat．Religion，p． 20.
2．To halt or falter in speech，through inde－ cision or embarrassment；make irregular in－ voluutary pauses；stammer．
His［Fox＇s］manner was awkward；his delivery was hes lating；he was often at a atand Macaulay，Wiltiam Pitt．
Mas ＝Syn．1．Waver，etc．（aee scruple）；delsy，vacillate，de－
liberate，douht，be undetermined，demur．－2．See stam．
II．trans．To utter or express with hesitation or reluctantly；insinuate dubiously．［Rare．］ Juat hint a fault and hesitale didike．

Pope，Prol．to Satires，1．204
I choose rather to hesitate my opinion than to assert it hesitatingly（hez＇－or hes＇i－tā－ting－li），adv．In a hesitating manner．
The best things dons hesitatingly，snd with an ill grace， lose their effect，and produce disguat rather than antia－ faction or gratitude．A．Hamilton，Worka，I． 168. hesitation（hez－or hes－i－tā＇shon），$n . \quad[=F$ ． hésitation $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．heysitacio $=\mathrm{Sp} \cdot$ hesitaeion $=$ Pg．hesitação $=$ It．esitazione，$<$ L．hesitatio（n－）， tate．］1．The act of hesitating；a pausing or delay in determining or acting；suspension of judgment or decision from uncertainty of mind； a state of doubt．

With hesitation admirably alow
He humbly hopea－preaumca－it msy be so．
It looks as if we held the fate of the faireat posseasiona of mankind in our hands，to be saved by our firmneas or to be loat by hesitation．Emerson，Amer．Civilization． It is not theory sione that can ever fully enable us to preserve the golden mean between faith and hesitation． 2．An irregular involuntary pausing in speech； awkward orembarrassed interruption of speech； stammering．
This hesitation aroae，not from the poverty，hul from the Syn Hesitation Hesitancy：wsvering anppense，uncer ＝Syn．Hesitation，Hesitancy；wrivering，Baspense，uncer
tginty，donbt，vacillation ；laltering．Hesitation is per tsinty，donbt，vacilation；fatering，hesitation ins per－ gencrally for the apirit，character，or frame of mind， Hesilation is more common．
hesitative（hez＇－or hes＇i－tā－tiv），a．［＜hesitate + －ive．］Showing hesitation．Smart．
hesitator（hez＇－or hes＇i－tạ－tor＇），$n$ ．［＜hesitate + －or．］One who hesitates．
He was thst apparent contradiction in terma，s bold hes－ funker．＂${ }^{\circ}$ the language of Contemporary Rev．，LIV． 620 ． hesitatory（hez＇－or hes＇i－tặ－tō－ri），a．［＜hesi－ tate + －ory．］Hesitating．［Rंare．］
Hia being suapicions，dnbiona，cantelous，and not soon determined，but hesitatory st unusual occurrences in his office，made him pass fora person timitdous，and of a fickle，
irresolute temper．
Roger North，Examen，p． 590 ． Voice thin，creaky，querulons－hesitatory，and as it it coutdn＇t be troubled to apeak．
hesp（hesp），n．1．A dialectal variant of hasp －2．The length of two hanks of linen thread． E．II．Knight．
Hesper（hes＇pèr），n．［＜L．IIesperus，q．v．］Same as Hesperus，1．［Poetical．］

2811
Sad Hesper o＇er the buried aun
And ready，thoulu to dio with him，
Thou watcheat thing ever dim
And dimmer，and a giory done．
Tennyson，In Memoriam，exxi．
Hesperia（hes－pétri－ä̈），$n$ ．［NL．，く L．Hesperia，
he west，＜Hesperus，the evening star，the west： The Hesperus．］ The typical ge－
nus of Hesperii－ da，containing small black－and－ white species， white species， such as Fabrieius， 1793．Also writ－

ten Esperia．
pesperian（hes－
i．［く＂L．Hesperius，western，〈 Gr．ह́वाध́ $\rho t o s$, west－ ern，＜＂Eбтєроs，Hesperus：see Hesperus．］I．a． 1．Western ；situated at the west．［Poetical．］ Tha parting sun，
Beyond the earth＇s green espe and verdant iales
Hesperian，seta． Hesperian，seta．

Nilton，P．L．，viil． 632.
2．Of or pertaining to the Hesperides．
The foreata ahining with Hegperian fruit snd with the plumage of gorgeons birds．Wacaulay，Moore＇s Byron． 3．［7．c．］Of or pertaining to the hesperians； having the characters of the family Hesperida． II．n．1．An inhabitant of a western coun－ try．－2．［l．e．］A lepidopterous insect of the family Hesperzida；a skipper．See Castnioides． Also hesperid．
Let us now compara the foregoing detailed charactera ［of the yuccs－boner］with the Castians on the one hand and the Hesperians on the other．
Hesperid（hes＇pe－rid），n．［＜Herperid－es，$n, p l$. 1．One of the Hesperides．
The damsels of the land，instead of neating in chin－ chilita or sable＇s fur，stand about in a rurai manner，much as did the Hesperids．P．Robinson，Under the Sun，p． 98.
2．［l．c．］Same as hesperian， 2.
Hesperidæ（hes－per＇i－dē），n．pl．Sce Hesperi－
Hesperideæ（hes－pe－rid＇ē－è），n．p1．［NL．，く Hes－ peris（－id－）+ －ece．$]$ 1．One of the orders estak－ lished by Linnæus（1751）in his attempted uat－ ural arrangement of plants，including the gen－ era Citrus，Styrax，and Gareina．－2．A name sometimes used for the orange family．－3．An order used by Sachs，including the families Au－ rantiacere，Meliacca，Humiriaece，and Erythroxy－
 E $\sigma \pi \varepsilon \rho i \delta \varepsilon \varsigma$, ＜＂E $\sigma \pi \varepsilon p o s$, Hesperus：see Hesperus．］ aid of a fierce serpent，the golden apples given by Ge（Earth）to Hera（Juno），in delightful gardens at the western extremity of the world， supposed to be in the region of Mount Atlas in Africa．Their origin and number（from three to seven）are variously given．［Erroneously used by Shakspere as a singular．］

Befora thee atands this Pair Hesperides，
With goiden frnit，luit dangerons to be fonch＇d．
Shak．，Pericles，i． 1.
Ladies of the ITesperides，that aeem＇d
Fairer than feign＇d of old．Milton，P．R．，ii． 357.
2．In bot．，a class of plants founded by Endlicher， including the orders Mumiriacere，Olaciner，Au－ rantiacea，Meliacea，and Cedrelacea．Same as the Hesperider of Sachs．Theae ordera，many of which have been changed in nama，are incinded by coles．
Hesperidian（hes－pe－rid＇i－an），a．［＜Hesperi－
des $+-i a n$ ．］Of or pertaining to the Hesperides or their garden．
A Hesperidian tree，enwreathed by a serpent（aymbol of a blessedneaa veiled in darkness snd terrora）．

C．O．Müller，Manual of Archæof．（trana．），\＆ 431.
hesperidin（hes－per＇i－din），n．［＜hesperid－ium $+-i n^{2}$ ．］A crystallizable bitter principle found in the spongy envelop of oranges and lemons． Its nature has not yet been ascertained．
hesperidium（hes－pe－rid＇i－um），$n$. ；pl．hes－ peridia（－ï）．［NL．，＜＇Hesperid－es + －ium，in allu－ sion to the golden apples of the Hesperides．］ In bot．，a fleshy fruit with a leathery rind， of the berry．The term includes the orange，lemon， and reisted frnits．Morphologically，the rind is probsbly by their edgea in the manner of a polycarpellary one－ celled ovary，and the elongated jnice－filted cells of the pulp are true trichomes．
A succnient fruit（known tcelunicaliy as a herperidium）．
Pop．Sei．Alo．，XXV11．603．

## Hesperus

Hesperiidæ（hes－pe－rīi－dē），n．pl．［NL．，〈Hes－
periat + －idc．］Atamily of rhopalocerous lcpi－ dopterous insects，of which the genus Hesperia is the type；the skippers or hesperians．These small large－headed hutterfies have a quick jerky figight， whence the name skipper．Representative apeciea are Hesperia sylvanus and Thymels alveolus．Corresponding groups of heaperians are named Hesperida，Hezperide， Hesperides，and Hesperidi．
Hesperineæ（hes－pe－rin＇ $\bar{e}-\bar{e}), n, p 7$. ［NL．，〈 Hes－ pertablin－）－eap．A section of the Crucifera， by the genus Hesperis
Hesperis（hes＇pe－ris），$n$ ．［L．，the queen＇s gil－ lyflower，〈 Gr．$\varepsilon$ ër $\pi \kappa i$, ，the night－scented gilly－ flower，peculiar fem．of $\varepsilon \sigma \pi \varepsilon p t o s$, western：see Hesperian and Hesperides．］A genus of dicoty－ ledonous polypetalous plants，founded by Lin－ nwus，belonging to the natural order Cruciferce， tribe Sisynibrice．Its main characters are the two ercct lobea of the stigma and elongated erect sepala．Thi herbs，with mostly entire，ovste or oblong leavea，and rather large，looaely racemed，variously colored flowers． They grow in Europa and Aaia．The common rocket or dsme＇s－violet is $H$ ．matronalis，a native of Europe；other apectea are alao called rocket．
Hesperisphinges（hes ${ }^{\prime}$ pe－ri－sfin＇jēz），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Hesperia＋sphinx．］In Latreille＇s sys－ tem of classification，a division of crepuseu－ lar lepidopterous insects，corresponding nearly with the modern families Castnida and Aga－ ristide：so called from being considered the risticu．call connecting－ink between the sphinxes and the diurnal Lepidoptera by means of the Hesperiida， a family of the latter division．
Hesperomys（hes－per＇ō－mis），$n$ ．［NL．（Water－ house，1839），＜Gr．$\tilde{\varepsilon} \sigma \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \rho o s$, western，$+\mu \bar{z} s=\mathrm{E}$ ． mouse．］A genus equivalent to the tribe Sig－ modontes，consisting of the American Muridec， modonerne rodents．As now reatricted，the genus con or murine rodar－micg proper，or the ordinary native aiais of the vesper－mica proper，or the ordinary nativa
nice of America，of medinm and small aize，uthe form mice af America，of medimith large esra and eyes tail approximstely as long a the body，fore feet small，hind feet long with acant－haired or naked 6 －tuberculate aoles，and the general pelage bi colored，aleek，and gloasy．It ta divided by Conea into nn merous aubgenera，those of North America being Vesperi mus，Calomy，Onychomys，and Oryzomyb．The abnndan white－footed deer－monse，$H$ ．leucopus，ia a characteristic example．Se
Hesperopithecí（hes＂pe－rọ－pi－thésī），$n$ ．pl． ［＜Gr．$\varepsilon \sigma \pi \varepsilon \rho o s$, western，the west，$+\pi i \theta \eta \kappa o s$ ，an ape．］The platyrrhine or American monkeys collectively ：so called in distinction from the catarrhine or old－world Heopitheci．The two divisions are respectively conterminous with Platyrrhini and Catarrhini．
hesperopithecine（hes＂pe－rọ－pi－thē＇sin），$a$ ． Pertaining to the Hesperopitheci．
Hesperornis（hes－pe－rôr＇nis），n．［NL．，＜Gr． $\varepsilon ँ \sigma \pi \varepsilon \rho \circ \varsigma$, western，the west，$+\dot{\circ} \nu \nu \varsigma$ ，a bird．］The typical genus of fossil birds of the family Hes－ peroruithide．The beat－known apeciea is $A$ ．regalis， bcda of Kansaa．O．C．Marsh， 1872.
Hesperornis may bs tersely characterized ss g gigsntic diver，some six feet in length rrom the pond of the toes．．While the general confgu－ ration of the akeleton may bo likened to that of a loon， the conformation of the aternum is ratite，like that of siruthlous birds，and the winga are rudimentary or abor－ tive；．．．t the jaws sre long snd furnished with aharp recurved teeth implanted ingroovea．

Coues，Key to N．A．Birds，p． 820.
Hesperornithidæ（hes＂pe－rôr－nith＇i－dē），$n . p l$ ． ［NL．，＜Hesperorvis（－ornith－）＋－idex．］A fam－ ily of fossil birds from the Cretaceous of North America，typified by the genus Hesperornis，and representing a prime division of the whole class Aves，having teeth implanted in grooves，sad－ dle－shaped or heterocoolous vertebræ，ratite sternum，rudimentary wings，and short tail conterminous with the subelass Odontolece．
Hesperus（hes＇pe－rus），n．［L．，the evening star，＜Gr．＂E $\sigma \pi \varepsilon \rho o s$, the evening star，prop． adj．（with or without．$\dot{a} \sigma t \eta \rho, ~ s t a r$ ），of or at evening（also as noun，$\tilde{\sigma} \pi \varepsilon \rho \frac{\rho}{\text { or }}$ fem．$\dot{\varepsilon} \sigma \pi \varepsilon \rho a$ ， evening），hence western；orig．${ }^{*}$ F $\ell \sigma \pi \varepsilon \rho o s=\mathrm{L}$ ． vesper，m．，vespera，f．，evening：see vesper．］ 1. The evening star；especially，the planet Venus as evening star（as morning star，called by the Greeks Plosphoros，and by the Romans Lucifer ＇light－bringer＇）：in mythology，personified as a son of Astreus and Eos（Aurora），or a son or bro－ ther of Atlas，and sometimes called the＂father of the Hesperides．＂Also，poetically，Hesper．

## Now glowed the firmament

he atarry host，rode brightest．
Hilton，P．L．，iv． 605
At evening the dewy Hesperus comes from the boson of the mist，and assumes his station in the sky． Longfellow，Hyperion，iii．\＆

## Hesperus

2．［NL．］In enton．，a genus of Staphylinide or rove－beetles．They are allicd to Philonthus，but have
thoractc setr far from the margin，the iateral fold wide and short，and the metsaternum strongly projecting in front and the North a triangie．The Enropean 11．rufipennio and thes Hesselbachian（hes－el－lak＇i－an），Po ing to the anatomist F．K．Hesselbach（1750 1816）．－Hesselbachian triangle，a triangular space direct ingninal direct ingninal hernia，bounded below by Poupart＇liga－ ment，ontwardy by the epigastric artery，and inwardly
Hesse＇s equation See equat
Hessian 1 （hesh＇an），a．equation．
Hessian ${ }^{1}$（hesh＇an），a．and $n$ ．［く Hessia，Latin－
ized form of G．Ilesse，Hessen， name，in L．Chatti（Tacitus orig．a Tent．tribe－ bo）．］I．$\alpha$ ．Relating or pertaining to Hesse in Germany，or to the Hessians．－Hessian bit．See bill，－Hessian boots．See boot2．－Hessian crucible， fly ${ }^{\text {etc．}}$ See the nouns，
11．2．1．A native or an inhabitant of Hesse tativermany．The Hessians as a race are the represen－ they formed varions Teutooic people the Catti（Chatti）； the chifef have leeen Hesae－Cassei（snnexed to Prusala in 1886）and the grand duchy of Hesse，called Hesse－Darm．
2．In the United States，as a term of reproach， a mercenary；a military or political hireling： from the employment of Hessian troops as mercenaries by the British government in the American revolution．－3．jl．A kind of long boots originally worn by Hessian soldiers； Hessian boots．
Directiy the Stranger saw the young men，he acfed at them，eyeing them solemnly over his gilt volnme aa he lay on the stage－bank，ahowing his hand，hia ring，and hia
Mebsians．
4．11．A kind of coarse cloth，made of hemp，or， in modern times，of a mixture of hemp and jute，and used principally for bagging．

## Clioae texturea，heesians．

U．S．Cons．Rep．，No．731（1887），p． 193.
Hessian ${ }^{2}$（hes＇iąn），n．［＜Hesse（see def．）＋ －ion．］In math．，a functional determinant whose constitnents are the second differential coeffi－ cients of a quantic，arranged in regular order． The nsme was given by sylveater in 1853，after Dr．Otto determinant．It ia the Jacohtan to the differential coef－ fleients of a homogeneous function of any number of va－ riables．
hessite（hes＇it），$n$ ．［After G．H．Hess of St． Potersburg（1802－50）：］A rare silver telluride occurring in the Altai and elsewhere．Petzite is a variety containing also some gold．
hessonite（hes＇on－it），n．［Also，less prop．，essn－ wite；＜Gr．$\tilde{\eta} \sigma o \omega v$, less，compar．，with superl． îkuotos（see hekistotherm），going with prepós，lit－ tle，or кaкós，bad，＜$\eta \kappa c$ ，softly．］A variety of garuet：same as cimiamon－stone．
hest（hest），n．［＜ME．hest，heste（with excres－ cent $t$ ，as in against，whilst，etc．，and with con－ sequent shortening of the vowel），〈AS．hēes，a command，hest（cf．behळ̄ss，behest：see behest）， hātan，bid，order，command：see hiyht2．］
command；bidding；injunction；behest．A
［Po－ etical or archaic．］

## To the ten heestis $y$ hame not tende

Thoruz aionthe，wraththe，\＆glotenie．
Iymns to Virgin，etc．（E．F．T
Mar．What have you done？
Scath．Obeyed your hestg，mat
madam；done your commands．
Female attendance ahall obey
Your hest，for aervice or array．
2ヶ．A promise．

## That thai had bene cumen right

To the land of hest that tham was hight．
Holy Rood（E．E．T．S．），p． 74.
She nyi hire heste breken for no wighi．
hestern $\dagger$（hes＇tèrn），a．［＝OF．esterne，hesterne ＜L．hestermus，of yesterday，yesterday＇s（ $=\mathrm{E}$ ． yester－in yesterday，etc．），くheri，yesterday：see yester－，yesterday．］Of yesterday ；yester－．
If a chronicler ahould misreport exploytea that were
enterprised bnt hestern day．Holinshed，Hiat．Ireland． hesternal（hes－tẻr＇nạl），$a$ ．［く hestern＋－ap．］ Of or pertaining to yesterday．［Rare．］
I rose by cendie－ilght，and conaumed，in the intenseat application，the hours which every other individual of our party wasted in enervating slnmbers from the hesternal
diagipation or debauch．
Brewer，Pelham，Ivli． hesthogenous（hes－thoj＇e－nus），a．［Irreg．（more （＜rop．＊esthogonous）＜Gr．écons，dress，clothing （ $\left\langle\right.$ हैvival，dress，clothe），$+\gamma^{6}$ vos，offspring．］In ornith．，ptilopredic；covered with down when birds：opposed to gymuogenous or psilopedie．

## 2812

Hesthogenous－ 8 word so vicious in formation as to be incapabie of amendraent，but intended to aiguify
［birda］that were haiched with s clothing of down A．Newton，Encyc．Brit．，XVill． 31
Hesvan，Heshvan（hes＇－，hesh＇van），n．［Heb．］ The second month of the Jewish civil yeat，and the cighth of the sacred year，corresponding to the latter part of October and a part of Novem－ ber．It has 29 or 30 days．
Hesychasm（hes＇i－kazm），n．［＜Gr．＂讠，$\sigma v \chi a \sigma \mu o ́ s$ ＜ijovxáऍદと，be still or quiet：see Hesychast．］ The doctrine of the Hesychasts，a doctrine closely akin to that of the Quietists of later times．See Hesyehast．
Hesychast（hes i－kast），$n$ ．［＜Gr．jovxaoths， one who leads a still，retired life，a quietist hermit，く ขjavxá̧̌u，be still or quiet，く jouxos， still，quiet．］One of a body of monks who lived on Mount Athos during the fourteenth century，and aimed to attain，by the practice of contemplation and asceticism，entire tranquil－ lity and serenity of mind，and hence supernat－ ural insight and divine light，with knowledge of the Deity．Also Omphalopsyehos and Massalian． hesychastic（hes－i－kas＇tik），$a$ ，［＜Gr．jovxaotı kós，quieting（as musio），also like a hermit，
 Hesyehast．］Productive or expressive of quie－ tude and serenity of mind．－Hesychastic episyn－ theta，in anc．pros．，compound or episynthetic meters， form（－レー－for－－，and－－－for $\smile-\checkmark \rightarrow$ ．Also call ${ }^{1}$
het ${ }^{1}$（het）．Obsolete or provincial preterit and past participle of heat．
het ${ }^{2}$ t．$_{\text {．}}$ Obsolete（Middle English）preterit of hight 2.
het ${ }^{3}$（het），v．A dialectal variant of hitl．
hetæra（he－tē＇rä），n．；pl．hetcerce（－rē）．［NL．， くGr．étaipa，Ionic étaip ，Epic érapク，a female companion；in Attic use opposed to a lawful wife，and so with varions shades of meaning from＇concubine＇to＇courtezan＇；fem．of $\dot{\varepsilon} \tau \alpha \bar{i}-$ pos，a companion，comrade，akin to $\varepsilon$ engs，a clansman，kinsman．］In ancient Greece，a woman，particularly a slave or a foreigner， devoted to public or private entertainment， making a profession of flute－playing，dancing， etc．，and in some cases rising to high con－ sideration for learning，talents，and the social arts；hence，a courtezan；an avowed concu－ bine or female paramour．At Athena oniy dangh－ of citizens；thus，Aapasia of Miletua，the accomplished companion of Pericles，was，aa a foreigner，classed as a helæra．Also written hetaira，plural hetairai．

Girla，IIetairai，curious in their art
Hired animaliams．$\quad$ Tennyson，Lucretins． Iike mosi philosophers of hia age，he［Hulton］coquet－ virgins，but which might be inore fitly termed the hetairce of philosophy，so constantly liave they ied men astray．
Huxley，Lay scrmons，p． 23
hetæria（he－tē＇ri－ä̀），n．［L．，〈 Gr．غ́ralpia，éral－ peic，companionship，association，brotherhood， a society，＜$\varepsilon$ raípos，a companion，comrade：see hetera．］An association of persons for a com－ non end；specifically［eap．］，a secret political society of Greeks，formed about the beginning of the ninetecnth century，for the purpose of freeing Greece from the Turkish yoke．
hetærio（he－tē＇ri－ō），n．［NL．，〈 Gr．Eтaxpia，a society：see hetcria．］In bot．，a collection of distinct indehiscent carpels，either dry upon a fleshy receptacle，as the strawberry，or dry upon a dry receptacle，as the ranunculus，or fleshy upon a dry receptacle，as the raspberry．Also， improperly，heterio，etcrio．
hetærism（he－tē＇rizm），n．［＜Gr．ह́тalpı $\mu$ os，the practice of a hetæra，＜eraı $i, \zeta \varepsilon v$, to be a hetæra， ＜غ́тaipa，hetæra：see hetara．］Open conenbi－ nage；specifically，in anthrop．，tho practice among some primitive races of common inter－ course between the sexes；absence of the in－ stitution of marriage，or of lasting union be－ tween man and woman．Also written hetairism and，incorrectly，hetarism．
The primitive condition of man socially was one of pare hetairism．Sir J．Lubbock，Orig．of Civilization，p． 67. hetærist（he－tē＇rist），$n$ ．［＜Gr．ह́ralplotís，one who practises hetrerism，$\langle\dot{\text { erupicícuv，to be a }}$ hetæra：see hetarism．In def．2，＜Hetaria＋ －ist．］1．One who practises hetærism．－2．A member of the Greek political society Hetæria． Also written hetairist．
hetæristic（het－ē－ris＇tik），a．［＜heterist＋－ic．］ Pertaining to，characterized by，or given to the practice of hetærism．Also written hetairistic． Even our poor relations，the anthropomorphous apes，
are not heturistic．

## heterio

hetærolite（he－térrō－lit），$n$ ．［So called becanse associater with chalcophanite；〈Gr，ह̇aipos，a companion，$+\lambda$ itos，a stone．$]$ An imperfectly known mineral from Franklin Furnace，New Jersey，U．S．It is supposed to be an oxid of zine and manganese allied to hausmannite． hetaira，hetairism，etc．See hetera，etc． hetchel（hech＇el），n．and $v$ ．Same as hatehel． hete ${ }^{1 t}, v$ ，and $v$ ．A Middle English form of heat．
hete $^{2}$ ，t．Sco hight ${ }^{2}$
hether，different，+ －ra－kanth），a．［＜Gr．êTepos， other，different，+ iкav $\theta$ ，spine．］In ichth．， having asymmetrical dorsal and anal fin－spines， alternately broader on one side than on the other；not homacanth．
heteracmy（het－e－rak＇mi），u．［＜Gr．ह̈тepos， other，different，$+\dot{\text { á }} \kappa \mu \hbar$ ，prime，maturity．］Pro－ which cross－fertilizationyy：said of flowers in which cross－fertilization is secured by the sta－ mens and pistils maturing at different times： opposed to synacmy．A．W．Bennett（1870），in Jour．Bot．，VIII．316．
Heteractinida（het ${ }^{\mathrm{e}}$－rak－tin＇i－däi），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Heteractis（－in－）＋－ïdn．］Starfishes which have more than five rays：distinguished from Pentac－ tinidt
 other，different，＋＇adjo，gland．］Of glandular structure，but abnormally located：as，heteru－ denic tissue．
Heteralocha（het－e－ral＇ö－kä），n．［NL．，＜Gr． Erepos，other，difforent，$+\dot{c} \lambda 0$ oxos，spouse．］A ge－ nus of New Zealand sturnoid passerine birds， notable for the extraordinary sexual difference in the bill，which is comparatively short and


Iluia－birds（Heteratocha acuetrotiris）：male，short bill；female，
long curved bill．
quito straight in the male，and very long and curved in the female．The base of the bill is wattled in both sexes．II．acutirostris is the huia－bird．C＇ubanis，1815．Also，improperly， Heterolocha．Also called Neomorpha．
Heteranthera（het＂e－ran－thē＇rî），n．［NL．， Gr．É $\tau \varepsilon \rho$ ，other，different，+ NL，antheru，an－ ther．］A genns of monocotyledonous plants， founded by Ruiz and Pavon in 1794，belonging to the natural order Pontederiaece．It is diatin－ gulahed by ita sal verform perianih， 3 stamena with erect anthera，and 1 －or imperfectiy 3 －celled ovary．The genua includea 9 apecies of aquatic herba，growing in mud or abailow water，with rounded，iong－petiotod or lineariea vea， and bine，whitial，or yeliowish flowers from a narrow spathe．They are all，except one Airican species，nativea
of North and South A merica H， ern United Statea，is fhe mud－pientain；tt has round kid． ney－shaped leavea and white flowers．
 different，+ a $\rho \chi \eta$ ，rule．］Government by an alien or aliens；foreiga rule．Also，erroneonsly， eterarchy．［Rare．］
It is a joy to think we have a king of our owne．Our
owne blood，our owne religion；according to the motto of our princea（Ich Dien）：otberwiae，hext to o a narchy is efer－
archy． archy．
heteratomic（het＂${ }^{\text {e－ra－tom＇ik），} a \text { ．［＜Gr．} \varepsilon \text { repos，}}$ other，different，＋ívo 0 ，an atom：see atom．］ Composed of atoms of different kinds．
heterauxesis（het ${ }^{y}$ e－râk－sē＇sis），n．［＜Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \tau \varepsilon$－ aus，other，different，＋avignors，increase：seo auxesis．］In bot．，irregular or unsymmetrical growth．It ls a condition observed in the apex of grow－ ing organs of planta，auperinduced by certain irregulari－ aa veristions in the osmotic properties of the celi－san in as v8ristions in the osmotic properties of the cell－san，in
the phyaical propertiea of the primordial ntricie or in those of the celi－welif itaelf，giving rise to inequalitiea in the rate of growth of different parts of the organ，which in turn changes the direction of jita growth．
The rate of growth is nisually not aniform in all parts length of an organ rareiy，it ever，tkkea place in a atraight inne，but ita apex rotates．This rotation we found to bo due to spontaneous variationa in the relative rate of
growth of opposite aides of the organ，or，to express it in a singie word，to spontaneous heteruuxesis．

Vines，Phyatoi．of Piants，p． 375.
heterio，$n$ ．See hetrerio．

## hetero－

hetero－．［NL．，L．，etc．，hetero－，＜Gr．Étepo－， two），also（put loosely for ä̀ioc，L．alius）an－ other（of many），also other than nsnal，differ－ ent；perhaps reduced from orig．＊ávтepos（？）$=$ Skt．auteras＝Goth．anthar $=$ E．other：see other ${ }^{11}$ ．］An element in compound words of Greek origin or formation，meaning＇other＇or different＇：often opposed to homo－，＇same．＇
heteroblastic（het＂e－rō－blas＇tik），$a$ ．［く Gr．
 Having a different histological origin，as when cartilage arises from periosteal cells：opposed to homoblastic．
This new cartilage is either homohiastic or heteroblaxtic． II．Gadow，Nature，XXXIX． 150. Heterobranchia（het＂e－rō－brang＇ki－ạ̈），$n, p l$ ． ［NL．．，＜Gr．ह́repos，other，different，＋ßparxua， gills．］In zoöl．，a classificatory name used in various senses．（a）In Lamsrck＇s system of ciassifica－ tacea，contatnine the brsnchtopods，isopods，amphipods etc．，as distinguished from the Homobranchia or decspod crustacesns，the cirripeds being placed in a different class． （b）A scetion or gastropods with the gilis vsriousiy formed， exposed or oniy silighty covered by a ford of the msitie，or contained in a ciosed lung．Ilike essity．The species are her－ maphrodittc．The term was used by Gray lor the Opistho－ orders of the class Gasteropoda．（c）De Biainvilie＇s name （1825）for the tunicates or ascidians as the fourth order of his Acephatophora or headiess moliusks，divided Into two amilies，Ascidiacea，or ordinary sea－squirts，and Salpacea or salps．［Not in use．］Aiso Heterobranchiata．
heterobranchiate（het＂e－rộ－brang＇ki－āt），$a$ ． Pertaining to or having the characters of the Heterobranchia，in any sense．
Heterocarpeæ（het＇f－rō－kär＇pē－è），n．pl．［NL． class of alge established by Kützing in 1843，in－ cluding the tribes Trichoblastece and Choristocar－ pca．This classification has not been followed． heterocarpian（het＂e－rọo－kär＇pi－gn），a．Same as heterocarpous．
heterocarpous（het＂$e$－rō－kär＇pus），a．$\quad[<\mathrm{Gr}$ ． єтєрокартоя，bearing different fruit，く Eтєроя，
other，different，+ карло́s，fruit．］In bot．，bear－ ing fruit of two sorts or shapes．
heterocellular（het＂e－rô－sel ${ }^{1} \bar{u}-1 a ̈ r$ ），$a$ ．［＜Gr． $\tilde{\varepsilon \tau \varepsilon} \rho{ }^{\circ}$ ，other，differeñt，+ NL．cellula，a cell： see cellula．］Consisting of unlike（that is，of variously differentiated or specialized）cells，as most animals：opposed to isocellular．
heterocephalous（het＂e－rō－sef＇a－lus），$a$ ．［＜ Gr．$\hat{\varepsilon} \tau \varepsilon \rho \sigma$, ，other，different，$+\kappa \varepsilon \phi a \lambda \hat{n}$, head．
In bot．，having some fower－heads male and others female in the same individual：applied principally in the Compositce．
Heterocera（het－e－ros＇ e －rï） ），n．pl．［NL．，〈Gr． erepos， containing the nocturnal lepidopters or moths： contrasted with Rhopaloccra or butterflies．They sre so named from the diversity in the forms of the snten－ næ，whith msy be setaceous，fusiform，pectinste，or plu－
mose，bnt are seldom if ever rhopsiocerous or clubbed like mose，bat are seldom if ever rhopsiocerous or clubbed like
those of butterfies．Lesding forms of Heterocera are the sphingtds，bombycids，arctilds，noctuids，geometrids，py－ rallds，tortrictds，and tineids．The group corresponds to the LinnesngeneraSphinx and Phaloza；it includes many families smong them those grouped as Microlepidoptera． See moth．
heterocerc（het＇e－rọ－sérk），a．［＜Gr．Ẽ $\tau \varepsilon \rho \circ$ ， other，different，＂＋кє́ккоs，tail．］Same as het－ erocercal．
heterocercal（het＂e－rộ－sér＂kall），a．［＜heterocerc

＋－al．］In ichth．，having an nnequally divided heterocercality．Contrasted with homocercal． heterocercal + －ity．］Same as hetcrocercy．Sci－ hetcrocercal＋－ity．］
 tel， 1887 ），Gr．écpos，other＇，different，$+\kappa$ кєккоs，
tail．］An order of ganoid fishes，including the families I＇alconiscidee and Platysomide：same as Lysopteri．
heterocercy（het＇e－rō－sèr＂si），$n$ ．［＜hetcrocerc
$+-y$ ．］The state or quality of being hetero－
cercal；inequality of the lobes of the candal fin：opposed to homoccrey．
Heteroceridæ（het＂o－rō－ser＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Hetcrocerus＋－ida．］A family of clavicorn beetles，typified by the genus Hetcrocerus．The dorsai segments of the sudomen are psrtiy membranous，
the first four ventrsl segments conuate，the tsrsi 4 －jotuted the sntenne short and irregular，sud the legs fossorial HacLeay， 1825.
heterocerous（het－e－ros＇e－rus），a．［＜NL．Hetc－ roccrus，く Gr．हтєрӧ，other，different，$+\kappa$ к $\rho a s$ ， horn．］Having diversiform antenne；pertain－ ing to or having the characters of the Heteroccra． Heterocerus（het－e－ros＇c－rus），$n$ ．［NL．：see heterocerous．］Thë typieal genus of Hetcroce－ rida：so named from the irregularity of the I1－jointed antennæ，most of the joints of which form a club．The species are squatic，burrowing in sand or mud along streams sud in marshes by means of their strong fossorial legs．
Heterochelæ（het ${ }^{\text {e }}$ eroō－kē＇lē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Gr． ह̂тєpos，other，different，＋$\chi \eta \lambda \lambda$ ，a hoof，claw．］In Latreille＇s system of classification，a division of crabs，containing those whose claws are longer in the male than in the female：contrasted with Homochele．It was composed of three tribes， Orbiculata，Trigona，and Mypophthalma．See these words．
Heterochromeæ（het＂e－rō－krō＇mḕ－ē），n．pl．
 heterochromous），+ －ea．］A subtribe of Com－ posite，characterized by having the disk her maphrodite and mostly fertile，the corolla yel low or rarely cream－color，sometimes changing to purple，the rays not yellow，wanting in cer－ tain species，and a naked receptacle．It include
heterochromous（het＂e－rö̀－krō＇mus），a．［＜Gr．
 different，$+\chi \rho \bar{\omega} \mu a$ ，color．］In bot．，having dif－ ferent members unlike in color；also，having the florets of the center or disk different in color from those of the circumference or ray：ap－ plied to a flower－head in the Compositer．
heterochronia（het＂e－rọ－krō＇ni－äd），n．［NL．］ Same as letcrochrony．
Perls has suggested the use of the word heterotopta to ogy in point of time，as when mucous tissue or csrtilage develops in a place where it should normsily only sppear in the embryonic period．

Buck＇s IIandbook of Med．Sciences，111． 401.
heterochronic（het＂e－rộ－kron＇ik），a．［＜hetero chron－ous + －ic．］Same as heterochronous．
heterochronism（het－e－rok＇rō－nizm），n．［＜het－ heterochronistic（liet＂e－rō－krō－nis＇tik），a．［＜ heterochron－ous $+-i s t+-i c$.$] Same as hetc－$ rochronous．
heterochronous（het－e－rok＇rọ̄－nus），$a$ ．［＜Gr． єтєро́хрогоц，of different times，く हтгроц，other， different，$+\chi$ póvos，time．］Appearing at dif－ ferent times；not in genetic sequence；of or pertaining to heterochrony
heterochrony（het－e－rok＇rọ̀－ni），$n$ ．［＜NL．hete－
 see heterochronous．］In biol．，a displacement， with referenco to their order of appearance in time，of members of a genetically connected series，as of animal forms or organs；a disar－ rangement of the true ontogenetic sequence．
Entire organs which，during the serisi genesis of the type，csme compsrstively late，come in the evoiving indi－ called heterochrony，is shown us in the esriy marktng out of the brain in a mammslian embryo，thongh in the lowest vertebrate animal no brain ever exists．

Heterocladia（het ÉqEOC，other different＋ar－ă），$n$ ．［NL．， $\mathrm{Gr}^{\circ}$ notypic notypic genus of marine algre，placed by Agardh in the order Rhodomelcer，tribe Dasycce．$H_{\text {a }}$ aus－ tratis，the onity apccies，is a native of New Hoiland．It has Heterocladieæ（het＂$\theta$－rộ－klā̀－ $\mathrm{d}^{\prime}$＇ $\left.\bar{e}-\overline{\mathrm{e}}\right), n$ ．$p l$ ． ［NL．，〈 Hetcrocladia + －ce．］A tribe of marine algre founded by Decaisne（1842），typified by the genus Heteroclaclia：placed by Agardh in the tribe Dasycre．See Heterocladia．
heterocline（het＇e－rō－klin），a．［く Gr．ëтepos， other，different，+ клivm，bed（receptacle）：see clinic．］In lot．，producing the two kinds of heads on separate receptacles：nearly synony－ mous with hetcrocephalous．
heteroclital（het＇- －rō－klī－tal），a．［＜heteraclite + －al．］Same as hicteroclicic．
heteroclite（het＇ g－rō－klīt），a．and n．［＝F．hé－ téroclite $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. heteroclito $=\mathrm{It}$ ．etcroclito， LL．hetcroclitus，〈 Gr．ह́тєро́кдıтоs，irregularly in－
 comp．），verbal adj．of $\kappa \lambda i v c i v$, bend，incline，de－
cline，inflect，＝F．lean ${ }^{1}$ ：see clinic and lean1．］
I．$a$ ．I．In gram．，irregular in inflection． I．a．I．In gram．，irregular in inflection．Hence irregular；anomalous．［Rare．］

Sir Tohy Mstthews，one of those heteroclite snimsls who finds his place suywherco Walpole，Anecdotes of Painting，11．iil． II．थ．1．In gram．，a word which is irregular or anomalous in declension or conjugation，or which deviates from the ordinary forms of inflec－ tion in words of a like kind．It is applied par－ ticularly to nouns having forms from different stems．Hence－2．A person or thing that de－ viates from the regular or proper form．［Rare．］
A subatsntial snd severe collection of the heteroctites or irreguiars of nsture，weil exsmined and described， 1 flud
not．
Bacon，Advsncement of Learning，ili． 121 ． There sre strange heteroclites in reiigion nowsdays．
Howell，Letters，iv

Howell，Letters，iv． 35.
It is a just snd general complaint that indexes for the most part sre heteroclites－ 1 mean etther reduddsnt in what is deediess，or defective tn whst is needful．

Fuller，Worthies，Norfolk．
heteroclitic（het＂e－rọ－klit＇ik），a．and n．［＜het－ eroclite $+-i c$ ．］Same as heteroclite．
heteroclitical（het＂e－rọ̄－klit＇i－kal），a．［＜hetero－ clitic + －al．］Same as heteroclite．
Of sins heteroclitical，snd such as want either name or precedent，there is ofttimes a sin even in their histories．
Sir TT．Broume，Vulg．Err．，vil． 10. heteroclitous（het－e－rok＇li－tus），a．［＜LLL．hetc－ roclitus：see heteroclite．］Same as heteroclite． heterocyst（het＇e－rọ－sist），$n . \quad[<\mathrm{Gr} . \varepsilon$ êrepos，oth－ er，different，＋кध́vi८̧，a bag，pouch．］In bot．， one of a class of abnormal cells found in alge， of the order Nostocacea．In the genus Nostoc，which may be taken as the type，the plants consist of rounded ceifis，loosely foined together in filaments，and ususliy embedded in a giutinous jeily．At trreguisr tntervals in the flaments certain larger ciear celis，the heterocysts，are produced．These heterocysts have differentiy colored wa－ ment．They are probsbly connected in some wsy wtth reproduction，but their resi nsture is unknown．Accord－ iug to Farlow（＂Msrine Aigæo of New Engisnd，＂＂p．180），the term has been wrongiy sppited to certatn of the basai ceils of some of the species of Melobesia，the orgsns not being homologous．
heterodactyl，heterodactyle（het＂e－rọ－dak＇ til），a．［＜NL．hetcrodactylus，＜Gr．हैтepos，other， different，＋סáктvīos，a finger or toe．］Having the digits irregular or peculiar in size，form，or position．Also heterodactylous．
Heterodactylæ（het＂e－rọ̣－dak＇ti－lē），n．pl． ［NL．，fem．pl．of heterodactylus：see heterodac tyl．］In ornith．，a group of picarian birds，dis－ tinguished from all other zygodactyl birds by laving the second instead of the fourth toe reversed；the trogons，of the family Trogonider， considered as a superfamily．Sclater， 1880.
Heterodactyli（het＂e－rō－dak＇ti－lī），n．pl．［NL．， pl．of heterodactylus：see heterodactyl．］I．In division of his Strapitorcs，divided into the Tro－ gowoides and Cypscloides，the former consisting of the trogons alone，the latter of the goatsuck－ ers，swifts，and humming－birds．－2．Same as Hetcrodactyla．See heteropelmous．
heterodactylous（het $\left.{ }^{\prime} e-r \underline{0}-\mathrm{dak}^{\prime} \mathrm{ti}-\mathrm{lus}\right), a$ ．［＜ as heterodactyl．－2．In ornith．，having that ar－ rangement of the digits which is peculiar to trogons；of or pertaining to the Heterodactyli． Heterodactylus（het＂e－rō－dak＇ti－lus），$n$ ．［NL．： see heterodactyl．］1．A genus of reptiles．Spix， 1825．－2．A genus of coleopterons insects． Guérin， 1841.
Heterodermeæ（het＂e－rọ̄－dèr＇mêe－è），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Gr．$\hat{\varepsilon} \tau \varepsilon \rho \circ \varsigma$ ，other，different，$+\delta \varepsilon \rho \mu \alpha$ ，skin，+ －ece．］An order of the Myxomycetes or slime－ molds，proposed by Rostafinski in 1873．They sre characterized by hsving the sporangis without capil－ iitium，collumella，or lime；the sporanglum－wali deltcate， snd the spores and thickenings of the inder wali in one Heterodon（he－ter＇ō－don） ［NI（ Gr
Heterodon（he－ter＇ō－don），n．［NL．，く Gr．êrc－
pos，other，different，+ ódois（ódovt－）$=$ E．tooth．］ pos，other，differ
I．A genus of innocuous co－ lubriform ser－ pents，having the rostral plate enlarged and recurved． There sre several species，Amertuan chiefly know ss hag．
nosed snakes，as．
H．simus or $H$. platyrkinus．They are unsightly
blotched reptiles，


## Heterodon

With flattened heads, strikingly similar to some venomous serpents, ss the copperhead or mocces
2. [l.c.] A serpent of the genus Heterodon. Also heteradont. - 3. One of several genera of mammals and mollusks. [Not in use.] heterodont (het' $\theta-\mathrm{rō}-\mathrm{dont})$, a. and $n$. [< Gr. eтєрos, other, different, $\boldsymbol{+}$ odoís (odovt-) $=\mathbf{E}^{\prime}$ tooth.] I. a. Having different kinds of teeth having the teeth differentiated into several distinet kinds, as ineisors, canines, and molars opposed to homodont.
In most cases ... snimals with Heterodont dentition
are also Diphyodont.
F'lower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 352
II. n. 1. A heterodont animal.-2. Same as heterodon, 2.
Heterodonta (het"e-rō-don'tậ), n. pl. [NL. see heterodont.] A seetion or order of dimyarian bivalve mollusks, with the few hingeteeth distinetly separated as eardiual and lateral, alternating, and exactly fitting into pits in the oppesite valve. It ineludes a large majority of living bivalves, as Veneride, Unioni$d e$, and many related families.
Heterodontia (het"e-rō-don'shi-ä), n. pl. [NL. see heterodont.] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of implacental mammals, correspond ing to the marsupialians or pouehed mammals. [Not in use:]
Heterodontidæ (het"e-rō-don'ti-dè), n. pl. [NL., \& Heterodontus ${ }^{\circ}$-ider.] Same as Cestraciontidas.
heterodontoid (het"e-rö-don'toid), $a$. [ $<$ Heterodontus + -oid.] Pertaining to or having the eharaeters of the Heterodontide.

| Heterodontus (het "erō̄-don'tus), $n$. [NL.: |
| :--- |
| [N. | see Heterodon.] 1. Same as Cestracion.-2. A genus of mitidulid beetles. Murray. heterodox (het'e-rō-doks), a. and n. [=F. hété rodoxe $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. heterodoxo $=$ It. eterodosso, Gr. ĖepoboEos, of another or different opinion, henee holding opinions other than the 'right'

 other, different, $+\delta \delta \xi \sigma_{0}$ opiniou: see doxology.] . ard with sone generally recognized stander of doctrine, sueh as the ereed of a church or the deerees of eonneils; not orthodox; heretieal.
He ssserted that I wss heterodox; I retorted to the
Goldzmith, Vicar, ii.
Hence, in general-2. Not in aecord with the established standard of belief.

This opinion will, we fesr, be considered ss heterodox. Macaulay, On History
II. + n. An opinion not in aecord with that which is generally accepted; a peculiar view.
On Thursday morning we had another session, in which Was nothing done, but that it was
last heterodox should be retsined.

Hales, Goiden Remsins, Balcanqusl's Letter from the fiynod of Dort, etc Not only s simple heterodox, but s very hard paradox tion is unjustly sppropriated unto the loadstone.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 3.
heterodoxly (het'e-rọ-doks-li), adc. In a heterodox manner.
heterodoxness (het'e-rō-doks-nes), n. The charaeter of being heterodox.
heterodoxy (het'éerọ-dek-si), $n . \quad[=F$. hétérodoxie $=\mathbf{S p}$. Pg. heterodoxia $=$ It. eterodossia, <
 another opinion: see heterodox.] 1. The quality or state of being heterodox: as, the heterodoxy of a doetrine, book, or person.
Heterodoxy was to \& Jew but another nsme for disloy-
Bp. Hurd, Works, VI. xx. 2. A heterodox belief or doctrine; a departure from an established standard or prineipiple a heresy.
Peirgisnism and Ssmismism, with several other hetero-
doxies. doxies. South, Sermon to University of Oxford, Ded. "I have hesrd frequent use," said the late Lord Sand-
wich, in s debste on the Test Laws, "of the words orthowich, in s debste on the Test Laws, "of the words ortho-
doxy snd heterodoxy. but I confess myself st a loss to know precisely what they mesn." "Orthodoxy, my Lord," sidd Bishop Warhurton, in s whisper - "orthodoxy is my doxy - heterodoxy is snother msn's doxy."
Quoted in Priestleys.

Quoted in Priestley's Memoirs, 1. 572.
heterodromous (het-e-rod'rō-mus), a. [< Gr. ह̂repos, other, different, $+\delta \rho \delta \mu \circ$, a running, < ঠpaueiv, run.] Running or lying in different directions, as leaves on the stem and branches. -Heterodromous lever, s lever the fulcrum of which
heteroen the weight snd the power. heterodromy (het-e-rod'rō-mi), n. [As heterod-
romous $+-y^{3}$.] In bot., a differenee in direction of the genetie spiral in branch and parent axis: same as antidromy. Goebel.

2814
heterœcious (het-e-réshus), a. [< Gr. êrepos, other, different, + oinos, a house.] Pertaining to or characterized by heterœcism
heterœcism (het-e-rē ${ }^{\prime}$ sizm), n. [As heteruecious + -ism.] In mycology, the development of different stages of the same growth on different host-plants; the produetion of the æeidiospores or conidia of a fungus on one host, and of its uredospores and teleutospores on another. One of the commonest exsmples is thst afforded by the rust (Puccinia graminis) of wheat, os ts, and some of the cuitiis passect upon the leaves of the bsrberry, where it constitutes what ls known as the barberry-clustercups, or bar-berry-rust, Acidium Berberidis. Later in the season, and usuaily after the rust has disappeared from the barberry, the uredo-stage mskes fts sppearance upon the stem and lesves of whest, osts, etc. The uredospores are soon pro-
duced, and by their rspid germination spresd the disease duced, and by their rspid gernination spresd the disease until the whols of the host-plant msy he more or less af-
fected. In the fall the telentospores sre produced, which, lasting over the winter, germinste in the spring only upon lasting over the wister, germinste in sud begin again the cycle of growth. heterœcismal (het"e-rêe-siz'mal), $a$. [< hetercecism $+-a l$.$] In a heterceious manner; pass-$ cism + -al.] Ing a heterceeious manner; passferent kinds of spores, on different hest-plants. heterogamous (het-e-rog'a-mus), a. [< Gr. érepos, other, different. $+\gamma^{\prime} \mu o s$, marriage. ] In bot., bearing two kinds of flowers whieh differ sexually, as in most Composite and many Cyperacea. In the Composite the ray-flowera of the capituium or hesd may bs elther neuter or female, and those of the disk msle. In the Cyperacet the male and femais flow. ers sre irequentiy borne
root, or in different parts of the same spike.
heterogamy (het-e-rog' ol -mi), n. [As heterog-am-ous $+-y$.] Thë stateo or quality of being heterogamous; mediate or indireet fertilization of plants. See extraet under Chermes.
One or more generations of sexually produced young is
now called heterogamy.
Nature, $\mathbf{X X X}$. 87 .
Heterogangliata (het"e-rọ-gang-gli-à'tạ̈), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of "heterogiangliatus: seèheterogangliate.] A name proposed by Professor Owen for all the Mollusca of Cuvier except the eirripeds, in aeeordance with a scheme of classifieation founded on the nervous system. heterogangliate (het"e-rọ--gang'gli-āt), $a$. [ NL. "heterogangliatus, ( Gr. etepos, other, different, + rá $\gamma \boldsymbol{r}$ neov, ganglion.] Possessing a nervous system in which the ganglia are scattered and unsymmetrieal, as mollusks; specifically, of or pertaining to the Heterograngliata.
heterogenet (het'èrọ-jēn), a. [< F. hétérogène: see heterogcneons.] Same as heterogeneous.

All the guests sre so mere heterogene
B. Jonson, Msgnetick Lady, ii. I.
heterogeneal (het ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ e-rō-jé ${ }^{-1}$ nệ-all), $a$. [As hete-rogene-ous + -al.] "Héterogeneous. [Rare.] This may bs true oniy in the Blood snd Spirits of snch fluid Parts, not in the soild snd heteroyeneal Parts.

Hoveell, Letters, I. 1. 31.
Insnimate subatances, 88 water, wine, flesh, also magnithde, motion, and time, sre wholes homogeneal continual; the bodies of animals, heterogeneal continual; numbers, as three, ten, are wholes homogeneal discrets; sin srny, the church, the world, heterogeneal and of the same de-
nomination.
Burgersdicius, tr. by s Gentiemsn no

Burgersdicius, tr. by \& Gentiersn.
Heterogeneal numbers, numbers having opposite signs, térogénéité $=$ Sp. heterogencidaill $=\mathrm{Pg}$. heterogeneidade $=$ It. eterogeneità; as heterogene-ous + -ity.] The eharaeter or state of being heterogeneons; eomposition from dissimilar parts; differenee in kind or quality; disparateness; dissimilarity.
Heterogeneity of function is the correlste of heteroge-
neity of structure; snd heterogeneity of structure is the lesding distinction between organic and inorganic aggregstes.

What s dellghtfui heterogen it collection, even if it results only from the difference in size of first editions! J. R. Rees, Book worm, p. 32
Obviously, as it is through differentistion ths $t$ an aggregate increases in heterogeneity, so it is through integration that an aggregate increases in definteness, of struc-
ture and function.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos, 1.337 . ture and function. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philios., 1. 337.
Law of haterogeneity, the proposition that every con-
cept is susceptible of logical division-thst, however mi-
nute a description masy be, it mnst slwsys leave room for further distinctions.
heterogeneous (het"e-rō-jē'nḕ-us), a. [ $=\mathrm{F}$. hétéroyène $=\mathrm{Sp}$. heterogéneo $=\mathrm{Pg}$. heterogeneo $=$ It. eterogeneo, < ML. heterogenens, 〈 Gr. étгроүєvis, of difterent kinds, in gram. of different genders, < етероя, other, different, $+\gamma$ '́vos, kind, gender : see genus.] 1. Different in kind; widely dissimilar; unlike; foreign; ineongruous.
If there be the least settiement or heterogeneours matter in any part of it [s liqnor], shake it thoronghly, snd
it will he sure to show itself.
South, Works, Vi. vil.

## heterogonous

Courtier and patriot cannot mix
Their het rogenerus politics
Courper, Friendship, st. 22.
Relatively speaking, a tree is ssid to be heterogeneous as orsnge is heterogeneous as compared with a wooden ball.
2. Composed of parts of different kinds; having widely unlike elements or eonstituents: opposed to homogencous.
By is seemingly careless arrangement of his heterogene ouxgarb, he had endeavored to conceal or abste the pech-
Have horne, Scarlet Letter, ili.
Harity. An object is sald to be heterogenoous when its parts do more or less heterogeneous. J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., 1. 336 .
Heterogeneous attraction. (a) An sttraction between stoms, depending upon their being different in kind ferent linds of electricity and nagnetim. - Heteroge neous body, s mechanical mixture of different chemical substances; especially, in the theory of sttractions snd in optics, a body whose parts are of unequsi density. - Het erogeneous nouns, in pram., nouns of different gendera In the singular and plural: as, Latin locus s plsce, which is In o or nasculine gender line or neater in the plural,-Heterogeneous number, - Heterogeneous principle $s$ priuciple helonging to different sclence from the one under conalderation; s heteronymous principle.-Heterogeneous quantities, in physicy, quantfilies of different dimensiong, as a velocity and so acceleration. - Heterogeneous surds, in math, roots whose indices are different, as a square root and
heterogeneously (het' $e$-rō-jē'nẹ̄-us-li), adv. In a heterogeneous manner; so as to be heterogeneous; dissimilarly.
They [the houses] sre snaill, and by the necessity of scof purchase, the rooms are very heterogeneousply inled.

Johnson, Jour. to Western Isies.
heterogeneousness (het"è-rọ̀-jē'nệ-us-nes), $n$. The charaeter or condition of being heterogeneous; heterogeneity.
Dissimilltude of style, snd heterogeneourness of sentiments, may sufficiently shew that \& work does not really belong to the reputed suthor

Johnson, Nate on Shakespeare's 3 Hen. VI.
heterogenesis (het" $e$-rọ̄-jen'e-sis), $n . \quad\left[N L_{L},<\right.$ Gr. ह́лєpos, other, different, $+\gamma_{\text {everıs, }}$ generation.] 1. Production by an external eause that is, a cause different from the effeet. Also called heterogeny.-2. In biol.: (a) The spontaneous generation of animals and vegetables low in the scale of organization from inorganie elements; abiogenesis. (b) That kind of generation in which the parent, whether plant or animal, produces offspring differing in strueture and habit from itself, but in whieh after one or more generations the original form reappears. more generations the original form reappears. Some forms of heterogenesis are calied xenogenest, par-
thenogenesis, genetgenesis, sod alternate generation. see inenogenesis, geneagene homogene
By the other mode, the living parent was supposed to five rise to offspring which psssed through a totally dif and did not return into the cycie of the parent; this is what ought to be called II eterogenesis, the offspring being altogether snd pcrmanentiy unilke the parent. The term Heterogenexis, however, has unfortunstefy been used in different sense, and M. Minne-Edwards has therefore sub stituted for it Xenogenesis, which mesns the generation of momething foreign. Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 353. heterogenetic (het"e-rō-jē-net'ik), a. [< heterogenesis, after genetic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of heterogenesis, in any sense.
Prof. Wundt calls his own theory of the will "the sutogenetic theory," opposing it to the ordinary or "hetero-
genetic theory,"
MInd,
heterogenist (het-e-roj'e-nist), n. [< heterogeny + -ist.] One who believes in the theory of spontaneous generation.
heterogeny (het-e-roj'e-ni), $n$. [< Gr. हंтєpoyevins, of different kinds: see heterogeneous.] Same as heterogenesis, 1.
Heteroglossa (het'e-rō-glos'a.), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. $\varepsilon \tau \varepsilon p o s$, other, different, $+\gamma \lambda \bar{\omega} \sigma \sigma a$, tongue: see glossa, 2.] A prime section of scutibranehiate gastropods. They have pellucid teeth in flve to eight Congitudinal rows and varisble in form, the larger ones having opsque black tips; the shell is symmetrical ; snd
the foot has do lateral branch. The group was finstituted the foot has no lateral branch. The group was instituted by J. E. Gray for the fanilies Dentaliidde, Tecturidge, Lepe-
tides Patellide, snd Chitonid tidue, Patellidue, snd Chitonidow, which are distributed by
heterogone (het'e-rō-gōn), a. Same as heterogonous.
heterogonism (het-e-10g'ọ-nizm), n. [ $<$ hele-rogon-ous + -ism.] The state of being heterogonous. Also heterogomy.
heterogonous (het-e-rog'ọ-nus), a. [〈G1. êrepos, other, different, + ' $\gamma \dot{\text { óvos}}$, generation.] In bot., having dissimilar reproductive organs: a term proposed by Asa Gray, in 1877, to inelude sueh

## heterogonous

flowers as are dimorphic or trimorphic in regard to the relative length of stanens and pistils. These flowers were first called dicith America." Darwin who was the firat to interpret correctiy tha meaning, first termed this kind of blossorn simply dimorphic (Jour. Linn. Soc. Loud., 1862-77), but iater, in 1877, in hia "Forms of Flowers," he adopted Hlidebrand's epithet heterostyled for
It. Thesa terms are, however, objectionalo, ,
differences affect tha well aa the style. Sometimes also heterogoneous, heterotwo kinda of hermaphrodite flowera by different individ. uals of the aame species, the flowera being essentiaily simithen ing or atamens of the one sort reciprocally fertifizes the stigma of the other. This dimorphism has been detected in about 40 genera, belonging to 14 or 15 natursi orders, widely scatp. 234.- Heterogonous trimorphism, s threefoid hetciprocally relative lengths of stamens and piatils. three forma may be coavenientiy calied from th length of their pistils, the long-atyled, mid-styled, and short-styled. The stamens also ara of unequal length, and these may be calied the iongeat, mild-length, aad heterogony (het-e-rog'ō-ni), $n$. [As heterogonous $+-y$.] Same as heterogonism. See heterogonous.
heterographic (het"e-rō-graf'ik), a. [< heterography $+-i e$.$] Of or pertaining to heterog-$ raphy.
heterography (het-e-rog'ra-fi), , , [< Gr. érepos, other, different, $+-\gamma \rho a \phi i a,<~ \gamma p a ́ \phi \varepsilon c v$, write.]
Heterogeneous spelling; the use of the same letter or letters with different powers in different positions or in different words, as of $e$ in eall and cell, ough in rough, dough, and hough, etc.
Heterogyna (het-e-roj'i-nä), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of heterogynuis: see heterogynous.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, the first family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, the ants: so called from the two or three kinds of individuals, as males, females, and neuters: nearly equivalent to the modern families Formicidee, Dorylide, Poneridec, Myrmicide, Odontomaehider, and Mutillide.-2. A group of fossorial hymenopterous insects, or digger-wasps, consisting of the families Mutillidee and Seoliidec, thus together contrasted with Fossores proper.
heterogynal (het-e-roj'i-nal), a. [As heterogySame as heterogynous.
heterogynous (het-e-roj'i-nus), a. [< NL. heterogynus, < Gr. évepoc, other, different, + fívm, female.] Having the females of two different
kinds, one sexual, the other abortive or neuter, as the ants; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the Hetcrogyna.
heteroideous (het-e-roi'dệ-us), $a$. [ $\langle\mathrm{Gr} . \dot{\varepsilon} \tau \varepsilon \rho о-$ $\varepsilon \iota \delta \dot{\jmath} \zeta$, of another form or kind, $\langle\tilde{\varepsilon} \tau \varepsilon \rho o \varsigma$, other, different, $+\varepsilon$ l $\delta$ os, form.] Diversified in form. [Rare.]
Heterolepidæ (het"e-rō-lep'i-dë), n. pl. [NL., < Heterolepis + -ide.] In Günthers classifi-
cation of fishes, same as Chiride or Hexagrammidec.
 other, different, + $\lambda$ óroş, proportion, relation. Cf. heterology.] 1. Containing or consisting of different elements or combinations; not homologous.

Homologoua forma may occur in paraliei series which car se called heter logeus in therr awn series

Hyatt, Proc. Boat. Soc. Nat. Hist., X XIII. 117.
Specifically-2. In med., consisting of a tissue not normally found in that place at that period of life: as, a heterologous tumor.
Tha more maiignant heterologous tumora were attributed to a change in the blood.

Buck's IIandbeek of Med. Sciences, III. 401.
heterology (het-e-rol' $\overline{0}-\mathrm{ji}$ ), $n$. [As heterologous tural difference from a type or normal standard. Thus, cancer-cells exhibit heterology in comparison with healthy tissues.
Perla has guggested the use of tha word heterotopis to designate a iocal heterology, and heterochronia a heterolegy in point of time, as when mucous tiasua or cartilage
deveiops in s place where it ahould nermaliy oniy appear in the embryonic period.
, dous (het $\Theta$-rō-mal'us), $a$. [< Gr. ह̂T $\varepsilon$ In bot., having the leaves or branches turned in different directions, like the fibers of wool applied to mosses. [Rare.]


2815
whip, flagellum, + -ate I .] Having flagella of different kinds, a tractellum and a gubernaculum, as an infusorian: distinguished from iso-

## mastigate.

 [NL., < Ileteromastix (-tig-) + -idle.] A family of cilioflagellate infusorians, represented by the genus Heteromastix. They have a ahort sdoral fringe of cilia, one trailing and ona vibratile flageifum, snd a diatinct anterior mouth closa to the bases of the flagelia. These animsiculea are illoricata and free-awimming, plaslic and changeabis in form, and inhahit freah water. The famlly has also bee
Heteromastigoda.
Heteromastix (het"e-rō-mas'tiks), n. [NL., Gr. ह́r $\varepsilon \rho \rho \varsigma$, other, different, $+\mu \notin \sigma \tau \iota \xi$, a whip, scourge.] 1. A genus of coleopterous insects. Boheman, 1858.-2. The typical genus of Heteromastigider, having a fringe of cilia along the ventral surface. H. proteiformis is an example.

## H. James Clarl 1868 <br> H. James

Heteromeles (het ${ }^{\prime}$ érōō-mē ${ }^{\prime} l e ̄ z$ ), $n$. [NL., < Gr. ETepoş, other, different, $+\mu \tilde{\eta} \lambda o v$, apple.] A mon otypie genus of plants, belonging to the natural order Rosaceex, and allied to P'yrus and Crategus. The aingie species, $H$. arbutifolia, is a shrub or smali tree, with aimpie, coriaceoua, dark, shining, evergreen, sharply aerrate ieaves, and white flowers in terminal corymbose
paniclea. $1 t$ is very oroamental, from the contrsat between paniclea. It is very oroamental, from the contrat between the alundant bright-red fruit and the dark shining foliage It ia common in the coast ranges of California from Men docino county to san Diego, and cast to tha sierra Nevada, and ia known as the tolon and the Califormia holly. The wood ia dark reddish-brown in color, very hesvy, hard, Heteromera (Let-e-rom'e-rạ̈), n. pl. [NL. Gr. є́тєооиєойs, unequal: see heteromerous.] In Latreille's system of classification, a subordinal group of Coleoptera. It inciudea those beeties which have 5 tarsal joints of the first snd aecond pair of legs, and Mely 4 such joints of the third pair, Trachelides A ter diviaion of the Het eremera by West wood ig into Tra chetida and Atrachelia. Leading famifies of the former are Meloidoe, Stylopidoe, and Anthicides; most of tha lat ter division cousists of the Tenetrionido.
heteromeran (het-e-rom'e-ran), $n$. One of the Heteromera; a heteromerous beetle.
Heteromeri (het-e-rọ̄-mē'rī), n. pl. [NL., Gr. Érepos, other, different, $+\mu \eta \rho o ́ s$, thigh.] In ornith., in Garrod and Forbes's arrangement, a division of mesomyodian passeres, including the families Cotingidee and Piprider, in which the femoral artery is developed contrary to the rule in birds: opposed to Homcomeri.
heteromeric (hety $e$-rō-mer'ik), a. [As Heteromeri + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Heteromeri having the disposition of the femoral artery as in the Heteromeri.
heteromerous (het-e-rom'e-rus), a. [Cf. Hete-
 different, + $\mu$ ह́pos, a part.] Diversiform; variously composed; having a heterologous composition; consisting of heteronomous parts. Specifl-caliy- (a) In entom., having a different number of joints charactera of the IIeteromera. (b) In chem., unrelated as to chemical compesition. (c) In bot. : (1) Of flowera, having the members of adjoining cycies unequal in number. (2) Of ifchens, having tha gonidia or algai cella diapoaed within the thallus in one or mora diatinct layera, thu
The heteromereus thaliua occurs in the large majority of apecies, and diaplaya in fact a structure the main fea-
tures of which can be ciesrly defned.

Heterometabola (het"e-rō-me-tab'ō-lä), $n, p /$ [NL., 〈 Gr. érepos, other̈, different, + NLUL. Meta bola, q. v.] A division of insects, including the Hemiptera, Orthoptera, Pseudoneuroptera, P'hysopoda, and Thysanura, which differ in their metamorphoses, but none of which show complete changes from larva to pupa and imago: in contradistinction to the Metabola, which undergo complete metamorphosis. Also called Homomorpha. Paekard.
heterometabolous (het/ e -rṑ-me-tab'ō-lus), $a$. [As Heterometabola + -ous.] Pertaining to the Heterometabola; characterized by varying metamorphosis.
Heteromita (het-e-rom'i-tä), n. [NL., < Gr. हैזєроs, other, different, + $\mu$ ícos, thread.] The typical genus of infusorians of the family Ifeteromitide, of ovate form, without ventral groove. They are very numerous in infusions of animal or vege-
tabla matter in either fresh or sait water.
H. lens ia one of the longest-known animalculea, having been described as Monas lens by Müler in 1786. There are many othera. Heteromitidæ (het ${ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{e}$-rō-mit'i-dê), n. p1. [NL. < Heteromita + -idë.] A family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genus IIeteromita. They are naked, free or attached, with flagella distinct or united at the base, and the body ovate or clongate.
heteronomic
teromorph

## as the hoactzin.

Eeteromorpha (het"e-rō-môr'fä) nt neut. pl of heteromorphus: see hate. pl. [NL., A series of hexapod insects which undergo true and complete metamorphosis; the Metabola, in cluding Coleoptera, Lepidoptera, Diptera, Neuroptera, and Hymenoptera: opposed to Homomorpha.
Heteromorphæ (het"e-rọ̆-môr'fē), n. pl. [NL., fem. pl. of heteromorphus: see heteromorphous.] 1. A group of lepidopterous insects. Hübner, 1816.-2. In Huxley's classification of birds, a superfamily group established for the reception of the hoactzin, Opisthocomus cristatus: a synonym of Opisthoeomi.
heteromorphic (het"e-rō-môr'fik), a. [Ashete-romorph-ous $+-i c$.] 1. Deviating in form from a given type or standard; of irregular, abnormal, or unusual structure or composition.-2. In entom., undergoing entire transformation or complete metamorphosis; metabolous; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the Heteromorpha or Heteromorphow.
Also heteromorphous.
heteromorphism (het"e-rọ-môr'fizm), n. [As heteromorph-ous + -ism.] The state or character of being heteromorphic; deviation from a type or norm, or from congruity. Specifically(a) In entom., existence under different forms at succesaive atagea of development : tha reauit of transiormation or metaboly. Thus, an insect exhibits heteromorphism when it is a pupa or larva, before it becomea an image. (b) In bot, the property of having flowers differing from See heterogonous. (c) In crystal., that property sometimes observed in compounds of cryatallizing in different ferms, though containing equai numbers of atoma similariy grouped, ss in the case of the hydroua auiphatea of zinc and ferrous iron, the former crystalizing in the orthorhombic, the latter in the monoclinic system. heteromorphite (het/ e -rō-môr ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{fit}$ ), $n$. [As het-eromorph-ous + -ite2.] A variety of the mineral jamesonite.
heteromorphous (het"e-rọ̆-môr"fus), a. [<NL.
 form, $\langle\tilde{\varepsilon} \tau \varepsilon p o s$, other, different, $+\mu \circ \rho \phi \dot{\eta}$, form.] Same as heteromorphie.-Heteromorphous palpt, in entom., those paipi in which the two intermediate joints are much larg
heteromorphy (het' $e$-rọ̀-môr-fi), $n$. [As hetero-morph-ous + -y.] Héteromorphism; specifically, as used by teratologists, deformity in plants. Heteromya (het-e-rom'i-ä), n.pl. [NL., く Gr. غтє $\rho \circ$, other, different, $+\mu \tilde{v} s$, a mussel, muscle, mouse $=$ E. mouse. 1 An order of bivalve or lamellibranch mollusks, in which the anterior or pallial adductor is much smaller than the posterior or pedal adductor, and in which siphons are seldom developed: distinguished from $1 s o-$ mya and Monomya. The mussels are a familiar example.
Heteromyaria (het" e -rō-mī-ā'ri-ặ), n.pl. [NL., as Heteromya + -aria.] A group of acephalous conchiferous mollusks, including the Mytilida, or mussels and related forms: distinguished from Dinyaria and Monomyaria.
heteromyarian (het"e-rọo-mī-ári-ąn), a. Pertaining to or having the characters of the Heteromyaria.
 < Heteromys + -ina.] A subfamily of Saceomyidc, typified by the genus Heteromys; the spiny pocket-mice. They are charscterized by tha combination of rooted moliars, broad amooth upper incisors, iack of infation of the temporal region of tha akull, and by the presence of external cheek-pouches and flat-
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Heteromys (he-ter'ō-mis), } n \text {. [NL., < Gr. ête- } \\ & \text { pos, other, different }+\mu \bar{v}\end{aligned}=$ E. mouse.] The pos, other, different, $+\mu \bar{v} s=$ E. mouse.] The typical and only genus of Hetcromyince, containing several species of pocket-mice of the warmer parts of America, resembling Perognathus, but with plain incisors and spinose pelage. H. anomalus of Trinidad, about the size of a common rat, is an example. Desmarest, 1804.
Heteronemeæt (het"e-rọ̀-nē'mē-è), n.pl. [NL., < Gr. ह́repos, other, different, $+\imath \bar{\eta} \mu a$, a thread, + -ece.] A name applied by Fries to the higher cryptogams, such as the ferns, which were regarded as having a more complicated generation than the lower cryptogams.
heteronemous (het"e-rō-nétmus), a. [As Hete-ronem-ece + -ous.] Resembling or of the nature of the Heteronenca.
heteronomic (het"e-rọ-nom'ik), a. [As heteron-om-ous $+-i c$.] Of unlike or opposite polarity: applied to contact of parts of the human body iu experiments in animal magnetism: opposed to isonomic.

## heteronomic

Ifeteronomic［contact］is hyperæsthesic snd increases it heteronomous（het－e－ron＇ọ－mus），$a$ ．［ $\langle$ Gr＇$\cdot \hat{e} \tau$－ pos，other，different，+ vópos，law．］1．In biol．， of a different kind or order in any series or set of related things；differentiated or special－ ized in some way from a common type，in ac－ cordance with a law of adaptive modification． Thus，the cephalothorax of a crustacean ia heteronomous
with the ahdominal aegments，though both are compoaed of primitively similar metameres．
2．Pertaining to or characterized by heteron－ omy．
heteronomy（het－e－ron＇$\overline{0}-\mathrm{mi}$ ），n．［As heteron－ oni－ous $+-y$ ．］1．Subordination or subjection to a law imposed by another or from without： opposed to autonomy．
To subatitute the moral sutonomy of the conscience， which and revelation－［ik］a clear forsaklng of Christine ground． 2．Specifically，in the Kantian ethics，subjection of the will to the control of the natural appe－ tites，passions，and desires，instead of to the moral lsw of resson．
heteronym（het＇ê－rṑ－nim），u．$[=$ F．hetéro－ nyme，く Gr．є́repow $\mu \mathrm{os}$ ，having a different name， 1．A word having a different sound ona，name． 1．A word having a different sound and mean－ conduct，and lead ${ }^{2}$ ，a metal ：distinguished from homonym in a narrow sense－that is，a word having the same sound as another，but not the same spelling．－2．A different name of the same thing；a name in one language precise－ ly translating a name in another language；a linguistie synonym，having literally the same meaning as some other word of another lan－ guage．［Rare．］
Vernacular namea whlch are more or leas precise frans－ lafions of Lailin uamea，or of namea in any other ianguage， may be calse heteronyms．iFilder，Jour．Nerv．Dlkeases，xii．（1885）．
heteronymic（het＂e－roō－nim＇ik），a．［＜hetero－ nym＋－ic．］Same as heteronymolls．
heteronymous（het－e－ron＇i－mus），$a$ ．
a．［＜Gr． $\dot{\varepsilon} \tau \varepsilon \rho \dot{\prime} v y \mu o s$, having a different name：see hetero－
nym．］1．Pertaining to，of the nature of，or having a heteronym．－2，Of a different naine： specifically，in optics，said of the double images of an object as seen under certain conditions． See homonymous．
Synonymous relativea are of the same name，heterony－ mous of a different name．Watts，whilonophy，p． 353 ．
The eye（or the mind）instinctively distingulishea ho－ The eye（or the mind）instinctively distinguishea ho－
monymona from heteronymous inages，referring the for mer to objects heyond，sud the latter to objecta this side of，the point of sight．Le Conte，Encyc．Brit．，XX1I． 539.
Heteronymous principles，principlea drawn from dif－ ferent sciencea．－Heteronymous relates，things whose relation to one another is not reciprocal，as father and aon： opposed to synonymous relates，as couains．
heteronymously（het－e－ron＇i－mus－li），adr．In a heteronymous manner；so as to be heterony－ mous．
Piace one foreflnger before the other in the medlan
plane：when we look at the farther finger ine nearer one ia doubled heteronymously．Le Conte，Sight，p． 120 ． heteronymy（het－e－ron＇i－mi），n．［＜LGr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \tau \varepsilon-$ puvvuia，a different name，the having a different
 heteronym．］1．The relation between two or more heteronyms．－2．The system according to which heteronyms are employed．See pa－
heteroôusia，Heteroöusian，ete．See heterou－ sia，etc．
heteropathic（het＂ e －rō－path＇ik），a．［＜heterop－ ath－y＋－ic．］Same as allopathic．［Rare．］
heteropathy（het－e－rop＇a－thi），$n$ ．［Formed af－
 in a deflected sense，as in allopathy，$\langle\dot{\varepsilon}$ eppos， other，different，$+\pi \dot{\theta} \theta o s$ ，suffering．］Same ss allopathy．［Rare．］
Heteropelma（het＂e－rọ－pel＇mä̈），$n$ ．［NL．，fem． of heteropelnus：see heteropelimous．］1．In en－ tom．，a genus of ichneumon－flies，of the sub－ family Ophionince，having the first joint of the hind tarsi four times as long as the second． There are one European and two American apecies．$H$ ．
favicornis of the United States is a common paraile of Alavicornis of the Unit
the larve of Datana．
2．A neotropical genus of birds，of the family Cotingidee and subfamily Lipaugine．H．tur－ dinum of Brazil is an example．Schiff（in Bona－ parte，1853）．
heteropelmous（het＂e－rọ̄－pel＇mus），$a$ ．［ N NL． heteropelmus，〈 Gr．Érepos，other，different，＋ $\begin{aligned} & \text { ćn } \\ & \text { culiar }\end{aligned}$ ，in the disposition of the In ormith．，pe－ culiar in the disposition of the flexor tendons

## 2816

in the sole of the foot；having that arrange－ ment of these which is peculiar to the trogons or Heterodactyli，in which each of the flexors splits into two tendons，and the flexor hallu－ cis supplies the two posterior toes（first and second digits），while the flexor perforans sup－ plies the two anterior toes．
Thia structure，fonnd nowhere else，we shali designate
Stand．Nat．Hist．，IV． 369.
Heterophagi（het－e－rof＇a－ji），n．pl．［NL．，pl． of heterophagus：seë heterophagous．］In ornith．， the class of birds the young of which require to be fed by their parents；the altricial birds： opposed to Autophagi．See Aitrices．
heterophagous（het－e－rof＇a－gus），$a$ ．［ $<\mathrm{NL}$ ． hetcrophagus，＜Gr．ÉTepos，other，different，＋ фareiv，eat．］Needing to be fed by others，as the young of the Hetcrophagi；altricial．
heterophasia（het＂e－rō－fā＇si－ii），$n$ ．［ $\langle$ Gr．$\varepsilon$ érfos， other，different，＋ 人aбıs，a saying，＜$\phi a v a l$ ，say． In pathol，a form of aphasia in which the patient constantly misapplies the terms he uses．
heterophasiac（het＂${ }^{\text {en－rō－fã＇si－alk），} n \text { ．}}$［ $\langle$ hetero－
phasit + ac．］One who is affected with het－ phasit＋ac．］One who is affected with het－ erophasia．
erophem－y＋－ism（het e－rō－fé mizm），$n$ ．［＜het erophem－$y+$－ism．$]$ ．Same as heteropheny．－
2．An instsnce of heteropheiny． I hsve aeveral exampies in which creditor is nsed for
debtor－perhaps the moat common of ali heterophemisms debtor－perhaps the moat common of ali heterophemisms
 heterophemist（het＂e－rō－fésmist），n．［＜hetero－ phem－y＋ist．］One aftlicted with heterophemy． heterophemistic（het＂e－rō－fē－mis＇tik），a． heterophem－y + －ist－ic．］Pertaining to or char－ acterized by heterophemy．
heterophemize（het＂e－rọ－fé＇mīz），v．i．；pret． and pp．heterophemizerl，ppr．hetcrophemizing． ［＜heterophem－y + －ize．］＇To say one thing when another is meant．
Aa Saui sppesred smong the propheia，so Henry Ward Beecher appears among the heterophemlata；sud charac－
teristically of all that he does he heterophemizes in a very atriking manner．R．G．White，The Galaxy，XX． 697. heterophemy（het＂e－rọ－fē＇mi），n．［＜Gr．हैrepos， other，different，$+\ddot{\phi} \eta \mu \eta$ ，a speech，saying（ $=$ L． fama，＞E．famel，q．v．），＜фáva，speak，say．］ The saying of one thing when another is meant； specifically，a disordered or morbid mental con－ dition which leads to the saying or writing of one thing when another is meant；physical incapacity to express one＇s ideas in language conveying a correct impression．When hete－ rophemy becomes a pronounced disease it is known as aphasia．Also heterophemism．
Another incident of its manlfestatlon is that the saaser－ tion made is most often not merely something that the speaker or writer doea not mean to say，but lis very re－ verse，or at least something notably at variance with hib purpose．For this reason I have called it heterophemy， Which means na crely the apeaking otherwise，and which geneoua，and heteroclite．
heter G．if hite，The Galaxy，XX． 603.
 Change of voice；cracked or broken voice． Dunglison．
heterophoria（het＂e－rō－fō＇ri－ë̈），n．［NL．，\＆Gr． ह̃тєрюऽ，other，different，+ －форia，くфध́рєı $=\mathrm{E}$ ． bear ${ }^{1}$ ．］A tendency of the visual axes to fail to meet in the fixation－point，due to weakness of one or more of the ocular muscles or their faulty innervation；insufficiency of the eye－ muscles；muscular asthenopia．
heterophyadic（het＂e－rọ－fī－ad＇ik），a．［ $<$ Gi． érepos，other，different̆，+ （MGr．）фvás（фvad－），a shoot，sucker，＜ф́veofar，grow．］In bot．，char－ acterized，as species of the genus Equisctum， by the production of two kinds of stems，one （usually appearing esrly in the spring）bearing the fructification，which soon withers entirely or at the apex，and the other bearing the sterile or vegetative branches．See homophyadic．
heterophyl，heterophyll（het＇e－rợ－fil），n．［＜ NL．heterophyllus：see hetcrophyillous．］A spe－ cies of ammonite having two forms of foliation or volution of the septal margins；one of the Hetcrophylli．
Heterophylli（het＂e－rọ－fil＇ī），n．pl．［NL．，pl．of heterophyllus：see heterophyllous．］A group of cephalopods containing those ammonites which have different kinds of foliation or volution of the septal margins．
heterophyllous（het＂e－rọ̀－fil＇us），$a$ ．［＜NL． neterophytlus，＜Gr．Érepos，other，different，＋ фíhiov，leaf．］1．In bot．，having two different kinds of leaves on the same stem，as Potamo－

## heteroptics

gcton heterophyllus，which has broad floating leaves，with narrow leaves submerged in the wster．－2．In zoöl．，pertaining to or having the characters of the Heterophylli，as an ammonite． heterophylly（het＇e－rọ－fil＂i），$n$ ．［As hetero－ phyll－ous＋－y．］In bot．，the condition of hav－ ing leaves different from the regular form．
Variability of apecies and heterophylly are characteriatic of the flora to quite an unuaual degree．

Encyc．Brit．，XX． 610.
heteroplasia（het＇e－rō－plā＇si－ä），n．［＜Gr．Êrepos， other，different，$+\pi$ raots，a forming，molding， ＜$\pi \lambda a ́ \sigma \sigma \varepsilon v$, form．］In pathol．，the development of a form of tissue in a location where it does not normally oceur；sbnormality of tissue，as in tuberculosis．
heteroplastic（het＂e－rō̄－plas＇tik），a．［＜Gr．ÊTع－ $\mu \rho s$ ，other，different，$+\pi / a \sigma \tau i k o s$, plastic，$\langle\pi \lambda a \sigma-$ ofev，form．］1．Pertaining to or characterized by heteroplasia．
The myxomata often have a heteroplastic origin．
Buck＇s Handbook of Med．Sciences，V． 100.
2．Dissimilar in structure，as different tissues of the body．Thus，nerve－tissue，muscle－tissue， and bone－tissue sre heteroplastic with reference one to another．
heteropod（het＇e－roo－pod），a．and n．［ $\ll \mathrm{NL}$ ． hetcroputs（－pod－），くGr．Écpónovs，with uneven feet，＜évepos，other，different，$+\pi$ oís（ $\pi$ ०ס－）$=$ E．foot．］I．a．Pertaining to or having the characters of the Heteropoda．Also heteropo－ II．
II．$n$ ．One of the Heteropoda．Also heterop－
Heteropoda（het－ê－rop＇ō－dä̈），n．pi．［NL．，neut． pl．of heteropus（－pod－）：see heteropod．］In zoöl．， a name applied to several groups．（a）In Crustacea， a group of amphipoda or isopods including forma with 14 feet，some of which are fitted for swimming．Latreille， 1826．（b）A class of Mollusea，or an order or a subclasa of foot（propodilum）modifed into a swimming．organ or ver－ ticai in lacking epipodia，the gills when present massed on ine hinder part of the back，snd the sheii amall or wsutlng．They are free－swimming peiagic organlsmes， of dellcate，gelatinona，hyaline or transparent atructure． There are two familiea，Firolidee and Atlantide．The lead． ing genera of the former are Firola（or Pterotrachea）and Carnaria，Cad of the later Allanoum．（c）A sron Bel－ lerophon．Caryobranchia la a synonym．（e）A group of
echinoderms．Also written Ileteropodes．Brandt 1835 heteropodan（het－e－rop＇ọodann），n．Same as hicteropod．
heteropodous（het－e－rop＇ọ－dus），a．Same ss heteropod．
 other，different，$+\pi \delta{ }^{2}$ os，pole ：see polar．］ 1 ． Having polar correspondence to something other than itself．－2．In norphology，having unequal or dissimilar poles：said of the figures called stauraxomia heteropola．See stauraxomia． heteroproral（het＂e－rộ－prócral），a．［ $<$ Gr． Erepos，other，different，＋NL．prora，q．v．］ Having unequal or dissimilar prore，as a ptero－ cymba；not homoproral．
The prows may be similar（homoproral）or dlagimilar
Encyc．Brit．，XXII， 418 ． heteropsychological（het＂e－rō－sī＂kō－loj＇i－kal）， a．［＜Gr．Écpos，other，different，＋E．psycho－ logical．］See extract under idiopsychological． heteropter（het－e－rop＇tèr），n．A heteropterous insect；one of the Heteroptera．
Heteroptera（het－ę－rop＇te－rị̆），n．pl．［NL．， neut．pl．of heteropterus：see hetcropterous．］ One of the two prime divisions of hemipterous insects founded by Latreille（1817）．It ia a sub－ order of Memiptera，conirasted with Homoptera，from which is difera in the horizontal posture or the head， winally 4 －fointed rosirum at the itp，and in the simucture and poiitlon of the wlngs，which lie flat on the back，and are composed of three recognizable parta，the corium，the clavus，and the membrana the iast belng velned and over－ lapping its fellow），with sometimes a fourth piece，the cu－ neus，at the end of the corium．The Heteroptera sre
inoae inaecis to which the popular term bug is specially applicable．
heteropteran（het－e－rop＇te－ran），$n$ ．One of the Heteroptera；a heteropter or true bug．
heteropterous（het－e－rop＇te－rus），a．［ $\langle\mathrm{NL}$ ． heteropterus，〈 Gr．ह́repos，other，different，$+\pi \tau \varepsilon$－ póv，wing．］Having diversiform wings；having the wings composed of several distinct parts； specifically，pertaining to or having the charac－ ters of the Heteroptera．
heteroptics（het－e－rop＇tiks），n．［＜Gr．Ērpos， other，different，+ óттько́，optic：see optic，op－ tics．］False vision ；perverted use of the eyes． This irregularity in vision，together with such enormities as tipping the wink，the circumspective roll，the side．peep
tinrough a flin hood or fan，must be put in the clana of Heteroptics，an all wroug notions of religion are ranked
under ihe general name of Heterodox．Spectator，No． 250 ．

## heteroptoton

heteroptoton（het＂ $\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{r} 0 \mathrm{p}$－tō＇ton），n．；pl．heterop－
 tion，case，$\left\langle\pi \tau \omega \tau \not{ }^{\prime} \varsigma\right.$, verbal adj．of $\pi i \pi \tau \varepsilon v$, fall．］ In gram．and rhet．，enallage of case；antiptosis． heteropygian（het＂ e －rọo－pij＇ $\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{qu}$ ），$n$ ．A fish of the group Heteropygii ；an amblyopsid． Heteropygii（het＂erō－pij＇i－ī），n．pl．［NL．， Gr．ETFpos，other，different，＋$\pi v \gamma \eta$ ，rump．］A
family of abdominal fishes，having the anus jugular，or under the throat：same as Amblyop－ sicle．Müller．In Giinther＇s aystem of classiflcstion they ared with very small scales，the margin of the npper jsw formed by the intermaxillaries，villiform teeth both in the jaws and on the palate，a dorssl flin belonging to the cau－ dal portion of the spinal column snd oppoaite the ana， ventral fins rudimentary or absent，anden ent gd－flated of derore the pectorals．The group includea the helated spe－ cies．See cut under Amblyopsis．
Heterorhina（het＂e－rō－rín nạ̈），n．［NL．，＜Gr हт\＆pos，other，different，＋$\dot{\rho} \iota \zeta$（ $\dot{\rho}(v-)$ ，nose．］ 1. A genus of cetonian scarabæoid beetles，hav－ ing an extremely variable structure and ar－ mature of the clypeus（whence the name），com－ prising many Asiatic and African forms．Also written Heterorrhina．Westuood，1842．－2．A genus of American wrens，of the family Troglo－ dytide，having the bill notched at the end，oval nostrils with incomplete septum，and tail two thirds as long as the wings．There are several species，of Mexico
heterorhizal（het＂êrō－ri＇zăl），a．［＜Gr．ËTعpos， other，different，$+{ }^{\prime} i \zeta \alpha$, ，root．］In bot．，rooting from no fixed point，as do most cryptogams． ［Rare．］
heteroscian（het－e－rosh＇i－an），$n$ ．and $a$ ．$\quad[<$ Gr． reporkos，throwing a shadow in opposite di－ rections（at noon），〈 êrepoc，other，dial．］I oкıa，a shadow：see antiscian，squiventor，as con－ trasted with one living on the other side：so called from the fact that，except in the tropics， their shadows at noon always fall in opposite directions，the shadow in the northern zones toward the nort
war the south．$a$ ．Of ortaining to portions of the earth＇s surface on opposite sides of the equa－ tor，in which shadows fall in opposite direc－ tions，or to one such portion as contrasted with another．
heterosis（het－e－rō＇sis），n．［＜Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \tau \tilde{\tau} \rho \omega \sigma \iota \varsigma$ ，var． of $\dot{\varepsilon} \tau \varepsilon р о i \omega \sigma \iota \varsigma$, く＂$\dot{\tau} \tau \rho \circ \circ \bar{\nu} v$ ，alter，make different， ＜Erepos，other，different．］In gram．and rhet．， same as enallage．
Heterosomata（het＂e－rọ－sō＇mạ－tä），n．pl．［NL．， Gr．єтعpos，other，different，＋$\sigma \omega \mu a$, pl．$\sigma \omega \mu a \tau a$, canthine fishes；the flatfishes：so called from their lack of bilateral symmetry．The group is represented by the families Pleuronectidoe，which con－
taina such important food－fishea a the halibut，turbot， taina such important food－fishea aa the haibut，turbor，
plaice，flounder，etc．，and Soleidoe or soiea．In Bona－ parte＇s and Cope＇s systems of classification，the Hetero－ somata sre ranked as an order of physoclistoua flahes， with the ventrat fina thoracic or jugular，and with the poa－ terior cephstic region normal，，hut the anterior so twisted as to bring both orbits on one zide of the head．
heterosomatous（het＂e－rō－som＇â－tus），$a$ ．［As Heterosomata +-0 us．］＇In iclith．，having a body differing from the usual type，especially one that is bilaterally asymmetrical；specifi－ cally，of or pertaining to the Heterosomata． Also heterosomous．
heterosome（het＇e－rọ̄－sōm），$n$ ．One of the Hete－ rosomata；a flatfish．
heterosomous（het＂e－rộ－sō＇mus），a．Same as Heterosporeæ（het＂e－rṑ－spō＇rḕ－ē），n．p1．［NL．， －cre．］A subdivision of the ferns，Equisetacece and Lycopodiacece，characterized by the produc－ tion of two kinds of spores，macrospores and microspores．
heterosporous（het－e－ros＇pṑ－rus），$a$ ．［＜Gr．${ }^{\prime} \tau \varepsilon$－ pos，other，different，＋$\sigma \pi \sigma \rho o s$, seed．］Having more than one kind of asexually produced spores：applied to the vascular cryptogams，
which have macrospores（female spores） mologons with the embryo－sac of phanerogams， and microspores or megaspores（male spores） homologous with the pollen－grains of phanero－ gams．
heterostatic（het＂e－rō－stat＇ik），a．［＜Gr．ह̌re－ ing to stand（ $\sigma$ tont，+ （im der．1）$\sigma$ татккo̧，caus－ ing to stand（ $\sigma$ тáois，a standing，position），or（in
def．2）fem．orarıí，the art of wcighing，くiбravau，
cause to stand，etc，weigh：see static．］ 1. Pertaining to threc axes which can be drawn at every point of every elastic body such that， denoting them by tho letters $x, y, z$ ，if a very small cube be cut out of the body with its edges parallel to those axes，and if the cube be twist od by a given amount round $x$ ，then a norma stress will be produced upon the faces to which $x$ is normal equal to the tangential stress which would be produced round $z$ hy an equal amount of twisting round $y .-2$ ．Applied to instru－ ments for measuring potential by electrostatic methods in which electrification other than that to be tested is made use of．
Instruments in which the only electrification is that which we wish to test are called idiostatic．Those in which there ta electriflcation independent of that to be
Cester are called heterostatic．Maxwell．
heterostaural（het＂e－rō－stâ＇rall），$a$ ．［＜Gr．éce－ pos，other，different，+ otavpos，a stake，cross．］ In morphol．，having an irregular polygon as the base of a pyramidal figure：applied to the fig－ ures called stauraxonia heteropola，and opposed to homostaural．See stauraxonia．
Heterostoma（het－e－ros＇tō－mä̀），$n$ ．［NL．，く Gr．

 mouth．］A genus of chilopod myriapods，of the family Scolopendride．
heterostrophe（het－e－ros＇trọ－fē），n．［NL．， Gr．ह̂repos，other，different，＋oг $\rho \circ \phi \dot{\eta}$, a turning．］ Same as heterostrophy．
heterostrophic（het＂ e －rọ－－strof ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{ik}$ ），$a_{0}$［In def．
$1,<$ heterostrophy $+\cdots i$ ．In def． $2,<\mathrm{Gr}$ ．$i \tau \varepsilon$ pórrpopos，consisting of different strophes，lit． having different turns，＜ĚTEpos，other，differ ent，＋or $о \varnothing \phi$ ，a turning，strophe．］1．Pertain－ ing to or resulting from heterostrophy；re versed in direction；turned the other way；iu conch．，having the spire whorled in the direc－ tion opposite to the usual one，as in Physa heterostropha，for example：said of a univalve shell．－2．In auc．pros．，consisting of two sys－ tems of different metrical form：as，a hetero－ strophic song or choric passage．
heterostrophous（het－e－ros＇trō－fus），a．［＜het erostrophe + －ous．］Same as heterostrophic．
 rostrophe．］A contrary or opposite turning ； the condition of being reversed in direction； specifically，in eonch．，reversal of the direction in which spiral shells usually turn．Also hete－ jostrople．
heterostyled（het＇e－rọ̄－stīld），a．［＜Gr．Êr $\varepsilon \rho \circ \varsigma$ ， other，different，$+{ }^{+} \sigma \dot{v} \hat{v} \lambda o s$, a pillar，style：see style ${ }^{2}$ ．］Heterogonous：opposed to homostyled． The essentiad character of ptants belonging to the hete－ or three bodica tike the mates snd females of dioccious pisnts or of the higher animats，which exist in spproxi matety eqnal numbers，snd are adspted for reciprocal fer－
tlizstion．
Darvin，Different Forms of Fiowers，p． 244 ． heterostylism（het＂e－rō－stī＇lizm），$\mu$ ．［As het－ erostyl（ed）＋－ism．］＂The state of being hete－ rogonous．
There is no evidence that two aets of individuais exist which differ slightty in function and are adapted for re ciprocal fertilisation；and this ia the essence of hetero－
Davein，Differeut Forma of Flowers，p． 50
heterotactous（het＂e－rō－tak＇tus），$a$ ．［As hete－ rotaxis（－tact－）+ －ous．］Pertaining to or char－ acterized by heterotaxis．Specifically－（a）In geol． irreguiar or not uniform in arrangement or aratincation heterogeneoua．（b）In bot．，having organa deviatiog io poaition or arrsigement from a normal type．
heterotaxic（het＂e－rō－tak＇sik），$a$ ．［く hete－ rotax－is + －ic；prop．＊heterotactic：see tactic．］ Characterized by or exbibiting heterotaxis；not homotaxic．
heterotaxis（het＂e－rọ－tak＇sis），n．［NL．，く Gr． $\hat{\varepsilon} \tau \varepsilon \rho o s$, other，different，$+\tau a \dot{\xi} \iota \varsigma$ ，arrangement （такrós，ordered，arranged），＜тá⿱㇒日धєv，order，ar－ range．］Anomalous arrangement；aberrant or abnormal disposition of parts or organs：the opposite of homotaxis．
heterotaxy（het＇e－rọ－tak＂si），n．［As hetero－ taxis．］Same as lieterotaxis．
Heterothalameæ（het＂e－rợ－tha－lā＇mè－ē），n．pl． ［NL．（De Candolle，1830．），$\ll$ Heterothalamus＋ ece．］A subdivision of plants of the matural order Compositex，tribe Asteroidec，typified by the genus Heterothalamus．
Heterothalamus（het／$e$－rō－thal＇$a-m u s$ ，$n$ ．［ Gr．erepos，other，different，＋ manapos，taken in
mod．bot．sense，thalamus．］A small genus of mod． dolle＇s tribe IIe terothalamer，and closely allied to the genus Baecharis．It ia characterized hy hav－
ing poiygano－diecloua heada．The hermaphrodite pianta

## heterotrophy

hear either steriie flowers in the disk，or a aingle row of fertiie fomale flowera around the edge；the femsle plants bear fertile flowers，of which the achenia are compressed or 3－angied；tis hermsphrodite achenia ars sbortive；the pappus is in one series or more，and copions；the teaves are aiternate，and entire or dentate；and the fowers ars corymbose or panicuiste，snd yellow．Only ive species
are known，sil astives of South Americs．$H$ ．brunioides， of sonthern Brazil，furnishea the yeiiow romerillo dye from its flowers．
Heterotheca（het＂e－rộ－thē＇kä̈），u．［NL．（so called from the unlike achenia of the ray and disk）$\langle<\mathrm{Gr}$ ．$\dot{\tau} \tau \varepsilon \rho \circ$, other，different，$+\theta \ddot{\eta} \kappa \eta$, a case．］A small genus of North American and Mexican herbs，belonging to the natural or－ der Compositce，tribe Asteroidece，the type of De Candolle＇s tribo Heterothecea．It ia characterized by having the ray－and diak－flowers numerous，and hoth fertile ；the atyie－brazches of the hermaphrodite flowera tipped with a isnceolate or ovate trianguiar appendage the achenia of the ray thickish，often trisngular，without psppus，or rarely with a hristie or two；the disk com－ pressed，and with a donhie psppus，the inner compoaed of long capillsry bristies，the onter of numerous shor squamine；the leaiss．Aublet， 1775 ．
Heterotheceæ（het＂e－rō－thé＇sḕ－ē），n．pl．［NL． （De Candolle，1836），＜Heterothcea + －ece．］A subdivision of plants belonging to the natural order Composites，tribe Asteroidec，typified by the genus Heterotheca．
heterotomous（het－e－rot＇ọ－mus），a．［＜Gr． $\bar{\varepsilon} \tau \varepsilon$－ pos，other，different，＇+ то $\bar{\hbar}$ ，a cutting，$\tau \varepsilon \mu \nu \varepsilon \nu$, cut．］In mineral．，having a cleavage different from the common variety：applied to a variety of feldspar．
heterotopia（het＂e－rọ－tō＇pi－ä̀），n．Same as hete－ rotopy．
heterotopic（let／e－rō－top＇ik），a．［＜heterotopy
heterotopism（let－e－rot＇ö－pizm），n．［As hete－ rotop－y + －ism．］Same as heterotopy． heterotopous（het－e－rot＇ọ－pus），$a$ ．［ Gr．ह̂̃ $\rho \circ \varsigma$ other，different，＋rónos，place．］Misplaced pertaining to or characterized by heterotopy applied specifically in pathology to tissue oc curring in an abnormal situation．Also hete－ rotopic．
heterotopy（het－e－rot＇ō－pi），$n$ ．［＜NL．hetero－ heterotopy（het－e－rot＇o－pi），n．［＜NL．hetero－ position；misplacement．Speciflcally－（a）In pa－ thol．，the occurrence of a tisane forming a neopissm in an shnormal position．（b）In tion，in alsarrangement of the resuit－ ing phenomena．See heterochrony．Also hetcrotopism， hetcrotonia．
Virciow opposed both the view that the jaw Ithe infant giant jaw－bone of stramberg］was like that of sn ape and of heterotopy in a man of gigsutic saze．
Pop．Sci．Mo．，XXII． 138.
Displacement in position，or heterotony，especially af－ gects the cells or elementary parts also affects the organs themselves

Haeckel，Evoi．of Msn（trans．），I． 13.
Heterotricha（het－e－rot＇ri－käa），n．pl．［NL．， neut．pl．of heterotrichus：see heterotrichous．］ An order of ciliate infusorians．These animalcaies are either iree－swimming or attached，no two widely dis． and sre ench tinct syrt and fine and those of the oral region of mnch iarger size，cirrose，and constituting a iinear or more or iess spiral or circutar seriea．The cortical layera sre usustly highly differentiated，and inclose an even，parallet series of longi－ tudinally dispoaed muacular flbrille．The order contains ly far the largest of the iniusorisns，many of its members betng visibte to the nsked eye，sod some ranging in size up to one sixth of all inch． ranged by Kent in 7 familiea， ，ursaviace，spirostomida， sid Calcealidice．Heterotricha ia one of the four orders estahlished by Steln，the others belng Holotricha，Hypo－ tricha，and Peritricha．
heterotrichal（het－e－rot＇ri－kal），a．Same as het－ erotrichous．Eneve．Brit．
heterotrichous（het－e－rot＇ri－kus），$a$ ．［＜NL． heterotrichus，＜Gr．हैंזpos，other，different，＋ $\theta \rho i \xi(\tau \rho(\chi-)$ ，hair．］Having unlike cilia scatter－ ed over the body；specifically，of or pertaining to the Heterotricha．
Heterotrichum（het－e－rot＇ri－kum），$n$ ．［NL． （De Candolle，1828），そくGr．हт $\tau \rho 0$ ，other，differ－ ent，$+\theta \rho^{\prime}$（ $(\tau \rho \ell \chi-)$ ，hair．］A genus of shrubs belonging to the natural order Melastomacea， tribe Mieoniece．It is characterized by having the calyx campanulste，and 6－to 8－lobed；the coronis of 6 to 8 the snthars of which at first open by a single terminal pore，iater by a flasure；and the fruit forming a tough berry．The leaves are targe，ovate－cordate or oblong，snd entire or serrutate．Six species are known，from Guians and the Weat Indies．$H$ ．niverm is called the American gooseberry in the West Indies．
heterotropal（het－e－rot＇rọ̄－pal），a．Same as
heterotrophy（het－e－rot＇rọ̄－fi），n．［＜Gr．ễepos， other，different，＋$\ddot{\tau} \rho \circ \phi \dot{\prime}$, nourishment，$\langle$ r $\rho$ é $\phi \varepsilon \nu$,

## heterotrophy

2818
der Russian rule in 1654．Their rights were greatiy re－ stricted by Peter the Great，snd the ottice of hetrasn of the man of the Don Cossacks continues to exist，but his duties are those oi \＆governor－general．Since 1835 the heir ap parent of the Russisn throne is hereditary hetman of all the Cossacks，snd is represented by s＂hetmsn by delegs－ tion＂for each of their territorial divisions．IIetman（ata－ man）is siso the common title of sulhordinste Cosssck chiefs．
In the middle of the seventeenth century，an sttempt of the King of Poisnd to enforce l＇opery upen the Cossacks， sid to maks their prince s hetman，delegate of his power roused the indignation of the people．
，Studies in Russia，ix
hetmanate（het＇man－āt），n．［＜hetman＋－ate ${ }^{3}$ ．］ The rule or administration of a hetman．
During the hetmanate it had fortificstions of which races are still extant．
hetmanship（het＇man－ship），n．［＜hetman＋ －ship．］The office of a hetman．
IItmanzhip ．．．Was sboiished by Catherine 1I．
A．J．C．Hare，Studies in Rnssia，ix．
hettet．An obsolete preterit of heat．
hettert，a．compar．An obsoleteform of hotter． Chaveer．
hettle，$a$ ．and $n$ ．See hattle．
Heuchera（hü＇kér－ï），$n$ ．［NLь，named after Prof．Heueher，a German botanist．］A genus of polypetalons dicotyledonous plants，belong－ ing to the uatural order Saxatragacea，tribe Saxafrageo，and the type of Bartling＇s tribe Heucherea．The calyx is beil－shaped，the tube cohering at the base with the ovsry，5－cieft；the petsls sre 5 in num－ ber：the styles 2，snd siender：snd the pod 1－ceiled with 2 parietal many－seeded placente，snd 2 －besked，opening

between the beaks．They sre perennisis，with round heart－ shsped lesves，principsily from the rootstock．The flow－ ers sre in small clusters disposed in a prolonged snd narrow panicie，snd are graenish or purplish．About 20 species are known，nstives of North America snd Mexico． alum－root spplied to some of the species，particularly II． Americana．H．villosa is sometimes called the American sanicle．
Heuchereæ（h̄̄－kē＇rē－ē），n．pl．［NI．，く Heu－ chera + －ea．］A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order Saxafragacea，proposed by Bartling（1830），typified by the genus Heuchera． Barthing（1830），typified by the genus Heuchera．
heugh $\dagger$（hùch），$n$ ．［Sc．，also written heuch，for－ merly huwe，heic，etc．，$=$ E．how ${ }^{2}$ ，a hill：see hore2．］1．A crag；a precipice；a rngged steep； a glen with steep overhanging sides．

A laidiey worm in Spindleston－Heughs
The Laidley i＇form of Spindleston－Heugh
［I Ballads，
2．A coal－mine；a pit．
heuk ${ }^{1}$（hūk），$n$ ．A Scotch form of hook．Burns． heuk²（hūk），n．See huke。
heulandite（hū＇lan－dit），n．［After H．Heu－ land，an English dëalerin minerals．］A mineral belonging to the zeolite group．It occurs in white to red or gray monoclinic crystals，with pearly luster on
the surfsce of perfect cleavage．It is a hydrous silicate the surfsce of perfect clea
heuretic（hū－ret＇ik），n．［＜Gr．عن́perıкós，in－ ventive（cf．عíperís，an inventor，discoverer－）
 The art of discovery or invention：a branch of logic．
heuristic（hī－ris＇tik），a．［＜Gr．єípiбкєıv（єن́pe－）， find out（see heuretic），+ －ist－ic．］Serving to find or discover．

## hewgag

We can，indeed，use the ides that the world is an organic whole，determined in reistion to sn end which conscious－ iofiowing the connexion of things with each other． Encyc．Brit．，XVI． 84.
heurteloup（hèr＇tè－löp），n．［After Baron Heurtcloup．］An artificial leech；an instru－ ment for cutting and cupping a small area．
Local bleeding is better done with the heurteloup than with ieeches．

Medical News，LIII． 73.
heurts，$n$ ．pl．See hurt2
hevet，$v$ ．A Middle English form of heave．
Hevea（hé＇vē－ä），n．［NL．］A genus of di－ cotyledonous plants，of the natural order Eu－ phorbiacea，tribe Crotonea，the type of Baillon＇s tribe Hevece．It is characterized by having 3－folifiste lesves； 8 iax panicie of flowers，of which the calyy is 5－toothed or with 5 ghort lobes，and no coroila；sta－ mens 5 to 10，with the filsments united in a column；and 3－valved capsular fruit．About 10 species are known， nstives of tropical Brazii and Guiana．This genus fur－ nishes the most valnsble caonichouc or indis－rubber ex－ II．Brasilicnsis the seds of these trees obepisanom man snd quadrupeds，but are harmiess to and greedily esten by birds．Yroionged boiling deprives them of their poison sind renders them palstabic．
Heveæ（hē＇vē－$\overline{\text { e }}$ ，n．pl．［NL．，く Hevea＋－ea．］ A tribe of plants of the natural order Euphor－ biacea，proposed by Baillon in 1874，the genus Hevea being the type．
hevedt，$n$ ．A Middle English form of head． chaucer．
hevent，$n$ ．A Middle English form of heaven． hew ${ }^{1}$（hū），$v$. ；pret．hewed，pp．hewed or hewn， ppr．hewing．［＜ME．hewen（pret．here，heow，pp． heren），く AS．hecurean（pret．heów，pp．heáven） $=$ OS．hāıan＝OFries．hāwa，howa＝D．hou－ wen $=$ MLG．houwen，hoven，hoggen $=$ OHG．hou－ wan，MHG．houncen，G．haven＝Icel．höggva＝ Sw．hugga $=$ Dan．hugge，cut，hew，$=$ Goth． ＂hagguan（\％），not recorded，＝OBulg．Serv，ko－ rati，Russ．limatu，etc．，strike，hammer，forge （a word widely developed in Slav．），＝Lith． kauti，strike，forge，$=$ Lett．kaut，strike．From the same root are hay ${ }^{1}$ and，through F．，hoel ； also prob．hack ${ }^{1}$ ，with hateh ${ }^{3}$ ，hatchet，hash1， etc．］I．trans．1．To cut；especially，to cut with an ax，a hatchet，or a sword with a swing－ ing blow；cut with a heavy blow or with re－ peated blows：as，to hew down a tree．
Er thei wers alle ynne ther were many glayn and for
hercen．
Wei couds he heven wood，and water bere，
For he was yong and mighty．
mood，ing
Chaucer，Knight＇s Tale，L． 564
Hew them in pieces；hack their bones ssunder
Shak．， 1 Hen．VI．，iv． 7
2．To form or shape by blows with a sharp in－ strument；cut roughly into form；shape ont by cutting：often with out：as，to hew timber；to hew out a sepulcher from a rock．

A fui huge hezt hit haled ypon loite，
of harde hercen ston vp to the tablez，
Sir Garkayne and the Green Bnight（E．E．T．S．），1．789．
Lammikin wss as gude s mason
As ever hezed stane．
Lammikin（Child＇s Bsllsds，111．307）．
I now pass my days，not studious nor idle，rsther poilish－ ng old works than hewing out new ones．Pope，To Swift．
II．intrans．To cut；inflict cutting blows．
Deth with his axs so faste on me doth hewe．
Court of Love，1． 980
Full otte he heweth np so highe
Gover，Conf．Amant．，I． 106
hewl$\dagger$（hū），n．［＜hew¹，v．］Destruction by cutting down．
of whom he makes such hasocke and such hew
Thst swarmes of damned soules to helli he sends．
Spenser，F．Q．，VI．viii． 49
hew $^{2}+, n$ ．An obsolete spelling of hat ${ }^{3}$ ．
hew ${ }^{3}$ ，$n$ ．An obsolete spelling of $h w e^{2}$
hewet，n．［ME．，〈 AS．hīwa，in pl．hāwan，house－ hold，servants，$=$ OS．hitea，f．，wife $=$ OHG hūwo，m．，husband，hiwā，f．，wife：see hind ${ }^{2}$ ．］A servant or retainer．

0 servaunt trattour，false homly heve．
Chaucer，Merchant＇s Tale，L． 6.11.
hewedt，$a$ ．See hued．
hewer（hū＇èr），$n$ ．One who hews．
And the princes said unto them，Let them live；but iet then be hexcers of wood and drawers of water unto ali the Specificaily－（a）In coal－mining，the miner who cuts the Specificaily－（a）In coal－mining，the miner who cuts the
coni．（b）In lumbering，ons who uses a heavy broadax in squaring timber．
hewgag（hū＇gag），n．［Appar．a made word， prob．based on geargaw，a jew＇s－harp．］1．A＇ toy musical instrument consisting of a hollow wooden pipe，about 4 inches long and half an

## hewgag

inch in diameter，with a hole near one end and when blown，a loud doloful sound．It was in use about 1856．Henco－2．An imaginary musical instrument feigned to be loudly sound－ ed on occasious of special jubilation．［Humor ous，U．S．］
To－dsy Hanscomb sends a letter＂all sbout it＂［Dawes＇s Irst speech in Congress，setting it ont with the sccom－

S．Bowles，in Merrism＇s Bowles，I． 295
hewhole（hū＇hōl），n．［E．dial．，regarded as hew ${ }^{1}$ ， $v_{\text {．}},+$ obj．hole ${ }^{1}$ ，in ref．to its wood－pecking habit； also highhole and highholder（in U．S．）：formerly huhale（Florio），hewel（Marvell）；in ME．hygh whele（Halliwell），i．e．＇high－wheel＇；all thesc forms being varions twists given in popular speech to the name otherwise presented in hick－ wall，hichway，q．v．］The greeu woodpecker，Ge－ cinus viridis．［Prov．Eng．］
hewn（hün）．A past participle of hew ${ }^{1}$ ．
hexa－．［L．hexa－，repr．Gr．$\hat{\varepsilon} \xi$ ，in comp．usually $\xi \alpha-$ ，in inscriptions also $\dot{\varepsilon} \xi-\varepsilon$ ，$\kappa-=\mathrm{L}$, sex $=\mathbf{E}$ six，q．v．］An element of Greek origin or for mation，meaning＇six．＇
hexacapsular（hek－să－kap＇sụ̂－lär），a．［＜Gr．$\hat{\xi} \xi$ ， $=\mathrm{E}$. six，＋E．capsule + －ar．］＂In bot．，having six capsules or seed－vessels：as，a hexacapsular plant．
 a point．］A summit of a polyhedron formed by the concurrence of six faces．
Hexachætæ（hek－sa－kē＇tē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Gr． $\varepsilon_{s},=$ E．six，＋NL．choeta，q．v．］A division of the brachycerous Diptera，containing those two－ winged flies which have a proboscis composed of six pieces，as the family Tabanide：contrast ed with Tetrachoete and Dichoster．
hexachætous（hek－sa－kē＇tus），a．［As Hexachce－ tox＋ous．］Pertaining to or having the charac－ ters of the Hexachretce．
hexachord（hek＇są－kôrd），n．［＜Gr．$\hat{\varepsilon} \xi,=$ E．six， $+\chi_{0} 00{ }^{\prime}$ ，a string，cord，chord．］1．In $G r$ music：（a）A diatonic series of six tones．（b） The interval of a major sixth．（c）An instru－ ment with six strings．－2．In medieval music， a diatonic series of six tones，containing four whole steps and one half－step（between the third and fourth tones）．The hexschord was an st tempt to improve on the snclent tetrachord as a nuit of musical smalysls．The entire series of recognized tones， from the second $G$ below middle $C$ to the second $E$ above $G, C, F, C, F$ and $G$ ，respectively．Esch hexachord was perfect in itself，snd similar to every other；its tones were designsted in order by the syllables $u t, r e, m i, f a$ 8ol，and la．（See solmization．）Any given tone wiss desig． nsted both by its letter name snd by fis syllable nsme in Inll；middle C，for example，belng known as C sol－fa－ut，etc． In actnal singing the solmizstion snd the singer＇s concep tion of the tones passed from one hexachord to snother as ar as necessary，the process or changing being called muta－ imitation wss considered to be that which ocenred be tween snalogous tones of two hexachords．The hers cinord system is doubtfully sttributed to Guldo d＇A rezzo in the eleventh century．It continned in use until，in the eighteenth century，the octave as a unit of smalysis and the modern theory of key－relationship were recognized．
hexachronous（hek－sak＇rō－nus），a．［＜Gr．$\varepsilon$ ह́gó－ $\chi$ роvos，$\langle\hat{\varepsilon} \xi$ ，$=\mathrm{E}$. six，+ х́povos，time．］In ane． pros．，having a magnitude of six primary or fundamental times；hexasemic．
 $\tilde{\varepsilon} \xi,=$ E．six，$+\kappa \bar{\omega} \hat{h} \circ \mathrm{v}$ ，a member：see colon ${ }^{1}$ ．］In anc．pros．，consisting of six cola or series：as， a hexacolic period．
Hexacoralla（hek＂sa－kō－ral＇ä），n．pl．［NL． Gr．$\varepsilon \xi,=$ E．six，＋корá $\lambda \lambda \iota o v$, coral．］One of the chief divisions of the Coralligena，in which the fundamental number of the intermesenteric chambers of the body－cavity，and likewise of the tentacles，is six；the hexamerous Coralligena， as distinguished from the Octocaralla，which are octomerous．The common Actiniide，or sea anemones，are an example．
hexacorallan（hek ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ są－kọ－ral＇ann），n．One of the Ifexacaralla；a hexameroüs coral．
hexacoralline（hek＇sa－kor＇a－lin），a．and $n$ ．［ Hexacoralla + －ine I．］I．a．Pertaining to
II．$n$ ．One of the Hexacoralla；a hexacoral－
hexact（hek＇sakt），a．Saine as hexactinal．
hexactinal（hek－sak＇ti－nal），as．［＜Gr．$\varepsilon$ है，$=$ E． six，＋ákтis（ákт $\nu-$ ），a day，＋－al．］Having six
hexactinellid（hek－sak－ti－nel＇id），a．and $n$ ．I． a．Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hexactinellidr．Also hexactinelline．

II．n．One of the Hexactinellide．

2810
Hexactinellida（hek－sak－ti－nel＇i－dặ），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Hexactinella＋－ida．］In Von Lenden－ fcld＇s system of classification，an order of si－ licious sponges，characterized by the triaxial and generally hexactiual spicules，in soft me－ soglœa，the supporting skcleton being often strengthened with silicious cement．
Hexactinellidæ（hek－sak－ti－nel＇i－dē），n．pl．
 （áктı－），a ray，＋L．dim．－ella）＋－ide．］The glass－sponges rated as a family of silicious sponges．
hexactinelline（hek－sak－ti－nel＇in），$a$ ．Same as hexactinellia．
Hexactiniæ（hel－sak－tin＇i－ē），n．pl．［NL．，＜ Gr．$\varepsilon \dot{\xi},=$ E．six，＋áктіц（áкт $\downarrow-$ ），a ray．］A group of Actiniaria with paired septa．The number of the pairs of septa is at least six，usually more，snd in that csse shaped，and the csophsons has two esophageal grooves snd two esophageal lappets．
hexad（hek＇sad），$n . \quad[<\mathrm{LL}$. hexas（hexad－），く
 1．The sum of six units；the number six；also， a series of six numbers．－2．In chem．，an ele－ ment the atoms of which have six times the saturating power or equivalence of the hydro－ gen atom，as sulphur in certain conditions．

## Also spelled hexade．

hexadactylism（hek－sa－dak＇ti－lizm），n．［＜ hexadactyl（ous）$+-i s m$ ．$]$ The condition of be－ ing hexadactylous．
hexadactylous（hek－sa－dak＇ti－lns），$a$ ．［＜Gr． $\varepsilon \xi,=\mathrm{E}$. six，$+\delta$ ókтvえos，a finger．］Having six fingers or toes．

## hexade，$n$ ．See hexad．

hexadic（hek－sad＇ik），a．［＜hexad＋－ic．］Per－ taining to six as a base of numeration．
hexaëdron（hek－są－ $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ dron），$n$ ．See hexahe－ dron．
hexaëmeron（hek－sa－em＇e－ron），n．［LL．hexa－ emeron，the six days of the creation，＜LGr． $\dot{\varepsilon} \xi a \eta \mu \varepsilon \rho o s$, the six days＇work（the title of a book by Basil on the six days of the creation），prop． adj．，of or in six days，＜Gr．$\tilde{\varepsilon} \xi,=$ E．six，＋ ínépa，day．］1．A term of six days．－2．A his－ tory of the six days＇work of creation，as con－ tained in the first chapter of Genesis．

## The older account of the crestion in Gen．ii．

 not recognize the hexaemeron，snd it is even donbes whether the originsl sketch of Gen．i．distributed crea－ tion over six days．Encye．Brit．，XXI． 125.
The first volume is occnpled with the Mosaic Hexaeme－ ron and the Delnge．Contemporary Rev．，L． 752
hexafoil（hek＇sa－foil），a．［ $<\mathrm{Gr} . \hat{\varepsilon} \xi,=\mathrm{E} . \operatorname{six},+$ E．foill，q．v．］Having six foils or lobes；six－ lobed．

A vertlcal stem，rising from s wide hexafoil－shsped bsse．
1018.
hexagon（hek＇sa－gon），n．［＜L．hexagonum，くGr． $\varepsilon \xi a \gamma \omega \nu o v$, neut．of $\varepsilon \xi a \gamma \omega \nu o s$, six－cornered，hexag－ onal，$\left\langle\varepsilon \varepsilon_{\xi}=\right.$ E．six，＋rwvía，a corner，angle．］ In geom．，a figure of six sides and six angles． If it be plane and the sides and angles are equal，it is a regular hexagon．
hexagonal（hek－sag＇ō－nal），a．［＜hexagon + －al．］ 1．Having six sides and six angles；having the form of a hexagon．The hexagonal system in crystal－ lography includes such forms as the hexagonsi prism，pyrs－ mid，etc．，which are referred to three equal lateral axes in－ clined st sngles of $60^{\circ}$ snd s vertical sxis of different length st right sngles to them．（see crystallography．）The rhom－ bohearal system iss aivision of the hexagonal in which the forms sre referred，sometimes to three equsl inclined axes but more commonly to the ssme axes as the hersgonal forms；in the lstter view the rhombohedron is regsrded as the hemihedral form of a hexagonsl pyrsmid，sad simi－ larly of the other forms．Hexagonal snd rhombohedral forms hsve the ssme optical characters，both being uni－ 2．D hexagored into hexagons：as，a surface with a hexa
formonally（hek－sag＇ọ－nal－i），adv．In the m of a hexagon．
n．［NL．，〈Gr．$\varepsilon \xi a ́ \gamma \omega \nu o s$, six－corrnered，hexagonai） ＋ 4 ．［NL．，＜Gr．$\varepsilon \xi a \gamma \omega v o s$, six－cornered，hexagonal， ＋غуरvua，an infusion：see enchymatous，and cf． parenchyma．］In bot．，cellular tissue exhibit－ ing liexagonal forms in section．

## agonal．［Ral＇e．］

An hexagonous plate embossed with angles
Quar．Jour．of Geol．Soc．，XLV． 172
hexagonyt（hek－sag＇ō－ni），n．［Directly＜Gr． $\dot{\varepsilon} \xi,=$ E．six，＋үнvia，angle．Cf．hcxagan．］ hexagon．

When I read in St．Ambrose of hexagonies，or sexsngu－ lar cellars oi bees，did 1，thererore，conclude thst they were
msthemsitians？Abp．Bramhall，Against Hobbes．

## hexakisoctahedron

 $\mu a \tau o \varsigma$ ，of six letters（cf．LGr．ह́६aүpa $\mu \mu$ оs，of six grams of
$\hat{\varepsilon} \xi, \quad$ weight），
E.
six
 letter，etc．：see gram $^{2}$ ．］1．A figure ormed of two equi－ ateral triangles cally with the sides parallel their on opposite sides of the center．This was the seal or sym－ bol of the Pytha gorean school．－2 In geom．，a figure of six lines．The nam is particularly sppiled to the myztic hexagram nvented by Pascs． scribed in a conlc． 1 scribe in a conic．
has the property tha
forth the second snd
 the intersectlons of the first and ionrth，on one stralgh fitth，and the third sid sixth llnes lie on one stralsh line．This is a case which have eight polnts in cornmon also haves ninth in common．Bri－ anchon＇ hexagram is
circumscribed sbout s conic；and the chief property of it is that the three lines jolning pposite sngles inter ect in one point．
3．In Chinese lit． one of the 64 fig － ares which form the basis of the Yih－ king or＂book of changes，＂one of the oldest Chinese books．Each of these figures is made up of six par


Brianchon＇s Hexagram．
ABCDEF is the hexagram．$A D, B E$.
and $C F$ meet in one point $G$.
allel lines，of which some are whole and some divided．See book af changes，under change．
Hexagrammidæ（hek－să－gram＇i－dē），n．pl． Hexagrammidæ（hek－sa－gram i－dē），u．pl．
［NL．，$\langle$ Hexagrammus + －idce．］A family of acanthopterygian fishes，represented by the genus Hexagrammus．It is chsracterized by enlarged suborbitals connected with the preoperculum，sn elongate dorsal fin with its spinous snd articulsted portions sub eqnsl，sul elongated ansl fin，and perfect ventrals，esch with spine snd five rays．The species sre confined to th northern Pscific ocesn，and are mostly found slong the western cosst of North America，especially Californis， The family is slso called Chiridoe，snd by Gunther Hetero． lepides．
Hexagrammus（hek－sạ－gram＇us），n．［NL．， Gr．$\hat{\varepsilon} \xi,=$ E．$s i x,+\gamma \rho a ́ \mu \mu a$, a line．］The typi－ cal genus of Hexagrammide：so called from


Steller＇s Rock－trout（Hexagyammus asper），
the six more or less developed lateral lines， three on each side，of which one is median，one dorsal，and one abdominal．Steller＇s rock－ trout，$H$ ．asper，is an example．
exagyn（hek＇sa－jin），u．［＜Gr．$\varepsilon$ ह́，＝E．six，＋ yvin，female（iu mod．bot．a pistil，style）．］In the Linnean system，a plant having six styles． Hexagynia（hek－sa－jin i－ä），n．pl．［NL．：see hexagyn．］In the Linnean system，an order of plants，such as the sun－dew，having six styles． hexagynian（hek－sa－jin＇i－an），a．［As hexagyn + －ian．］In bot．，having six styles．
hexagynous（hek－saj＇i－nus），$a$ ．［As hexagyn －ous．］Same as hexagynian．
hexahedral（hek－sa－hē＇dral），$a$ ．［く hexahe－ $\operatorname{dr}(o n)+-a l$.$] 1．Having thie figure of a hexa－$ hedron；having six equal superficial sides or faces；cubic．－2．In entom．，having six dis－ tinet and more or less parallel sides；six－sided said of long bodies，as joints of the antennæ， te
hexahedron（hek－sa－hë＇dron），n．$\left[<\text { Gr．}{ }^{\varepsilon} \xi,\right]^{\prime}=$ E．six，$+\varepsilon \delta \delta \rho a$ ，seat，base，$=$ E．settle $1, n$ ．］A ular hexahedron or cube．Also hexaëdron． hexakisoctahedron（hek＂sa－kis－ok－ta－hē＇ dron），n．［＜Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \xi \dot{\jmath} \kappa \iota \varsigma$ ，six times（＜$\hat{\varepsilon} \xi=$ E．six），

## hexakisoctahedron

$+\dot{\text { ók }} \dot{\prime},=$ E．cight，$+\dot{\varepsilon} \delta \rho a$ ，seat，base．］Sane as hexuetahedron．
hexameral（hek－sam＇e－ral），a．［As hexam－ crous + －al．$]$ Consisting of six parts；hex－ amerous：as，a hexameral arrangemeut of the septa．
hexamerous（hck－sam＇e－rus），a．［＜Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \xi \alpha \mu \varepsilon$－ $\rho \dot{\eta} \zeta$ ；of six parts，$\left\langle\tilde{\varepsilon} \xi,=\mathrm{E}\right.$. six，$+\mu \varepsilon{ }^{\prime} p o s$, a part．］ Divided into six segments；consisting of six parts．Specffically－（a）In bot．，having the parts of the having a hexameral asrangement of the radiating parts or organs，as the IIexacoralla or Hexactinece．
The flually hexamerous Anthozoorn passes through a te－ tramerous and an octomerous atage．

## Huxley，Anat．Invert．，p． 143.

hexameter（hek－sam＇e－tér），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［Early mod．E．also exameter；ME．exametron（n．）； L．hexameter，also hexamctrus，〈Gr．ह́ ¢́ $_{\mu \varepsilon \tau}$ роя， of six measures or fect（neut． $\mathfrak{e} \xi \dot{q} \mu \varepsilon \tau \rho \circ v$, L．hex－ ametrum，a verse of six feet $),\langle\bar{\varepsilon} \xi,=$ E．six，+ $\mu \varepsilon ́ \tau \rho o \nu$, measure．］I．a．In pros．，containing or consisting of six measures；having a length of six feet or six dipodies；especially，com－ posed of six feet，of which the first four are dactyls or spondees，the fifth ordinarily a dac－ tyl，sometimes a spondee，and the last a spon－ dee or trochee：as，a hexameter line，verse，or period．

The Poets［style］was by verse exameter for his graultie and statelinesse most allowable．

Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 33.
II．$n$ ．In pros．，a period，line，or verse con－ sisting of six measures．In books on modern versi． ficatlon，the＂measure＂and＂foot＂being ordinarlly ass gumed to be identical，the word hexameter is used as pre－ menclature of classical metrick，a hexameter is a group of six feet only in those classea of feet whlch are measured by silugle feet（monopodies）．Stnce iambi，trochees，and anapests are measured by dipodles，an lamblc，trochaic， or anapestic hexameter would be a group of twelve leet， a group of six such feet belng a trimeter．The name hex－ ameter is given by preëminence to the dactylic hexameter， verse from its use in Oreek hand Roman epic poetry prom verse，from its use in oreek and Roman epic poetry from consisting of two cola or members，either both of three feet or one of two feet and one of forr feet．The herole hexameter never consists of six dactyla，the last foot belng aiways a spondee（ - ），or，as the last syllable of a period may always be etther long or short，a trochee（ -- ）as a substitute for a spondee．Some authoritics have regarded trochee by omission of the last syllable of the dactyl，or a spondee for the trochee．The fifth foot is rarely a spondee， but a spondee can always be used Instead of a dactyl in any of the firat four places．The ordinary form of the hex． $-1-\approx$ ．A verse with a apondee as filth foot is said to be spondaic，one consisting entlrely of spondees holospon－
daic，and one entirely（except the last foot）of dactyls holo－ dactulic．The principal cesuras are the trochaic of the third 1oot，the penthemineras，and the hephthemineral mimeral ceaura are to

They ben versifyed comounly
Chaucer，Prol．to Monk＇s Tale，1．91．
The English verae which we call herolck consists of no more than ten syllables；the Latiin hexrmeter sometimes
In the hexameter rises the fonntaln＇s ailvery column，
In the pentameter aye falling in melody back．
Fancy，borne perhapa upon the rise And long roll of the Hexameter．

Tennyson，Lucretlus
Feribsosyllabic hexameter，In anc．pros，a verse con－ slating or dactylic tetrameter and an ithyphallic（ $-=$ lochian．It was regarded by some anclent writera as a va－ dundant syllable（whenee the ent met perissosyllabic）be－ fore the last ayllable of the fift foot in its dactylic form ： hexametral（hek－sam＇e－tral），$a$ ．［ + －al．］Hexametric．Höbhouse．
hexametric（hek－sa－met＇rik），a．［＜hexameter $+-i e$.$] Consisting of or written in six metri－$ cal feet．
hexametrical（hek－sa－met＇ri－kạl），a．［＜hex－ ametric + al．］Same as hexametric．
been mentloned．
N．and $Q$ ．，Th have．IV． 254 ．
hexametrist（hek－sam＇e－trist），$n$ ．［＜hexameter $+-i s t$ ．］One who writes hexameters．
Claudian，and even the lew Hnes of Merobandes，atand higher In purity，as in the life of poetry，than all the Chris．
Hexanchidæ（hek－sang＇ki－dē），n．pl．［NL．，〈 Hexanchus＋idce．］A small family of selachi－ ans，of the order Opistharthri，having 6 or 7 gill－ sacs，a spiracle，a well－defined lateral line，only 1 dorsal fin，no nictitating membrane，and di－ versiform teeth；the cow－sharks．It contains a few species．Also called Notidanide．

Hexanchus（hek－sang＇k11s），$n$ ．［NL．，orig． to the contracted gill－slits；irreg．$\langle\mathrm{Gr} . \tilde{\varepsilon} \xi,=\mathrm{E}$ ．

six，$+\dot{d} \gamma \chi \varepsilon v$, choke，constrict．］The typical ge－ nus of the family Hexanchide．
hexander（hek－san＇dér），$n$ ．［＜ML．hexandrus： see hexandrous．］In the Linnean system of classification，a plant having six stamens．
Hexandria（hek－san＇dri－ä），n．pl．［NL．：sce hexandrous．］In the Linncan system of botany， a class of plants having six stamens，which are all of equal or nearly equal length．It Is thus dis． tinguished from the class Tetradynamia，whlch has also six stamenz，butof these four are longer than the other two． hexandrian（hek－san＇dri－an），a．Same as hex－ androus．
hexandrous（hek－san＇drus），a．［［ $\langle$ NL．hexan－ drus，$\left\langle\right.$ Gr．$\hat{\varepsilon} \xi,=\mathrm{E} . \operatorname{six},+\operatorname{a\nu } \hat{\eta}_{\rho}(\mathrm{a} \nu \delta \rho-$ ），male（in mod．bot．a stamen）．］Having six stamens． Also hexandrious，hexindrian．
hexane（hek＇sān），n．［＜Gr． $\bar{\varepsilon} \xi,=$ E．six，＋ －ane．］The sixth member $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{14}\right)$ of the paraf－ fin series of hydrocarbons．It is a liquid，boil－ ing at about $60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．，found in various natural oils．
hexangular（hek－sang＇gū－lür），a．［＜Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \xi$ ，＝ E．six，＋L．angulus，an angle．］Having six angles．
The base was hexangular，finely ornamented with Gothic sculpture．Pennant，Tour，p． 217. hexapartite（hek－sa－pä1＇tīt），$a . \quad[\langle\mathrm{Gr} . \hat{\varepsilon} \xi,=\mathbf{E}$ ． vix，＋L．partitus，divided，＜partire，divide， plied to a vault divided by its system of arehing into six parts．－2．In aöll，having six parts； hexamerous．
hexapetaloid（hek－są－pet＇ă－loid），и．［＜Gr．$\grave{\varepsilon} \xi$ ， $=$ E．six，$+\pi \varepsilon$ éranov，＂a leaf＂（in mod．bot．a pet al）+ eidos，resemblance．］Ilaving six colored marts like petals．［Rare．］
Hexapetaloideæ（hek－sa－pet－a－loi＇dë－ë），n．p7．
［N1．，as herupetatoid + －ce．］A division of petaloid monocotyledonous plants，proposed by lindley in 1830 ，in which the number of petals or lobes of the perianth is six．
hexapetalous（hek－sat－pet＇ą－lus），a．［＜Gr．$\hat{\varepsilon}$ ，$=$ E．six，$+\pi$ éra久ov，a leaf（iil mod．bot．a petal）．］ In bot．，laving six petals or flower－leaves．
hexaphyllous（hek－są－fil＇us），a．［ $\langle$ Gr．$\hat{\varepsilon} \xi,=$ E． six，＋$i \lambda \lambda \lambda v$, a leaf．］＂In bot．，having six leaves． Hexapla（hek＇są－plạ̈），$n$ ．［Gr．†à $\dot{\varepsilon} \xi a \pi \lambda a \tilde{a}$ ，neut．
 E．six，$+-\pi 200 s=$ L．$-p h w$, akin to E．－fold，q．v．］
An edition of the Bible in six versions．The An edition of the Bible in six versions．The Old T＇estament collated by Origen．It contained in six parallel colnmne the Hebrew text in Hebrew charactera and dations，and versiona by Symmachus，Aquila，and Theodo dations，and versions by Symmachns，Aquila，and Theodo－
tion．There were also fragments of several other versions． hexaplar（hek＇sa－plạr），a．［८Hexapla + －ar．］ Sextuple；containing six columns；specifically （with a capital initial letter），of or pertaining to the Hexapla
hexaplaric（hek－sa－plar＇ik），a．［＜hexaplar＋ －ic．］Same as hexaplar．
The old unrevised text for the Septuagint］as it exiated before Origen，has been naually called ．．．tbe Vulgate； that of Origen，the Hexaplaric．

T．H．Horne，Introd．to Study of Holy Script．，11． 62 hexaplex（hek＇sä－pleks），a．［ $\langle\mathrm{Gr} . \hat{\varepsilon} \xi,=\mathrm{L}$. sex $=$ E．six．+L. －plex，as in duplex，etc．：see du－ plex．The proper form from the Gr．would be ＊hexaple．］Sixfold；sextuple．［Rare．］
hexapod（hek＇sa－pod），a．and n．［ $\langle$ NL．hexa－ pus（－pod－），く Gr．¿そ́drovs（－Too－），having six feet （used with ref．to meter：see hexapony），$\langle\hat{\varepsilon} \xi$ ，$=$ E．six，$+\pi$ ois $(\pi o \delta-)=$ E．foot．］I．a．Having six feet，as any adult true insect；specifically， pertaining to or having the characters of the Hexaporia；hexapodous．
II．n．One of the Hexapoda；a true six－ footed insect．

Also hexapode，hexapodan．
Hexapoda（hek－sap＇$\overline{o ̣}$－dặ），n．pl．［NL．，neut．p］． of hexapus（－pod－）：see hexapod．］I．The true insects；the arthropods which have six feet． Probably more than three forrths of the animal king dom
belong to this group．They form the class Insecta（which see），having three pairs of lega when adult，distinct head， thorax，and abdomen，two antenne，tracheal reppiration， and diatinction of sex．

## hexastyle

In all［Hex（rona］there are never more nor less than six legs，hat the forelegs are sometimea rudimentary．The
 2．A division of butterfies containing thoso which have all six legs fitted for walking：op－ posed to Tetrapola．
hexapodan（hek－sap＇ọ－dạn），$a$ ．and $n$ ．Same
hexapode（hek＇sa－pōd），a．and $n$ ．Same as hexapod．This is the common orthography in the older authors．
hexapodous（hek－sap＇ö－dus），a．［As hexapod + －ous．］Having six feet；hexapod：as，a hex－ apodous insect．
hexapody（hek－sap＇ō－di），n．［＜Gr．＊$\dot{\varepsilon} \xi a \pi c o l i a$ ， a hexapody，＜$\dot{\varepsilon} \dot{j} \pi$ ous，having six feet：see hex－ apod．Cf．dipody．］In pros．，a group，series，or verse consisting of six feet．According to the prin－ clples of classical metrics，only a trochale，lambic，or logace－ dic hexapody can form a aingle series or colon，a succession of feet of other classes as of dactyls，amapests，Cretles， Ionids，etc．，helng divieilule into more than one colon．Á rochac or feet of other classes，united to form a single period or line， ex
hexaprostyle（hek＇są－prō－stīl），$a$ ．［＜Gr．ê $\overline{\text { ，}}=$ E．six，$+\pi$ оórvios，with pillars in front：see prostyle．Cf．hexastyle．］In arch．，having a por－ tico of six columns in front：said of a brilding． ［Rare．］
gexapsalmus，hexapsalmos（hek－sap－sal＇mus， －mos），n．［LGr．ézáభainuos，consisting of six psalms，$\langle\mathrm{Gr} . \hat{\varepsilon} \xi,=\mathrm{E} . \operatorname{six},+\psi a \lambda \mu \bar{s}$ ，a soug sung Ch，the harp，a psalm：see psalm．］In the Gr． Ch．，a group of six invariable psalms（Ps．iii．， xxxviii．，lxîii．，lxxxviii．，ciii．，cxliii．，according to the numbering in English Bibles）said daily at lauds（orthron），in the earlier part of that office．
hexapterous（hek－sap＇te－rus），a．［＜Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \xi$ ，$=$ E．six，$+\pi \tau \varepsilon \rho \dot{v}$, a wing．］．Having six wings or wing－like parts，as an animal or a plant．
hexasemic（hek－sạ－sémik），u．［＜LLL．hexase－ mus，〈Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \xi \dot{\xi} \sigma \eta \mu o \check{s}$ ，having six moree，$\langle\dot{\varepsilon} \xi,=\mathrm{E}$ ． six．$+\sigma \tilde{\mu} \mu a$ ，a sign，mark，$\sigma \eta \mu \varepsilon i o v$, a sign，mark， unit of time，mora；cf．disemie．］In ane．pros．： （a）Containing or amounting to six semeia or units of time；having or constituting a magni－ tude of six morre or normal shorts：as，a hexte－ semic foot or dipody ；hexasemic magnitude．（b） Consisting of or comprising feet of six semeia or times：as，the hexuscmie class or epiploce． hexastemonous（hek－så－stem＇ọ－nus），a．［＜Gr． $\hat{\varepsilon} \xi,=$ E．six，＋orinucv，warp，taken as＇stamen＇ see stamen．］In bot．，having six stamens．
hexaster（hek－sas＇tér），n．［NL．，＜Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \xi,=\mathbf{E}$ ． six，＋a $\sigma$ ri $\rho=$ E．star：see aster 1 ＇and star．］In sponges，a star or stellate spicule with six gen－ erally equal rays．Varietfes of the hexaster，accord－ lng to the character of the ends of the rays，are known as the oxy hexaster，dlscohexaster，graphiohexaster，floricome，
and plumlcome．
Hexasterophora（hek－sas－te－rof＇ō－r：ait），$u, p l$ ． ［NL．，neut．pl．of hexasterophorus：see hex－ asterophorous．］A tribe of silicious sponges containing the glass－sponges．See Hexactinel－ lida．
hexasterophorous（hek－sas－te－rof＇ö－rus），$a$ ． ［＜NL．hexasterophorus，〈 hexaster＋L．ferve $=$ E．bear ${ }^{1}$ ．］Provided with hexasters；specifi－ cally，pertaining to the Hexasterophora，or hav－ ing their characters．
hexastich（hek＇sa－stik），n．［Also hexastichon （q．v．）；formerly hexustich ；＜L．hexastichus，く Gr．é ¢óotixos，of six rows，lines，or verses，く है乡， $=$ E．six，+ orixos，row，line，verse．］In pros．， a strophe，stanza，or poem consisting of six lines．
Dryden iurnlahed Tonson with a well－known hex－ astick，which has ever aince generally accompanled the
engraved portraita of Militon．
hexastichon（hek－sas＇ti－kon），n．［＜Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \xi \dot{\xi} \sigma \tau t-$ $\chi 0 v$ ，neut．of $\varepsilon$ گáori $\chi o s$ ，of six lines：see hex－ astich．］Same as hexastich．
Jullus Cesar Scaliger hath written thls hexustichon in
hexastichous（hek－sas＇ti－kus），a．［＜Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \xi$ ó－ axixos，of six rows：see hexastich．］In bot．， having the parts arranged in six vertical ranks or rows．
hexastylar（hek＇sa－stī－lạ̈r＇），a．［＜hexastyle＋ －a，${ }^{3}$ ．］In arch．，häving six columns in front． hexastyle（hek＇sạ－stī］），a．［＜L．hexastylus，く
 E．six，＋orvỉos，column：see style2．］In arch．， having six columns：said of a portico or a temple having that number of columns in the front．The epithet implies nothing as to the presence

## hexastyle

2821 or alscince of other columns on the sides of the edifice，or at
its opposite end，or within the portico．These cliaracter－ istics must be expressed，in the description of a bulld－ lng, by the adjunc－
tion of other thets or terms． Thus，the Roman temple called the Malson Carrée，at Nimes，
Nityle
sit style
pseu the Theseum at Athens is phiprostyle he hear－
style
peripteral temple，with wro－ domas or epinuos， umns th two col
hexasyllabi
（hek＂sa－si－lab＇ik），a．［＜LL．hexasyllabus，＜Gr．
 $\lambda a \beta \eta$ ，syllable：see syllable．］Containing or con－ sisting of six syllables：as，irreconcilable is a hexusyllabie word；the hexasyllabic form of a cheriambus（しし し し し for－し－）．
hexatetrahedron（hek－san－tet－ra－hē dron），$n . ;$ pl．hexatetrahedra（－drä̈）．＂［＜Gir．$\hat{\varepsilon} \xi,=$ E．six， + E．tetrahedron，q．シ．］In crystal．，a solid bounded by twenty－four scalene triangles；the inclined hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron． The diamond sometimes has this form．
Hexateuch（hek＇są－tūk），n．［＜Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \xi$ ，＝E．six， ＋тEṽos，a tool，implement，later also a book． Cf．Pentateuch，Heptateueh．］Tho first six books of the Old Testament．The sixth book，Joshus，re－ lating the final settlement of the Jews in the promised land，is a continuation of the Pentateuch，and apparently forms with it a complete work，homogeneous in both style and purpose．
Having relegated the whole of the Hexateuch Into 8 late period，Prof．Slade naturally finds no reliable historical record before the dsys of the Judges．

The Independent，Nov．1， 1883.
Hexateuchal（hek＇sa－tū－kal），a．［＜Hexateuch $+-a l$.$] Of or pertailuing to the Hexatench．$
hexatomic（hek－sa－tom＇ik），a．［＜Gr．$\hat{\varepsilon} \xi,=\mathrm{E}$ ． six，＋aro $\mu \mathrm{s}$, an atom．］In ehem．，consisting of six atoms：also applied to atoms which are hexavalent and to alcohols or other compounds having six replaceable hydrogen atoms．
hexavalent（hek－sav＇â－lent），a．［＜Gr．$\dot{\varepsilon} \xi$ ，＝E． six，＋L．valen（ $t-$ ）s，ppr．of valere，have pewer： see valid．］In chem．，having the same saturat－ ing or combining power as six hydrogen atoms， or a valence of six．
hexaxon（hek－sak＇son），a．［＜Gr．$\tilde{\varepsilon}_{\xi}$ ，＝E．six，＋ $\ddot{a} \xi \omega \nu$ ，an axle：see $\ddot{x} x^{2}$ ，$a x e^{2}$ ，and axle．］Hav－ ing six axes of growth，as a sponge－spicule．
hexicology（hek－si－kol＇ẹ－ji），$n$ ．An erroneous form for hexiology．
hexiological（hek＂si－ō－loj＇i－kal），a．［＜hexiology hexiology（hek－si－ol＇ọ̆－ji），n．［＜Gr．है $\ddagger$ Ls，a state or habit（（ $\varepsilon \chi \in v$ ，havé，hold；intr．，be in a given state or condition：see hectic），+ －iojia，$\langle\lambda$－ $\gamma \varepsilon \tau$ ，speak：see－ology．］The history of the de－ velopment and behavior of living beings as af－ fected by their environment．This term was originally proposed by Mivart in the erroneous form hexicology．
hexiradiate（hek－si－rā＇di－āt），a．［Irreg．＜Gr． $\hat{\varepsilon} \xi,=$ L．sex＝E．six，＋L．radiatus，rayed：see rediate，a．］Having six rays，as the spicules of a glass－sponge；sexradiate．

Hence the group is distlnguished as hexiradiate． IF．B．Carpenter，Micros．，$\$ 511$.
hexoctahedron（hek－sok－tą－hē＇dronn），n．［＜Gr． $\varepsilon \xi,=$ E．six，+ E．oetahedron，q．v．］A crystal－ line form belonging to the iso－ metric system and contained under forty－eight equal tri－ angular faces．Also called adamantoid，becanse it is a cemmon ferm of the diamond． Also hexakisoctahedron．
hextt，a．superl．［ME．hexte， hecst，etc．，SAS．hēhsta，superl． of heáh，high：see high．Cf． next，superl．of nigh．］Highest．


Thsn he glode thurgh the greues \＆the gray thornes， Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 13504.
The first spple snd the hext
Which groweth vnto you nex
Isle of Ladies，1． 345.
When bale is hext，
Boot Is next．
hexyl（hek＇sil），n．［＜Gr．$\hat{\varepsilon} \xi,=$ E．six，$+-y l$. The hypothetical radical $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{13}\right)$ of the sixth member of the monovalent series of alcohols．
hey ${ }^{1}$（hā），interj．［Alse hay；＜ME．hey，hay $=$
1）．hei $=$ G．hei＝Dan．Sw．hej，interj．Cf．heigh， $h\left(t^{1}, h 0^{1}\right.$ ．］An exclamation expressing plea－ sure，surprise，etc．：also used as a call to at－ tract attention and as an interrogative．

Hey，Johny Coup，are ye waking yet？ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ritson，Scottish Songs．}\end{aligned}$
Well，snd you were astonished at her beauty，hey？
Sheridan，The Duenna，It． 3.
Pachclor Bluff，Bscbelor Bluff，
Ifey for a heart that＇s rugged sind tough ！
Old song，in Scott＇s Clironicles of the Canongste， xx ．
hey ${ }^{2}+, a$ ．and $a d x$ ．An obsolete form of high． сhaucer
hey ${ }^{3} t, v$ ．and $n$ ．Au ebsolete form of hie．Cheucer． hey ${ }^{4}+, n$ ．An obsolete form of hay ${ }^{2}$ ．
heyday ${ }^{1}$（hā $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ dà），interj．［Formerly heyda，ac－ com．of D．heidaar＝G．heida＝Dan．heida，hey there，ho there：see heyI and there．J An ex－ clamation of cheerfulness，surprise，wonder， etc．
Hey－da！what ILans Flutterkin 1s this？what Dutchmsn doe＇s build or frame castles in the sire？

Jonson．Masque of Augura，
Hey day！what＇s the matter now！
Sheridan，School for Scandal，v． 3.
heyday ${ }^{2}$（hā＇dā），n．［Confused with heyday ${ }^{1 ;}$ strength；acme．

Highest vigor；full
The hey－day in the blood is tamer age，
The wey－day in the the judgment．
Shak．，Hamlet，iti．
A merry peal puts my spirits quite in a hey－day．
Surgoyne，Lord of the Manor，1． 1.
The natural association of the sentiment of love with the heyday of the blood seems to require that to order to portray it in vivid tints ．．．one mist not Emerson，Love
The heyday of lile Is over with him，but his old age is Longfellow，Hyperion，iv． 2. heyday－guiset，heydeguył（hā dā－giz，hā＇de－ gi），$n$ ．［Early mod．E．also haydegy，haydigee， as if sing．，but usually heyday－gure，heyedeguyes， heidegyes，hey－de－guize，hy－day－gies，hydagics， haydigyes，ete．，and prob．orig．hey－doy guise i．e．holiday fashion：see heyday ${ }^{2}$ and guise．］ A kind of dance；a country－dance or round．
But frendly Fseries，met with many Graces，
And light－foote nymphes can chace the lingering Night With Heydeguyes snd trimly trodden traces．

Spenser，Shep．Cal．，Jume．
By wells and rills，in meadowes greene，
We uightly dance our hey－day guise．
Ven nightly dance our hey－day，guise，
Robin Good－fellove（Percy＇s Reliques，p．387）．
Brave Don，cast your eyes
On our gipsy lashions；
In our antic hey－de－guize
We go beyond all nations．
Middleton，Spsnish Gypsy，iv． 1.
heyet，$r$ ．and $n$ ．An obsolete variant of hic． heyght，$a$ ．and $a d v$ ．An obsolete variant of high． Chaucer．
hey－go－mad（hā＇gẹ－mad）．［＜hey $\left.{ }^{1}+g o+m a d.\right]$ A collequial expression implying an intense or extrome degree，boundlessuess，absence of re－ straint，or the like．［Eng．］
Away they go，cluttering like hey－go－mad． Sterne，Tristram Shandy，i． 2,
＇Tlisn＇t Mr．Bounderby，＇tls his wife；yo＇r not fearfo＇o＇ her；yo was hey－go－mad sbout her Dickens，Hard Times，xxil．
hey－passt（hā＇pảs＇）．［＜hey，interj．，＋pass， impv．］An interjectional expression used by jugglers during the performance of their feats， and equivalent to＂Presto，change！＂
Hs＇you forgotten me？you think to carry It awsy with your hey－passe snd repasse．Marlowe，Faustus，v．I．
Yon wanted but Iley－pasase to have made your transi－
tion like a mysticall man of sturbridge．But for all yonr tton like a mysticall man of Sturbridge．But for all your sleight of hand，our just exceptions against liturgy are
not vanished．
heyront，$n$ ．An obsolete form of heron．
Hey＇s ligament．See ligament．
heysoget，heysugget，$n$ ．Obsolete forms of hay－
Hg．In chem．，the symbol fer mercury（New Latin hydrargyrum）．
H．H．An abbreviation of（a）His Holiness－ that is，the Pope－or of（b）His（or Her）Hight－
hhd．A contraction of hogshead．
hi（hī），interj．［Also hy；a mere exclamation， like hey ${ }^{\text {I }}$ ，heigh，hal，ete．］An exclamation of surprise，admiration，etc．：often used ironi－ cally and in derision．
Ready money worth twelve per cent．a month，too，and
he with twelve banks $\ln$ monte and faro．$H i, h i, h i$ ， he with twelve banks $\ln$ monte and faro．Hi，hi，hif

## hibernacle

Hiantes（hī－an＇tēz），n．pl．［NL．，pl．of L． hium（ $t$－）s，ppr．of hiure，gape：see hiatus．］ 1 ． Same as Fissirostres．A．E．Brehm．－2．In Sundevall＇s classification of birds，a synonym of Ampligulares．
hiationt（hī－ā＇shonn），n．［＜L．as if＊hiatio（n－）， ＜hiare，pp．hiatus，gape：see hiatus．］The act of gaping．
The continual hiation or holding open of its the chame－ leon＇s］mouth．Sir T．Browne，Vulg．Err．，lii． 21
hiatus（hī－ā＇tus），n．；pl．hiatuscs，hiatus（－tus－ez， tus）．［L．，a gap，aperture，chasm，hiatus， hiare，pp．hiatus，gape，yawn，allied to E．yawn， q．v．］1．An opening；an aperture；a gap；a chasm．
Those hiatures are st the bottom of the sea，whereby the abyss below opens Into and communicstes woth it．
2．In anat．，a foramen．－3．In gram．and pros．，the coming together of two vowels without intervening consonant in successive words or syllables of one word．－4．A space from which something requisite to complete－ ness is absent，as a missing liuk in a gene－ alogy，an interval of unknown history，a lost or erased part of a manuscript，etc．；a lacuna； a break．
I shall endeavour to fill this hiatus by producing sn sl－ most entire chronologic series of psintings from the time to Hen．VII．，when Mr．Vertue＇s notes recommence．
A lamentable hiatus occurs in his greatest work，
erd．and ii． 2.
Even the hiatus between the Vertebrata and the In－ vertebrata is partly，it not wholly，bridged over．

Iuxley，Anat．Invert．，p． 50.
5．Specifically，in logic，a fault of demonstra－ tion，consisting in the omission to prove some premise made use of，and not self－evident or admitted．－Hiatus Fallopii，the opening of Fallopius， an aperture in the petrous portion of the temporal bone －Hiatus trapezii the elongated lozenge－shaped inter－ val between the fore border of the acromiotrapezius mus． cle and the margins of the clavotrapezius muscle and the levator clavicule．
Hibbertia（hi－bėr＇ti－ä），$u$ ．［NL．（Andrews， 1797），named after Geerge Hibbert．］A genus of polypetaleus dicotyledonous plants，belong－ ing to the natural order Dilleniacese and the tribe Hibbertica．They are smsll heath－like shrubs with slender trailling or climhing stems，and showy yel－ low fowers in solitary terminal or sxillary clusters．The flowers，which are strong－scented，have 5 thick sepals，


Flowering Branch of Hibberfia volubilis．
5 fugaclous pctals，humerous stamens，snd 1 to 15 car－ pels，esch containing one or more shining seeds．Ahout 70 species are known，chiefly confined to Austrsias of species are cultistratian rock－roses，snaw ers．Beautifully prc served timpresslon their showy now laves of three species of this genus hsve been described by Conwents from fragments of amber from the celebrsted amber－beds of northern Prussia．
Hibbertieæ（hib－ér－tī＇è－ē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Hib－ bertia＋eea．］A tribe of polypetalous dicotyle－ donous plants，of the natural order Dillemacer． proposed by Reichenbach in 1828，and typified by the genus Hibbertia．It differs from the other tribes of or parely dilate by having the apex of the flaments ablong，snd by having small one－nerved or rarely reticulate－Derved by hsving small one－nerved or rarely
hibernacle（hī’bèr－nā－kl），n．$\quad[=\mathrm{F}$ ．hibernacle， the bud in which the embryo of a plant is inclosed，＝Sp．imernueulo，a greenhouse，＜ L．hibernaculum，winter residence，pl．hiberna－ cula，winter tents，winter quarters，〈hibernare， pass the winter：see hibernate．］1．That which serves for shelter or protection in winter； winter quarters．－2．In hort．，a covering or protection for young buds during winter．－3． Same as hibemaculum， 2.

## hibernaculum

hibernaculum nacula（－14̈）．

As a nelghbour was lately ploughing in a dry chalky field far removed from any water，he turned out a water－ rat that was curiously lafd up in an hybernacuum artifl cially formed of grass and leaves． There ant a frog．．In a Iltile excavation In the sur－ was level with the aurface of the ground．This，then，was jts hibernaculum；here it was prepared to pass the winter．

2．In bot．，any part of a plant which protects an embryonic organ during the winter，as a bud or bulb．Also hibernacle．［Now rare．］－3．In $z o o ̈ t .:$（a）One of the winter buds of a polyzoan； an arrested and encysted polyzoön－bud capable of surviving the winter and germinating in the following spring．
The only approach to a differentiation of the polypides In Paludicelle is in the arrest of growth of aome of the buds of a colony in sutumn，Which，instead of advsncing to ma－
turity，become conical and inveated with a dark－colored turity，become conical and inveated wh
cutlcle．They cutlcle．They are termed hybernacula．

E．R．Lankester，Encyc．Brit．，XIX．433．
（b）The false opercule or pseudoperculum of a snail．
It is no uncommon thing to flid，during the warm nea． son，individuala［anaila］to the exterior of whose ahells hybernacula，cast off by their fellows on emerging from the dormani state．

Huxley and Martin，Elementary Biology，p．273．
hibernal（hì－bér＇nal），$a . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$ ．hibernal，hivcr－ nal $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．invernal，〈 L．hibernalis，〈hiber－ nus，of winter：see hibcrnatc．］Belonging or relating to winter；wintry．
hibernate（hī＇bér－nāt），v．i．；pret．and pp． hibernated，ppr．hibernating．＇［Formerly also written hybernate；＜L．hibernatus，pp．of hiber－ nare（＞It．invernarc，vernare $=$ Sp．Pg．inver－ mar $=\operatorname{Pr}$. ivernar $=\mathrm{F}$ ．hiverner），pass the win－ ter，〈libermus，of or belonging to winter，wiu－ try（ $>\mathrm{It}$. inverno，verno $=\mathrm{Sp}$. invicrno $=\mathrm{Pg}$. inverno $=$ Pr．ivern $=$ F．hiver，winter），prob． orig．＂hīmernus（ $=\mathrm{Gr}$ ．хєциعришея，of or belong－ ing to winter，wintry），＜hiems，winter：see hicms．］1．To winter；pass the season of winter in close quarters or in seclusion，and generally in a torpid condition，as some ani－ mals．
Other causes than cold may induce an anlmal to hiber－ nute；as when deprlved of the aupply of food gathered
durf ng the previous aeason．
Science，III．B38．
2．Figuratively，to remain in seclusion；pass the time torpidly or apathetically．

I want to hibernate for three months，and not see a soul． except you with my meals．T．Winthrop，Cecil Dreeme，vi．
hibernation（hī－bèr－nä＇shọn），n．［Formerly also hybernation $;=$ F．hibernation，hivcrnation， ＜L．as if＊hibernatio（u－），＜hibernare，hibernate： sce hibernate，v．］The act or period of hiber－ nating．
The several plants that were to pass their hybernation in the green－house．

Ecelyn，Calendarium Hortense，A New Conaervatory． Naturalists have not aufficiently discriminated between iorpldity and hybernation．

E．Blyth，Note on Gilbert White＇s Nat．Hist．of Sel－
Hibernian（hì－bér＇ni－an），a．and $n$ ．［＜L．Hi－ bernia，sometimes writtell Iverna，Juverna，also Ierna，Ierne，Gr．＇Iovepvia，＇IÉpv，regarded as va－ rious forms of the name which appears later as Ir．Erin，gen．Erinn，Erin，Ireland．］I．a．Of or pertaining to Hibernia，now Ireland，or to its inhabitants；characteristic of Ireland or the Irish；Irish．

Hibernian politica， 0 Swift！thy fate
Pope，Dunciad，jii． 331.
Hibernian embrotdery，an embroidery done in button－ hole－stitch snd satin－stitch with colored silk，floss，etc． Dict．of Needlework．

II．n．A native or an inhabitant of Ireland； a member of the Irish race．
Hibernianism（hī－bér＇ni－an－ism），n．［＜Hiber－ nian＋－ism．］Same as Hibernicism
Hibernicism（hi－bér＇ni－sizm），n．［＜Hibernia $+-i c+-i s m$ ．］An idiom or a mode of speech peculiar to the Irish；especially，an Irish bull．

Though it is not true that here＂Ireland stopa the way，＂ Alhenoeum
Hibernicize（hi－ber＇ni－siz），$v . t$ ．；pret．and pp． Hibernicized，ppr．Hibernicizing．［＜Hibernia + －ic + －ize．$]$ To make Irish；give an Irish character to；render into the language or idiom of the Irish．

## 2822

Many of the Engliah noblea were Hibernicized－and few
Bp．Chr．Wordsworth，Church of 1 reland，p． 141.
hibernization（hì－bèr－ni－zā＇shon），$n$ ．Same as hibcrmation．Imp．Dict．
Hiberno－Celtic（hī－bèr＇nō－sel＇tik），a．and $n$ ． I．a．Of or pertaining to the Irish branch of the Celtic race；native Irish：as，the Hiberno－Celtic language．
II．n．The nativo Irish language
Hibernologist（hi－bér－nol＇ō－jist），n．［＜Hiber－ nology $+-i s t$ ．］A student of Hibernology．
We may fairly contrast hia Hibernology with tbat of the Hibernologists of the preaent generation．

Lord Strangford，Lettera and Papera，p． 231.
Hibernology（hī－bêr－nol＇ö－ji），n．［＜Hibernia + Gr．－hoyia，〈 $\lambda \varepsilon$ yev，speak：seo－ology．］The study or knowledge of Irish antiquities and history．
Hibisceæ（hī－bis＇ē－ē），n．pl．［NL．，く Hibiscus＋ －ece．］A tribe of plants of the natural order Mal vacce，typified by the genus Hibiscus．It is char acterized by having the column of atamens anther－bearing 5 －toothed st the apex，and a mosily 5 －cclled loculicidal pod Hibiscus（hī－bis＇kus），n．［NL．，く L．hibiscus， also hibiscum，くGr．［ßionos，mallow．］1．A large genus of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants （herbs，shrubs，or trees），of the natural order Malracce，and the type of the tribe Hibiscea． They are characterized by having a 5 －cleft calyx，zuppie－ mented hy 3 to 5 narrow bracts；by the long column of ata－
mena，which is frequently arther－bearing for much of its mena，which is irequently arther－bearing for much of its
length；and by the 5 －valved loculicidal pod，with namer－ ous seeds．About 150 speclea are known，mostly trom tropical countriea，but s few are nalivea of temperate re－ giona．The species are remarkable for abounding in mu－ cilage snd for the tenscity of the flber of their bark，whence several are employed for many economical purposes in heir nativecoun－
trica，The petala
of（a plant with
kis（a plant with
large，handsome
large，handsome，
era，frequent in
greenhousea）are
astringent，and
are uned In China
as a black dye for the halr and eyea． the handsome known in gar－ dens as Althicea frutex，or rose of
Sharon，is a ape－ ches of III a biseus
（ $I$ ．Syriacus）． The root of $/ T$ ． Manihot ylelds a muclage used give a propercon－ distence to pa－ per．The Icaves
of $\bar{I}$ ．cannabinus are edible，and an oll is extracted from it cultivated in is cultivated fiber，being know ber，being known as Indian hemp．The plants of this gose－mallow of the Carolina cosst is $H$ coccine The great cheulos，of the United States，with roge－colored or whit howers 6 loches in diameter，is the swamp rose－mallow IT．Trionuth，of Europe，with s sulphur－yellow corolla is the bladder－ketmia or flower－of－an－hour．$I$ ．（formerly Abelmoschus esculentus，of the West Indies and Central America，furniahea the okrs or gumbo．$H$ ．Manihot is land and New South Wales，fa the hollyhock－tree．$H$ Sobdariffo，of tropical Asia and Africa，yjelds the rosella fiber．H．tiliaceus is the Tshitian poeron．

## ．［l．c．］A plant of this penus

 hic（hik），interj，［See hic，hiek ${ }^{3}$ ，n．］A syllable ased to express the sound of a hiceup，particu larly in representing the speech of a drunken person as interrupted by this sound．hic，hick ${ }^{3}$（hik），n．［CE．D．hik＝LG．hick＝Dan． hilk $=$ Sw．hick $=\mathrm{W} . \mathrm{ig}=$ Bret．hik，a hiccun MD．hicken，D．hikken，MD，also hicksen $=\mathrm{G}$ ． hicken，hicksen，hichsen，v．，$=$ Dan．hikke $=$ Sw． licka，hiccup；cf．also the various other E．forms， hiccup，hickup，hiccough，hicket，hickot，hickock， also kink ${ }^{2}$ ，chinkt，chin－cough；F．hoquet，for－ merly hocquet，Pers．hikuk，hukkuk，Hind．hichki， huchin，hukehi，a hiccup：all imitative of the sound of a hiccup．］A hiccup．
hic，hick ${ }^{3}$（hik），v．［＜lic，hick ${ }^{3}, n$ ．］To hiccup． hicatee，hiccatee（hik－a－té ${ }^{\prime}$ ），n．［Central Amer．］ A fresh－water tortoise of Central America，es－
teemed for its liver and feet，which are gelati－ nous when dressed．
hiccius doctiust（hik＇shius dok＇shius）．［A non－ sense formula，appar．founded on L．hic est doc－ tus，＇here is a learned man．＇Cf．hocus－pocus．］ A juggler．［Cant．］

## hick－joint

And hiccius doctius played in all S．Butler，Iudibras，III．Iii． 580

hiccoryt，$n$ ．Sce hickory．
hiccup，hiccough（hik＇up），$n$ ．［The spelling hiccough is recent，being a forcod conforma－ tion with cough，which is not related；the pro－ nuuciation is still that of the older form hiccup， carlier written hickup（ef．mod．dial．hichup－ snickup），hickhop，with equiv．forms hickock， hickcock，hich cock，and hicket，with quasi－dim． suffixes－ock，－et，く hic（hick），a syllable imita－ tive of the spasmodic sound concerned：see hic，interj．］A quick，involuntary，inspiratory movement of the diaphragm hrought suddenly to a stop by an involuntary closing of the glot－ tis；the affection of having such spasms：in the latter sense generally in the plural：as，to have the hiccups．

He shall be a knight，a bsron ；or by some falae accuas－ tion，as they do to such as have the hickhop，to make them forget it．Burton，Anat，of Mel．，p． 649. Some are freed from the hiccough by belng told of some felgned $1 l l$ news，or even of some other things，that but ex－ cltea a great attention of mind．Boyle，Works，I． 83.
hiccup，hiccough（hik＇up），$v$ ．［Formerly also hickup；＜hiccup，hiccongh，n．Cf．D．hikken，etc．， hiceup；from the noun：see hic，hick ${ }^{3}$ ，n．］I． intrans．To be affected with the hiccups；make the sound of a hiccup．

My beard to grow，my ears to prick up，
Or（when I＇m jo a fit）to hickup． S．Butler，Hudibras，II．j． 346.
II．trans．To say，pronounce，or call out with an utterance interrupted by hiccups，as one who is intoxicated．

Hiccoughing out the same atrain he＇d begun，
＇Jol－jolly companions every one！
Barham，Ingoldshy Legends，I． 172 They abhorred Popery ．and idolatries in general ； and hiccuped Church and State with fervor． Thackeray，Four Georges，p． 155.
hich（hēch），a．A Scotch form of high．
hicheock ${ }^{1}+$ ，$n$ ．and $v$ ．A variant of hiccup．
hichcock ${ }^{2}$ ，n．［＜hich，var．of hick 1 ，＋cock， used as a dim．suffix．］A fool．
Among whom this hichcocke misaed hla rapier；at which all the company were in a maze；he bealdes his wits，for he had borrowed it of a apecisll friend of hla，and swore he had ratber spend 20 noblea．

## hichelt，$n$ ．See hetchel．

hic jacet（hik jä＇set）．［L．：hic，adv．，here， orig．a case（locative）of hic，this，akin to E． hel，q．v．；jacet，3d pers．sing．ind．pres．of ja－ beginning Iatin（and later sometimes English） epitaphs on tombstones．Abbreviated $H . J$ ． It is sometimes used as a noun，as in the extract．

A mong the knightly brasses of the graves
And by the cold IIc Jacets of the dead．
Tennyson，Mlerlin and Vivlen．
hick（hik），v．i，［Prob．a var．of hip ${ }^{3}$ ．］To hop；spring．［Prov．Eng．］
hick
ME．（hik），nike，a popular particular use of Hick，＜ Dick，as an abbr． and partly merged Richard（see dicky ${ }^{1}$ ，etc．）， Hence hictscorged with Ike，a contr．of Isaac． the surnames Hicks，Hickes，Hickson Hixon Higgins，Higginson，Hitchins，ote．，parallel with Higgins，Higginson，Hitchins，ote．，parallel with
Dick，Dix，Dickson，Dixon，Dickens，etc．］A countryman：used like hodge．
Richard Bumpkin：Ha！A perfect Country IIick－how came you，Friend，to be a Soldler？

Steele，Orief A－la－Mode，jv． 1.
hick ${ }^{3}, n$ ．and $v$ ．See hic．
hickery（hik＇èr－i），a．［Origin obscure．］Ill－ natured．［North．Eng．］
hickery－pickery（hik＇ér－i－pik＇èr－i），n．A pop－ ular version of hiera－piera．

The leddy cured me wi＇aome hickery－pickery．
Scott，Old Mortality，vjij．
hicket（hik＇et），$n$ ．［Also hichot；imitative，like hiccup，hickoch， F ．hoquet，etc．：see hiccup．］ Same as hiccup．

Le hocquei ou sanglot［F．］，the Hickot，or yexing．
It is also of good aignality，sccordjng to that of Hip－ pocrates，that sneezing cureth the hickel

Sir T．Broune，Vulg．Err．，Jv． 9.
hickett（hik＇et），v．i．［＜hicket，n．］To biccup．
hickhallt，$n$ ．Same as hickwall．
aickingly $\dagger$ ，$a d v$ ．In a hicking or hacking man－ ner：applied to a cough．Topsell．
hick－joint（hik＇joint），$a$ ．In masonry，an epithet applied to a kind of pointing in which mortar is inserted between the courses and joints of a wall and made smooth or level with the sur－ face．

## hickock

hickock $\dagger$ (hik'ok), n. [Also hickeock, hichoock; havaried redupl hukkuh): see
hic, hick ${ }^{3}$, hiccup. hick. ${ }^{3}$, hichiceup.
The voice is lost in hickocks, and the bresth is stifled with aighs.
Howell, Parly of
[Beasts, p. 23.

## hickol (hik'ol),

 hi see hichuall. hickory (hik'ori), n.; pl. hiciz Formerly (-riz). [Formerly alsohiccory, and in earlier form policliery; an Amer. Ind. name. Another Ind. name is kiskatom, q. v.] 1. A North American tree belonging to the genus Carya, of the natural order Juglandece. It has alternate pinnate leaves, no stipuies, and monnecious flowers, the sterile tn catkins, the
fertile solitary or in small clusters or spikes. The iruit is a dry drupe with a bony nut-sheil, containing a large 4 -iobed orthotropous seed. See Carya.

Popler, Plum, Crab, Oake, and Appie tree,
J. Ferrar, Reformed VIrginia Silk Worm (1653)

Loud the black-eyed Indisn msidens langh,
That gather, from the nestling heaps of leaves
The hickury's white nuts. Bryant, The Fountain.
2. The wood of this tree. It is heavy, strong, snd flexible, and very valuable, being used for a great variety of purposes. That of the shagbsirk or shellibark is the
hickory-acacia (hik'o-ri-a-kā'shiä̈), n. A tall shrub or small tree, Acacia leprosa, of the natural order Lequminosce, a native of New Sonth Wales. The heart-wood is reddish-brown in color, takes a good polish, and is used for fur-

## niture. <br> hickory-elm (hik'o-ri-elm), $n$. See elm.

hickory-eucalyptüs (hik' 0 -ri-ū-ką-lip'tus), $n$. Eucalyptus punctata, a native of New Sonth Wales, a beautiful tree attaining a height of 100 feet or more. The wood is of a light-brown color, hard, tough, and very durable, and is used for wheeiwrighte' work, ship bullding, etc
hickory-girdler (hik'o-ri-gèr"dlér), n. A longicorn beetle, Oncideres cingutatus, which girdles the twigs of hickories and some other trees in the United States. See girdler, 3, and cut under twig-girdler.
hickory-head (hik'o-ri-hed), n. The ruddy duck, hardhead, or tonghhead, Erismatura rubida. G. Trumbull. [New Jersey, U. S.]
hickory-nut (hik'0-ri-nut), $n$. The nut of the hickory. The htckory-nut is inclosed in a thick firm husk, which st masturity opens spontaneously by four and yieids a large smount of fine oil.
Year after year hundreds and thousands of hushels of the shell-barks, the hickory-nuts par excellence, have been gathered in various parts of the country.
hickory-pine (hik' 0 -ri-pinn), $n$. On the Pacific coast, Pimus Balfouriana, variety aristata; in the eastern United States, $P$. pungens. See Pinus. hickory-shad (hik' 0 -ri-shad), $n$. Same as giz-zard-shad.
hickory-shirt (hik'o-ri-shert), $n$. A coarse and durable shirt worn by laborers, made of heavy twilled cotton with a narrow blue stripe or a check. [U. S.]
hickott, $n$. See hicket.
hickscorner $\dagger$ (hik'skôr-nẻr), n. [Also written licscorner; so called from a character in an interlude under this title printed by Wynken de Wordo, represented as a libertine who scoffs at religion. See hick ${ }^{2}$.] A scoffer, especially at religious things.

Whst is more common in our days than, when such hickscorners will be merty st their drunken banquets, to fall
Hicksite (hik'sit), n. [< Hicks (see def.) + -ite ${ }^{2}$.] A member of a seceding body of Friends or Quakers, followers of Elias Hicks, formed in the United States in 1827, and holding Socinian doctrines. See Society of Frionds, under friend. hickupt, $n_{\text {. }}$ and $v$. See hiccup.
hickwall (hik' wâl), n. [Also in numerous other forms, as hichroal, hickwell, hickhall, hichol,
hichlc, equal, eaqual, ecall, ecle, eccle, eille, ichle, 178

## 2823

ierecll, yuckel, yockcl, and, with an intermediate form hickway, hicway, hecco, in another type heighaw, highawe, highhaw, highhoc, heyhoe, as well as in the accom. forms hewhole, formerly huhole, hewcl, etc. (see hewhole), highhole, highholder. The syllable hick- is perhaps orig. due to hack ${ }^{1}$, and -ceall to -wall in woodwall, witecall, the bird being also known as voood-hacker and rooducall. Cf. Florio's definition of It. picchio: "a knocke, a pecke, a clap, a iob, a snap, a thimpe or great stroke, also a bird called a wood hacker, a rood wall, a wood pecker, a tree iobber, a hickucay, a iobber, spight, a snapper." The form heighaw (heyhoe, etc.) appears to be imitative of the woodpecker's harsh laughing cry (cf. ha-hal, haw-haw ${ }^{1}$ heehav, heigh-ho). Popular bird-names are subject to imitative variation.] 1. A woodpecker: now applied especially to the little spotted woodpecker, Picus minor, and to the green woodpecker or popinjay, Gecinus viridis, both of Europe.

## Those carpenter fowis, the hichwalls,

Who with their beaks did hack the ggtes out workmanly And of their hacking the like sound arose
As in a dockyard Cary, tr. of AristophsDes' Birds, p. 109.
2. The little blue titmouse, Parus corveus. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]
hickwayt (hik'wā), n. Same as lickreall.
hid, $p . \alpha$. See hidden.
hidage (hī'dâj), n. [=OF. (Law F.) hidage, ML. hidagium; as hide ${ }^{3}+$-age.] 1. A tax formerly paid to the kings of England for every hide of land.
All the king's supplies, made from the very beginning of his raigne, are particularly againe snd opprobriously rehersed, as . . Csrucage, Hydage, Escuage, Eschestes, Amercements, and such like. Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 136. The cities snd towns not within the scope of the hidage paid by way of auxiltum or sidd.
S. Douell, Taxes in England, I. 41.
2. The assessed value or measurement of an estate for this purpose.
hidalgism (hi-dal'jizm), $n . \quad[<$ hidalgo + -ism.] The spirit and conduct characteristic of the class of hidalgos in Spain. See hidalgo. [Rare.] His [Cervantes's] masin purpose was. . to show by an example pushed to sbsurdity the danger of hidalgism.
hidalgo (hi-dal' gō), n. [Sp., generally explained, according to a popnlar etymology, as standing for hijo de algo, 'son of something' (hijo, son; de, of; algo, something, anything, L. aliquid, aliquod, something); but this is wrong, OSp. Pg. fidalgo standing for fijo dalyo, < L. filius Italicus, lit. 'Italian son,' i. e adopted Roman citizen, one upon whom the jus Italicum, or right of Roman citizenship, was conferred; Sp. hijo, OSp. fijo, <L. filius, son: see filial.] In Spain, a man belonging to the lower nobility; a gentleman by birth. The apecisl privileges formerly possessed by the hidalgos (smong made them as a class seif-important, haughty, and domineering, though many of them were na therwise distin guished from the class below them. These privileges were abrogated on the establishment of constitutional goverament.
The knights and hidalgos are an intermediate order be tween the great nobility and the people.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa, Int.
hidden, hid (hid'n, hid), p.a. [<ME. hid, hidd, hed, hud, yhid, ihud, pp. of hiden, hide: see hidel'. The pp. is prop. hid, like chid, contr. weak pp., the appar. strong forms hidden, chidden, being conformed to orig. strong pp.forms like ridden, bidden. See hide1.] 1. Concealed; placed in secrecy.
If thou seekest her [wisdom] as silver, snd searchest for her as for hid tressures

Prov. ii. 4. Hidden ismps in old sepulchral urns.

Couper, Converssition, i. 35s.

## 2. Secret; unseen; mysterious.

Commsunde ze that dineris and sopers priuely in hid plase be not had. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 331 . To him that overcometh wili I give to eat of the hidaen

Tie melttng voice through mazes running,
Untwisting all the chsins that tie
The hidden soul of harmony
Milton, L'Allegro, i. 144.
Hidden antennm, in entom., antennæ which in repose are concealed in hollows under the hesd or thorax, as in ered consecutives (which sec, nader consecutive).-Hidden fifths. See fifth.-Hidden octave. See octave. =Syn. Covert, occuit, recondtte, profonnd, sbstruse, obscure, latent, private, dormant, clandestine, close, un-
hidden-eyed (hid'n-īl), $a$. In zoöl., having the eyes covered by a hood: the opposite of naked-eycd: as, the hidden-eyed medusans.
hiddenite (hid'n-it), n. [Named after W. E. Hidden.] A transparent emerald-green or yel-

2．An animal＇s skin stripped from its body and used as a material for leather or in other ways as，a raw hide；a dressed hide；in the leather trade，specifically，the skin of a large animal， as au ox or a horse，as distinguished from hips， which are the skins of small or yearling cattle， and slins，which are those of smaller animals， as calves，sheep，goats，seals，etc．
Of the hides of beasts，being tanned，they vse to shape for themselues light，but impenetrable armour．

Hakluytis Voyages，I． 21.
Thou wear a lion＇s hide ！doff it for shame，
And hang a call＇s akin on those recreant limbe
3．The human skin：now in a derogatery sense． A vengeance on your crafty witherd hide！
He found thee savage，snd he lett thee tame，
Taught thee to clothe thy pink＇d and painted hide．
Bullocks＇hides．See bullock1．－Flint hides，sun－dried hides，－Green hide，a raw uatanned hide with tiie hair atilt on．－Halde－working machine．Same as hide．mill． hides，hides from wild cattle．
For so called wild hides，coming particularly from South America，Hamburg is the chief market in Germsny． U．S．Cons．Rep．，No．LIX．（1885），p． 394. $=$ Syn．Pelt，etc．See akin，$n$ ．
hide ${ }^{2}$（hīd），v．$t$ ．；pret．and pp．hided，ppr．hid－ ing．［ $<$ ME．hyden，cover as with a hide；$=$ Icel．hūdhu，flog；cf．G．freq．häuteln，skin；from the noun hide ${ }^{2}$ ，skin．The E．verb in def． 2 com－ bines the notion of beating or＇tanning＇one＇s ＇hide＇with that of whipping with a rawhide or cowhide．］ $1+$ ．To cover with or as with hide

## IIe has a kyrtille one，kepide for hyme selvene，

That es hydede alle with hare hally（wholiy）ai overe．
Morte Arihure（E．E．T．S．），1． 1001.
2．To bcat；flog；thrash．［Colloq．］
hide ${ }^{3}$（hild），$n$ ．［Only as a historical term；ME． hide，＜ML．hida，＜AS．hīd，twice uncontr．higed， higid，a certain portion of land；prob．（like the equiv．hēvise，a hide of lancl，prop．a family，a househeld）く＇hīvan，ONorth．higan，pl．，mem－ bers of a houschold，a family：see hewe，hind ${ }^{2}$ ． The orig．meaning would then be＇as much land as will support one family，＇the actual number of acres being appar．different at different times and places．］In old Eng．Paw，a holding of land， the allotment of one tenant；a pertion of land considered to be sufficient for the support of one family，but varying in extent in every dis－ trict according to local custom and the quality of the soil，hence variously estimated at 60,80 ， and 100 acres，or more．It might slso include house， wood，meadow，and pasture necessary for the malnte－
nance of the plowman and nxen．See pilleinutye．
The whole country was divided into military districts， each ve hiles sending an armed man at the king saum－ mons，and providing him．with victuals and pay．
He（King Alfred）made a law that ali Frcemen of the Kingdon possessing two Hides of Land should bring up an sons in Learnig． Baker，Chronicles，p． 9. Mow can sufficiently till．
hide－and－seek（hīd＇ạnd－sēk＇），n．A child＇s game in which one or more hide，and the others try to find them．Formerly called hide－and－find．
Egsd，you seem all to have been diverting yourselves
here at hiule and seek，snd I don＇t see who is ont of the se－ here at hite and seek，snd I dou＇t see who is ont of the se－
cret． hidebind（hid ${ }^{\prime}$ bind），$r, t$ ．$\left[<h i d e^{2}+b i n d^{1}\right.$ ，with rcf．to the earlier adj．hidebound．］To constrict； confine．［Rare．］
A dire monotony of bookish idiom has encrusted snd
stiffened all native freedom of expression，like some scaly stiffened all native freedom of expression，like some scaly
leprosy or elephantiasis barking and hide－binuing the fine natural pulses of the elsstic flesh．De Quincey，Style，$i$ ． hide－blown（hīd＇blōn），a．Bloated；swelled． ［Rare．］

## Ye slothful，hide－bloun，gormandizing niggards ：

hidebound（hīd＇bound），$a$ ．［＜hide ${ }^{2}+$ boundl $]$ 1．Bound tightly by the hide，as an animal， or by the bark，as a tree：said of a horse，etc．， when，from emaciation or other cause，the hide on its back or ribs cannot be loosened or raised in folds with the fingers；of a tree or a root，when the bark is so close or unyielding as to impede its growth．
Their horses，no other than lame jades and poore hide． IIe hath wealth，．．．but starves his pnor hide．bound carcass．

Stunted hide－bound trees．that just have got 8uflicient sap at once to bear and rot．

Hence－2．Obstinately set in opinion or pur－ pose；narrow－minded；bigoted；stubborn；un－ yielding：as，a hidebound partizan．
The hidebound humour which he calls his judgement．
The minds of men，long hide－bound in seholstlc log and theology，sprang forward ．．．into a fresh wortd of light．
3 ．Shut tightly；closed fast；hence，close fisted；stingy．
Hath my purse been hidebound to my hungry brother？
Quarles，Judgement and Mercy，The Swearer．
hidegildt，$n$ ．［Repr．AS．hēdgild，a tax paid on every hide of land，＜hid，a hide of land，+ gild， payment．］In Angla－Saxon lav，a tax paid on every hide of land
hideling（hīd＇ling），a．［＜hide ${ }^{1}+-$ ling $\left.{ }^{2}.\right]$ Given to hiding；secretive；furtive；clandestine． ［Rare．］
So hileling are its［the nightingale＇s］habits that one seldom obtains s glimpse of it．

Mactillieray，Brit．Birds（2839），II． 334
hide－mill（hid＇mil），n．A machine for soften－ ing dried lides，as a preliminary process in tanniug．It is made in various foras，consisting some times of a series of rollers，sometimes of a drum or tum－ bling－box sometfmes of a pounding or kneading appa－ during treatment in the mill．Aiso calied hide－working during tre
It is nsial to soften dry hides and atime in hit mill after they come from the soaks．

C．T．Davis，Leather，p． 250
hideosity（hid－è－os＇i－ti），$n . ;$ pl．hideasities（－tiz）．
［＜hideaus + －ity．］Hideous aspect；a very ugly object．［Rare．］
There is a new thing of hideosity（I invent a viie word for a fact that is viier）－flats，warranted freproot，have been rua up adjacently within the iast few weekk．
That plsce of monstrositles and hideonities．
llustr．Londoon News，XXIX．359．
hideous（hid＇ē－us），a．［Early mod．E．also hidi－ ous；＜ME．hidyous，usually hidous，＜OF．hidos， hidus，hideus，F．hideux，earliest OF．hisdos，hid－ eous，perhaps＜ML．＊hispidasus，an intensive form of L．hispitus，rough，shaggy，bristly．Cf． the equiv．horrid，〈L．horridus，rough，shaggy， bristly．In this view，oF．hide，hisde，fear，dread， terror，is from the adj．］Frightful in appear－ ance，sound，or character；very dreadful；hor－ rible：detestable；revolting：as，a hideous mon－ ster；a hideous uproar；hideous debauchery．

This worid（he ssid）in lesse than in an houre
Thus shal mankinde drenche，and lese her lif．
Chaucer；Miller＇a Tale，1． 3520.
Grete and hidyouse was the bateile，and the slaughter
grete on bothe sides．Merlin（E．E．T．S．），11． 594.
Methought，a iegion of fouif flends
Environ＇d me，and howled in mine ears
Inch hideous cries that，with the very noise，
Shak．，hitch．III．，1． 4
＝Syn．Grim，Grisly，etc．（see ghastl．）；horrid，terribie， hideousl
usully（hid＇ê－us－li），adv．［＜ME．hidyousily， usually hidously；as hideous $+-7 y^{2}$ ．］In a hid－ eous manner or degree．

The brighte swerdes wenten to and fro
So hidously that with the leste strook
it semede as it woide feile an ook．
Chaucer，Knight＇a Tale，1． 843.
And the tempest arose so idyously that we were fsyne
to recoyie bak ayen to seke vs some sure herborough． Sir R．Guylforde，Pylgrymage，p． 61.
Yet still he bet and bounst uppon the dore，
And thundred strokes thereon so hideouslie
Thst all the peece he shaked from the flore．
Spenser，F．Q．，V．1i． 21.
hideousness（hid＇ē－us－nes），$n$ ．The state or quality of being hideous．

The faithful copy of my hideousners．
They generally differ from the common sort of men， the hideousnesse of their voice．World Encomprosed，p． 28 hider ${ }^{1}$（hi＇dér），$n$ ．［＜ME．hider；〈hide ${ }^{1}+$－er ${ }^{1}$ ．］ One whe hides or conceals．

If the hider of the gold ne had hid the gold in that place， the gold ne had not been found．Chaucer，Boethius，v：
hider ${ }^{2}+$（hī＇dèr），$a d v$ ．A Middle English form of hither．
hide－rope（hīd＇rōp），n．$\left[<\right.$ hide $e^{2}+$ rope．$]$ A tough and durable rope made of twisted strips of cowhide，used for wheel－ropes，traces，etc．
hide－scraper（hīd＇skrā＂pêr），n．In leather－ manuf．，a machine for scraping the flesh side of hides．
hide－stretcher（hid＇strech＂èr），n．In leather－
manuf．，a frame on which a hide is stretched
to smooth it out and remove wrinkles；a hide－ stretching frame．
hiding ${ }^{1}$（hī＇ding），$n$ ．［＜ME．hydinge，hudinge， hedinge，verbal n．of hyden，hiden，hide ${ }^{1}$ ．］The act of concealing；concealment：as，to remain in hiding．
There was the hiding of his power．Hab．iil． 4.
hiding ${ }^{2}$（hi＇ding），$n$ ．［Verbal $n$ ．of hide ${ }^{2}, v$ ．］ A flogging or thrashing．［Colloq．］
I wasn＇t going to shed the beggar＇s blood；I was only golug to give him a hiding for his impudence．$C$ ．Reade，Never too Late to Mend，i．
hiding－place（hi＇ding－plās），$n$ ．A place of con－ cealment．
A man shali be as an hiding place from the wind．
Forth from his dark 1 ，1sa．xxxii． 2. Ssiling on obscure wings．

Coleridge，Fears in Solitude．
hidioust，$a$ ．See hideous．
hidlings，hidlins（hid＇lingz，－linz），adv．and $a$ ． ［Sc．，also written hiddlins；var．of hideling， q．v．］I．adv．In a clandestine manner；se－ cretly；furtively．
An＇she＇a to come to yon here，hidlings，as it war．Baillie．
II．a．Clandestine；furtive；hideling． He ne＇er kept up a hidlins pisck
To spend shint a comrade＇s back．

Tannahill，Poems，p．115．
hidoust，hidouslyt．Middle English forms of hideous，hidcously．
hidrosis（hídrō＇sis），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr．ifpooıs，per－ spiration，＜idoonv，sweat，perspire，＜ldos，sweat： see sweat．］In pathol．，perspiration，especially when profuse or artificially produced；a sweat－ ing condition，or the state of being in a sweat． Also idrosis．
hidrotic（hi－drot＇ik），a．and $n$ ．［＜Gr．i $\delta \rho \omega \tau \iota \kappa 6$ ， sudorific ；of persons，apt to perspire ；〈idpouvv， sweat，perspire：see hidrasis．］1．a．In med．， causing sweat；sudorific．
II．n．A medicine that promotes perspira－ tion；a sudorific．
hidrotopathic（hi－drō－tō－path＇ik），a．［＜Gr． ＊idputós（idpertiós），sudorific，$+\pi a ́ \theta o s$, suffering， affection．］Pertaining to or affected with mor－ bid conditions of perspiration．
hie（hī），$r_{0}$ ；pret．and pp．hied，ppr．hieing．
［ ME．hien，hyen，heizen，hizen ${ }^{2}$ ． ［＜ME．hien，hyen，heizen，hizen，くAS，higian，has－ ten，strive，＝MD．hijghen，D．hijgen，intr．，pant， long（for），＝Dan．hige，intr．，hanker（after）， crave，covet．Cf．Gr．кizv，go（whence the causal к（veiv，tr．，move），＝L．ciere，cire，tr．，move，stir， summon，pp．citus as adj．，quick，swift：see eite ${ }^{2}$ ．］I．intrans．To hasten；go in haste：often with a reciprocal pronoun．

Hye the Paste，with myghte and mayne；
I sall the brynge till Eldone tree．
Thomas of Eraseldoune（Chidi＇s Baliads，1．107）． It

Wee ought to hie us from evill tike a torrent
Milton，Reformation in Eng．，ii．
The youth，returaing to his mistress，hies．Dryden．
II．trans．To incite to action or haste；insti－ gate；urge：with on．
The cowboy，．．fearing it［the buffalo］might escape， T．Roosevelt，Hunting Trips，p． 273.
hiet，$n . \quad[<$ ME．hie，hye，hyze，haste；from the
verb．］Haste；speed．
Up the roos，and by the hond in hye
hieland，hielander，etc．See highland，ete．
hield $\dagger_{2} v$ ．A variant of heeld．Chaucer．
hielmite（hyel＇mit），$n$ ．［Named after P．J． Hielm（1746－1813），a Swedish chemist．］A black massive mineral found in pegmatite near Falun，Sweden．It contains tantalum，tin， yttrium，uranium，iron，and other elements in sttrium，urant amount．
hiemal（hī＇e－mal），a．［Also written，improp．，
hyemal $;=$ F．hiemal $=$ Sp．Pg．hienal，〈 L．hie－ malis，of winter，wintry，＜hicms，hiemps，win－ ter：see hiems．］Belonging to winter；occur－ ring in winter：as，the hiemal solstice．
Beside vernal，estival，anturnal［gerlands］made of fowers，the ancients hsd also hyemal garlands．

Sir T．Browne，Miscellsnies，p． 02.
hiemate（hī＇e－māt），v．i．；pret．and pp．kie． mated，ppr．hiemating．［＜L．hiematus，pp．of hiemare，pass the winter，＜hiems，hiemps，win－ ter：see hiems．］To hibernate；pass the win－ ter：see liems．］To hib
ter．B．S．Barton， 1799.

## hiemation

hiemation（hī－e－mā＇shọn），n．［＝F．hiémation， ＜L．hiematio（n－），wintering，＜hiemare，pass the winter：sce hiemate．］1．The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place or state；hibernation．
The American yucca is a harder plant than we take it
to be f for it will suffer our sharpest winter ．．wlthout that trouble and care of settiug it in cases in our conserva tor＇es for hyemation．

E＇velyn，Sylva，xx during act o
hiems（hī＇emz），n．［L．；also written hicmps， and improp．Iyems，winter；＝Gr．xc $\omega v$（ $\chi$ cov－， orig．$\chi$ cou－？），snow；cf．$\chi \varepsilon \bar{\iota} \mu a$ and $\chi \varepsilon \iota \mu \omega \nu$ ，winter， $=$ Skt．himu＝Zcnd zima＝Pers．zim（ $>$ Hind． him，hem），cold，frost，snow：see Chionis，chi－ meral，Himalayan．］Winter．

On old Hyems＇thin and ley crown，
An odorons chaplet of sweet summer buds
Is，as in mockery，set．Shak．，M．N．D．， $1 i .2$. hien（hyen），n．；pl，hion．［Chinese．］1．In China，a subordinate division of a fu or de－ partment，or of an independent chow；an ad－ ministrative district under the control of an official styled chilh－hien．ln the 18 provinces of China proper there are about 1,285 hien．－ 2．The seat of government of such a district． Also written heen and hsicn．
hiera，n．Plural of hieron．
Hieraceæ（hī－e－rā＇sē－ē），n．pl．［NL．，く Hiera－ cium + －ece．］A subtribe of plants belonging to the natural order Compositce，tribe Cichoriacece， adopted by Bentham and Hooker（1876），typified by the genus Hieracium．It was first proposed as a Cribe by bon In 1829．It is the same ss the Hieraciece o
Hieracite（ $\mathrm{h} \overline{\mathrm{i}}^{\prime} \mathrm{\theta}$－rā－sit），$n_{\text {．}}$ ¿ Hierax（see def．） $+-i t e^{2}$ ．］A follower of Hierax，an Egyptian ascetic（about A．D．300），who denied the resur－ rection of the body and the existence of a visi－ ble paradise，and taught that only the celibate could enter the kingdom of heaven．
Hieracium（hī－e－rā＇si－um），n．［NL．（cf．L．hiera－ cia，hawkweed，hieracium，a kind of eye－salve），＜ Gr．iєрáкєоv，also iepaкía，a plant，hawkweed，but not the mod．hieracium，〈iépa $\xi$ ，a hawk or fal－ con：see Hierax．］A large genus of plants，be－ longing to the order Compositce and tribe Ci－ choriacce，and type of the subtribe Hieracece． They are perenuial or rarely annual herbs，with the recep－
tacle naked or short－fimbrillate，and a fuscous pappus of tacle naked or short－fimbrillate，and a fuscous pappus of
rigid，fragile bristles；corollas all ligulate， 5 －dentate，yel－ rigid，fragile bristles；corollas all ligulate， 5 －dentate，yel－
low or rarely white or red ：schenia oblong or columnar， low or rarely white or red；schenia oblong or columnar，
smooth sud glabrous，mostly 10 －ribbed or striste；leaves

often toothed，but never lobed．Nearly 300 species have been described，widely distributed throughout the tem－
perate regions of both hemlspheres．Abont 25 species are North American．Hawkweed ts the name generally given to thein．$H$ ．venosum，a native of the eastern United Statcs，is called rattlesnake－weed．II．aurantiacum，s common European species， 1 s known in England as grim－ the－collier，on account of the black hairs which clothe the
flower－stalk and fnvolucre．H．proealtum，also a European fower－stalk heconvolucre．Has aroedum，also a Earopean northern New York，where it is known as the king－devil．
hieracosphinx（hī－e－rā＇kō－sfingks），n．［＜Gr．
í́pa, a hawk，$+~ \sigma \phi \dot{\gamma} \xi$ ，sphinx．］The hawk－ headed sphinx of Egypt，as distinguished from the androsphinx and criosphinx．
hiera－picra（hí＂e－rä－pik＇rï̈），$n$ ．［＝F．hièrepière $=$ Pg．hierapicrä（̈̈f．It．jera）＝Sp．geropigia

2825
jeropigia，and E．accom．hickery－pickery，q．v．， く ML．hiera－picra，〈Gr．iعoć，a name for many medicines in the Greek pharmacopœia（fem．of iepós，sacred）$+\pi \tau \kappa \rho \alpha$, fem．of $\pi$ uкрós，sharp，pun－ gent，bitter．］A warm cathartic composed of aloes and cauella made into a powder，with honey．Popularly called hickery－pickery．
hierarch（hī＇e－rärk），n．$\quad[=\mathrm{F}$. hiérarque $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． hierarea，gerarca $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．hierareh $a=\mathrm{It}$ ．gcrarca，$\langle$ ML．hierarcha，＜Gr．iepóp $\chi \eta$ ，a steward or presi－ dent of sacred rites，a high priest，く i $\varepsilon \rho 0$ s，sacred
 rule．］1．One who rules or has authority in sacred things．

Angels，by imperial summons calld，
Forthwith，from all the ends of hesven，appear＇d，
Under their hierarchs in orders bright．
Hilton，P．L．，v． 587.
2．Specifically，in Gr．antiq．，one of a body of officials or minor priests attached to some tem－ ples，as the sanctuary of Amphiaraus at Oropus， who had charge of the offerings of all kinds con－ secrated to the god by his votaries，and of the inscribing and setting up of the records relat－ ing to them．
hierarchal（hī＇e－rär－kal），a．［＜hierarch＋－al．］
Of or pertaining to a hierarch or a hierarchy．
Now ere dim nlght had dislncumber＇d heaven，
The great hierarchal standard was to move． Milton，P．L．，v． 701
hierarchic（hī－e－rär＇kik），$a . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$ ．hiérarchique $=$ Sp．gerárquïco $=$ Pg．jerarchico $=$ It．gerar－ chico，jerarchico（cf．D．G．hierarchisch＝Dan．
 rarchy：see hierarchy．］Of or pertaining to a hierarchy．
hierarchical（hì－e－rär＇ki－kal），a．［＜hierarchic + －al．］Same as＂hierarchic．
They declared＂That that hierarchical government was evil and justly offensive，and burdensoms to the king－ dom．

Clementine bishops，who are
The Ignatian and pseudo－Clementine bishops，who are set up as living oracles and hierarchical tdois．
shaff，Hist．Christ．Church，I．\＆ 99.
Hierarchical classificat
hierarchically（hī－e－rär＇ki－kal－i），adv．In a hi－ erarchic manner；in conformity to ecclesiasti－ cal authority，influence，orinterests；by a system of government resembling that of the chureh．
The society of this country［England is hierarchically The control of all elective offices by s sect hierarchically
hierarchism（hì＇e－rär－kizm），n．［＜hierarch＋ －ism．］Hierarchical principles or power；hie－ rarchal character or influence；belief in or de－ votion to hierarchical rule．
After a few centuries，the more domlnant hierarchism of the West is manifest in the oppugnancy between Greek and Latin church archltecture．

Milman，Latin Chrlstianity，xiv．7． hierarchy（hī＇e－rär－ki），n．；pl．hierarchies（－kiz）． ［Early mod．E．yerarchy（Skelton），late ME． gerarchie，ete．，＜OF．gerarchic，F．hierarchie $=$ Pr．ierarchia，gerarchia $=$ Sp．gerarquia $=$ Pg． jerarchia $=$ It．gerarchia，jerarchia $=\mathrm{D}$ ．hierar－ clij $=$ G．hierarchie $=$ Dan．Sw．hierarki，$\langle$ ML． hicrarchia，＜Gr．iepapxia，the power or rule of a hierarch，＜iєpápхךs，hierarch：see hierarch．］ 1．The power or dominion of a hierarch；hal－ lowed orconsecrated authority in what concerns religious order or government．
Consider what I have written from regard for the church established under the hierarchy of bishops．Swift．
2．Government by ecclesiastical rulers；an ec－ clesiastical or priestly form of government． 3．An order of holy beings regarded as em－ ployed in divine government．

That Musike，with his heanenly harmonis，
Do not allure a heauenly mlnd from heauen，
Nor set mens thonghts in worldily melodis，
Til heauenly II ierarchies be quite forgot．
Gascoigne，Steele Glas（ed．Arber），p． 77.
Whom the supreme Klig，
Exalted to such power，snd gave to rale，
Milton，P．L．，i． 735.
4．A body of persons organized in ranks and orders for the exercise of rule over sacred things； hence，an organized body of ecclesiasties in－ trusted with government of either church or state；also，a similarly organized body of offi－ cials in other systems of government：as，the Roman Catholic hierarchy．
If any one shall say that there is not ln the Catholic Church a hierarchy estabilished by the divine ordination， bs anathema．Council of Trent（trans．）xxill． 8 ．
we may
We may regard．．．．the clergy or clerical estate as a and regulated hierarchy．Stubis，Const．Hist．，\＆ 376 ．

## hierocracy

5．In science，a series of successive terms of different rank．The terms kingdom，order，sub－ order，family，genus，and species constitute a hierarchy in zoölogy．
As we ascend in the hierarchy of the organisms，we meet wlth ．．．an incresslng differentiation of parts． H．Spencer，Prin，of Blol．，\＆ 53.
Celestial hierarchy，the collective body of angels，re－ garded as forming a gradation of nine orders，differing ln power and glory．The general belief ln the church that the number of angelic orders is nine，and the assignment of s defluite name and rank to esch order，date from the
sixtl century．The first to fix the number，names，and sequence of thess orders was the writer calling himself Dionysius the Areopggite，who seems to have lived aloout A．D． 500 ．The nine orders，beginning with the highest， are arranged，as tollows，in three triads：1．1，sersphtm 2，cherubim；3，thrones．II．4，domtnatlons or domln－
 lated＇might＇in the authorized version，Eph．i．21）；6， powers（＇E $\xi$ ovoiac）．III．7，príncipalities or princedoms
hieratic（hī－e－rat＇ik），$a . \quad[=F$ ．hiératique，＜L． hieraticus，＜＂Gr．iepatıкós，of or for the priest＇s office，sacerdotal，also devoted to sacred uses，$\langle$ iepós，sacred：see hierarch．］1．Pertaining to priests or to the priesthood；priestly；sacer－ dotal．［Rare．］
It［education in the East］was sdministered by the hie－ ratic ciass．This was dus to the fact that the priests were the only men of learnlog．
2．Of sacre 2．Of sacred or priestly origin；due to or de－ rived from religious use or influence：specifi－ cally used of a kind of ancient Egyptian letters or writing，and of certain styles in art．Hleratlc writlng consists of abridged forms of hieroglyphics adopt ed by the Egyptlan priests for convenience and expedition in their records．Hersk ant is ligious tradition，as in some Egyptian art，snd in much modern Greek or Byzantlne religious painting，which is still medieval in character．
Before the year 1840 our knowledge of archaic sculpture wost of which are rather specimens in Itslian museums most of which are rather hieratic than archale；that is to at＇s much later period．

C．T．Newton，Art and Archæol．，p． 74.
hieratical（hī－e－rat＇i－kal），a．［＜hieratic + －al．］ Same as hieratic．
Hierax（hi＇e－raks），n．［NL．，orig．Ierax（Vigors， 1824），〈 Gr．iépa $\xi$ ，a bawk，falcon．See gerfalcon．］ A genus of pygmy falcons or finch－falcons of Asia，containing some of the smallest birds of prey，as H．coerulescens．Microhierax is a syn－ onym．See Bengal falcon，under falcon．
hierdet，$n$ ．A Middle English form of herd ${ }^{2}$ ． Chaucer．
hierdesst，$n$ ．A Middle English form of herdess． Chaucer．
hiero－：［＜L．hiero－，＜Gr．iعpo－，combining form of iepós，sacred，holy，divine，mighty，glorious， etc．，prob．＝Skt．ishira，vigorous，fresh，bloom－ ing．］An element in many compounds of Greek origin，meaning＇sacred，holy，divine．＇ Hierochloë，Hierochloa（hī－e－rok${ }^{\prime}$ 合－ē，－ä），$n$ ［NL．，〈Gr．ípós，sacred，holy，$+\dot{x}^{\lambda o ́ \eta, ~ y o u n g ~}$ green corn or grass， verdure．］A genus of odoriferous grasses． belonging to the tribe Phalaridce．The spike Pets bearthree fiowers，snd the flowers each two pa－ lets；the two lower flow． $\underset{\text { ers are }}{\text { staminate only }}$ sessile，snd often awned； the uppermost one is per－ fect，has a short pedicel two stamens，and no awns， sad the glume equalsorex－ are abont 8 species．The name holy－grass，as well as the generic name，al－ ludes to the practice in Eome parts of northern Europe of strewing the common specles，$H$ ．bore alis（the northern holy－ grass，before the doors of The inhabltants of Iceland use it to scent their rooms and clothes．It ls distrib－ uted through northern Eu rope，Asia，snd Amerlca， occurring also in New Zea． land．Also called vanilla．
hierocracy（hī－e－rok＇－ ra－si），n．；pl．hierocra
 rad－si），n．；p．hierocra－
cies（－siz）．［＜Gr．iepos， sacred，holy，＋－кратia，〈кратєiv，rule．］1．Gov－ ernment by or dominant influence of ecelesias－ tics；hierarchy．Jefferson．［Rare．］－2．The saccrdotal class；priests collectively．［Rare．］

## hierocracy

The tempia was a sort of prieatly citadel，the fortress
as weil as the aanctuary of the hierocracy．
 holy，＋dovinos，a bondman，slave．］In Gr．an－ tiq．，a slave dedicated to the service of a divin－ ity；a temple servant or attendant．Large num－ bers of auch siaves were attached to some foundations for hira for the proftiof tha god．
Hierofalco（ $h \overline{i s}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{e}-\mathrm{rō}-\mathrm{fal}{ }^{\prime} k \bar{o}$ ），$n$ ． ［ML．：see gerfälcon．］A genus or subgenus of northern fal－ cons；the gerfalcons．
hieroglyph（hi＇e－rọ－glif），n．［＝ D．hieroglief $=$ G．hicroglyphe $=$ Dan．Sw．hieroglyf，＜F hiéroglyphe $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．jeroglypho； ＜Gr．ie $\rho \dot{́}$ ，sacred，$+\gamma 2 v \phi \dot{\prime}$ ，a carving：seo hieroglyphic．］ 1 ． The figure of any object，espe－ cially a familiar object，as an animal，tree，weapon，staff， etc．，standing for a werd，or a syllable，or a part of a sylla－ ble，or a single sound；a figure representing an idea，and in－ tended to convey a meaning， thus ferming part of a mode of written communication．The namo was first appiied to tbe engraved marka and symbois found on the mon－ Emants and other recorda of ancient
Egypt．Or theas，some aignified directly the objects repre objects；others；others，conceptions auggeated by thoas ciosely；reaembifing tha namea of tha ohjecta repreaented； others，part of the souoda composing thoae names，or evan only their inftial sounds－theas laat heing nearly a true aiphabet，and uaed eapecialiy in writing proper names． The nama，which had itso origin in the idea that the aculp－ tured aymbols wera exclusively sacerdotal， 19 now given to any writing of a simiar ch
Mexicana，Pernvians，etc．
If all the hieroglyphs of tha Egyptana had been A B C you，gtill，if you did not know the anaglyph，you woul now nothing of tha true myateries of the prieat．
2．Any figure，character，or mark having or supposed to have a mysterious or enigmatical significance．

Fair Nature＇日 priestesses ！to whom，
In hieroglyph of bud and bloom，
Her mysteriea are told．Whitt
hieroglyph（hī＇e－rō－glif），$\varepsilon$ ．$t$ ．［＜Gr．iceor $\lambda v$ peiv，engrave hieroglyphies，engrave hieroglyph－ cally，＜iepoynúpos，a carver of hieroglyphics： see hieroglyph，n．，hieroglyphie．］To write in hi－ eroglyphs；represent by means of hieroglyphs． Abovo the hieroglyphed legend runa a narrow friezs． hieroglyphic（hī＂e－rọ－glif＇ik），$a$ ．and $\pi . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. heeroglyphique $=\mathrm{Sp}$. geroglifico $=\mathrm{Pg} . j$ jcroglifico
 （sc．$\gamma$ о́ $\mu \mu a \tau \alpha$ ），a form of inscriptions used for Egyptian sacred records，＜iepoyni申os，a carver of hieroglyphs，く iєpós，sacred，$+\gamma \lambda \nu \phi \varepsilon i v, ~ h o l l o w ~$ out，carve，engrave，write in incised charac－ ters：see glyph．］I．a．1．Expressed in hiero－ glyphs；written in or inscribed with symboli characters：as，the hieroglyphic language of Egypt；hicroglyphie records；a hicroglyphic obe－ lisk．－2．Mysteriously symbolic or emblem－ atic；hard to decipher or interpret－3．In entom．，having distinet，irregular color－mark－ ings，suggestive of Egyptian hieroglyphs：ap－ plied to the elytra of certain Coleoptera，etc．
II．n．Same as hieroglyph．
As hieroglyphics were before letters， 80 parabiea wera befora argumenta．

Bacon，Advancement of Learniog，iL． 144. One of the moat conventent hieroglyphics of God is a circla，and a circie ia endless；whom God lovea，ha loves
to tha end．
Donne，Sermone，in．
lyphics old，
Which aagea and kean－eyed astrologers
Wou from the gaze of many centuriea． Keats，Hyperion，i．
hieroglyphical（hi＂ $\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{rop}$－gliff＇i－kal），a．［＜hiero－ glyphic + －al．］Same as hierog̈lyphic．
To this challenge tha Scythiau raturned an hieroglyphi－ $c a l$ anawer ；aending a bird，a mouse，a frog，and flve arrowa．
Raleigh，Hiat．World，III．v．\％ 4.
Heurniua（I know not by what authoritie）saith that tha Phenicians，before the Israelitea departed out of Egypt， Pages no better than bianks to common minda，to hia hieroglyphical of wiseat secreta．J．Wilson．
hieroglyphically（hi＂e－rō－glif＇i－kal－i），adv．In a hieroglyphic manner；cmblemätically．

Others have spoken emblematically and hieroglyphically．
Sir T．Drouve，Vuig．Err．，iil． 12.

2826
hieroglyphist（hī－e－rog＇li－fist），n．［＜hicroglyph + －ist．$]$ One versed in hieroglyphics．
hieroglyphize（hī－e－rog＇li－fiz），$v$ ．t．；pret．and pp．hieroglyphized，ppr．hieroglyphizing．［＜hi－ croglyph + －izc．］To reduce to a hieroglyphic form；express by means of hicroglyphics．
More admirable was that which they atteat was found Miexico，where they hieroglyphiz＇d both their ughts，histories，and inveniona to poaterity．

Evelyn，Sculptura，iii． 12
hierogram（bī＇e－rō－gram），$n$ ．［＜Gr．icpós，sa－ cred，＋үра $\mu \mu$ a，a writing；ef．hicrography．
Facts are engraved hierograms，for which tha fewest hava tha key．Corlyle，Sartor Resartua，p． 140. hierogrammat（hī＇e－rō－gram＇at），n．［＜Gr．iepo－ $\gamma \rho a \mu \mu a \tau \varepsilon$ ¢，a sacred seribe：see hierogramma－ teus．］A sacred scribe；specifically，a writer of hieroglyphics．
The Hierogramnats when they sought a more acrupp－ lous transcription of $\theta$ used the group［hierogiyph］th， to tha aspirated sonnd．
hierogrammateus（hī＂e－rọ̀－gram＇an－tūs），$n$ ．［く Gr．iєроүра $\mu$ атвís，a sacred scribe，＜iepós，sa－ cred，＋үраниатвия，a secretary or clerk．］In Gr．antiq．，same as hieromnemon， 1 （a）．
hierogrammatic（hī＂e－rō－gra－mat＇ik），a．［＜hic－ rogrammat + －ic．］Written in or pertaining to hierograms；belonging or relating to sacred writing．
hierogrammatical（hī＂e－rọ－gra－mat＇i－kal），a ［＜hierogrammatic＋－al．＂］Same as hierogram－ matic．
Tha various uses of an slphabei in civll busineas not per－ mitting it to continue long a secret，when it ceases to bs so，they［tha priestz）wound as naturally invent another al phabetic character for their aacred use：which from that ppropriation was cald hierogrammatical．
arburton，Divine Legation，iv． 84.
hierogrammatist（hi＂ 0 －rō－gram＇a－tist），$n$ ．［＜ hierogrammat + －ist．Cf．hierogrammateu
The other［sort of languaga and character was］used oniy by priests，prophets，hierogrammatists，or holy writers．
hierographer（hī－e．－rog＇ra－fèr），$\%$ ．［＜Gr．\＆epo－ roá申os，a writer of sacred s̈cripture（く cepós，holy，
 versed in，hierography．Bailey， 1731.
hierographic，hierographical＇（hī＇e－rō－graf＇ ik，－i－kal），a．［＜Gr．iєроүрхфекós，for the repre－ sentation of sacred things，of sacred scripture， （iepoypaфia，sacred scripture：see hierography．］ Pertaining to sacred writing．
hierography（hi－e－rog＇ra－fi），$n$ ．［＜Gr．iعроүра sio，the representation of sacred things，in pl．the sacred scriptures，くiepoүpáфos，a writer of sacred scripture：see hierographer．］Sacred writing． ［Rare．］
hierolatry（hī－e－rol＇a－tri），n．［＜Gr．iepos，sa－ cred，holy，＋harpéa，worship，く えatpevecv，v．， worship．$]$ The worship of saints or sacred things．Coleridge．
hierologic，hierological（hī ${ }^{7}$ eroọ－loj＇ik，－i－kal）， a．Of or pertaining to hierology．
hierologist（hī－e－rol＇ō－jist），$n$ ．［＜hierology + hierology（ $\mathrm{hi}-\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{rol}^{\prime} \overline{0}-\mathrm{ji}$ ） ．
sacred or mystical lánguage，a benedictionia， ieponoyos，one who gives the blessing sacred language，＜icpós，sacred，$+-\lambda .0 \gamma$ ia，$\left\langle\lambda \frac{1}{2}\right.$ yev，speak：see－ology．］A discourse on sacred things；the science which treats of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians，or a treatise on that scionce．
hieromancy（hī＇e－rō－man－si），n．［＜Gr．iepos， sacred，＋uavtiá，divination．］Divination by observing the objects offered in sacrifice．
hieromartyr（hí＂e－rọ－mär＇têr），n．［＜Gr．＂iepo－ $\mu$ а́ $\rho т р$ ，ієрона́ртvऽ，＜ієроऽ，sacred，＋$\mu$ артvs，la－ ter $\mu a ́ \rho \tau v \rho, ~ a ~ w i t n e s s, ~ a ~ m a r t y r.] ~ I n ~ t h e ~ c a l e n-~$ dar of the Greek Church，a martyr who was a priest or bishop．
hieromnemon（ $\mathrm{h}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{e}$－rom－nérmen），n．；pl．hierom－ nemoncs（－mō－nēz）．［く Gr．iعро $\downarrow \imath \eta \mu \omega v$, a．，mind－ ful of saered things：as a noun，one of the dele－ gates to the Amphictyonic Council at Delphi； a magistrate who had supervision of religious matters，minister of religion；＜lepós，sacred， $+\mu \nu \dot{\eta} \mu \omega$, mindful：see mnemonic．］1．In Gr． antiq．：（a）A sacred recorder；a deputy of the more honorable class sent by an amphictyonic state to the Delphic Amphictyonic Council．The hieromnemiones were aelected by lot，and probabiy held office for iffe，the deiegates of the other claps，called pila－
gorai，being eiected for a term of office．Aiso called hiero－ grammateus．（b）The title of a class of priests in several Greek states，as Megara，Thasos，etc．In
certain states，as Byzantium，the hieremnemon was one of the chief magistrates．－2．In the Gr．Ch．，one of the officials of the patriarchal see of Constantinople．He has the guardianship of the rolif of biahops，and whera thera ia no bishop he may admit fectora（anngnosta）and conaecrate new churchea． hieromonach（hī－e－rom＇ö－nak），n．［＜Gr．iepo－
 the Gr．Ch．，a monk who is also a priest．
hieron（hi＇e－rou），n．；pl．hiera（－rä）．［Gr．iepóv， uent．of iepös，sacred：see hiero－．］In Gr．archaol．： （a）Any sacred place or consecrated site，in－ closed or open．Hence－（b）A chapel or shrine． （c）A sanctuary：（1）A temple，of mors or less impor－ tance．（2）A ascred incloaure or periboloz，often inciudios theater，places for assembly，a atadiunu，treasuries，eic． as，the hieron of Axsculapius at Epidaurus；the hieron of Zeus at Oympla；the hieron of Apolio at Delphi．
Hieronyma（hī－ô－ron＇i－mạ̈），$u$ ．［NL．，くGr．iعpó－ vv $\mu$ os，having a sacred name，〈 iepós，sacred，＋ бгvца，óvоца，name．］A genus of shrubs or slen－ der trees belonging to the natural order Eu phorbiacere，tribe Phyllan thece，founded by Alle－ mão in 1848，and the type of the old tribe Hie－ tonymice．It is characterized by having apetalous dice－ cious flowers，the maia flowera with campanulate caiyx， cupulate or cyathiform diak，and 2 to 5 atamens，the fa－ male flowers with entire diak， 2 －celied ovary，and 8 yies 2 to 3，short，2－parted，and reffexed；drupe 2－celled，or often， entire．Ten speciea are known，all nativea of tropical erica
Hieronymeæ（hī＂e－rọ－nim＇è－ē），n．pl．［NL．，く Hieronyma + －ce．］A tribe or subtribe of plants of the natural order Euphorbiacea，typified by the genus Hieronyma，founded by Müller and employed by De Candolle in 1866.
Hieronymic（hi＂e－rō－nim＇ik），a．［¿ Hieronymus，〈Gr．＇1ерыиขио，，＇Jerome：see Hieronyma．］Of or pertaining to St．Jerome．
Ceoifrid＇s Bibio was to be Vuigate，Hieronymic in text， Hieronymite（hì－e－ron＇i－mīt），n．［く ML．Hic－ ronymita，く L．（LL．．）Hicronymus，Jerome：see Hieronymic．］A hermit of any order of St．Je－ rome（Hieronymus）．The principal order was eatab－ ifahed about 1370，by the Portuguese Vasco and the Span－ iard Peter Ferdinand Pecha．They poaseasaed three famous conveuta，Guadaiape，St．Juat，to which Charles V．of Ger－ many retired after his abdication，and the Escurial．They
are now found ony in America．In succeediug years there are now found oniy in America．In succeeding years there
arose tndependent orders of Hieronynites，as the Hermits arose Independent orders of Hieronymites，as the Hermits
of St．Hieronymus of Lombardy，the Congregation of Fia． of St．Hieronymus of Lombardy，the Congregation of 1 ．
sole，etc．，alk of which are comparatively unimportant．
hierophant（hī＇e－rō－fant），$n$ ．［＝F．hiérophante $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．hierofuntë $=\mathbf{P g}$ ．hieropltante,$\langle\mathrm{LL}$ ．hiero－ phanta，hierophantes，＜Gr．iepoфávtns，hiero－ phant，＜iepos，sacred，＋－фav explain．］In ancient Greece，a teacher of the rites of sacrifice and worship；hence，a demon－ strator of sacred mysterics or religious know－ ledge；a pricst．
In 1773 Burke mado a fourney to Franca．It was almoat as though the soiemn hierophane of some mystic Egyp－ tian temple shouid hava found himself amid the brilliant chatter of a band of reckless，keen－tongued diaputspta of
the garden or the porch at Athena．

Mortey，Burke，P． 64. Tha illustrious family of Eumolpidm at Eleusis，who claimed deacent from a mythic ancestor，Eumolpos， C．T．Newton，Art and ArchæoL，p． 153. hierophantic（hī＂e－rọ－fan＇tik），$a$ ．［＜Gr．iefo－ pavtikós，
phant．］iepopavtns，hierophant：see hiero－ or to the office or duties of a hierophant．
hieroscopy（hi－e－ros＇kō－pi），n．［＜Gr．iepoбкотía， divination，＜iєробкотоц，inspecting victims，a di－ viner，〈iepó，offerings，sacrifices，victims，neut． pl．of iepós，sacred，holy，＋бкопغiv，view．］Divi－ nation by inspection of the entrails of sacrifi－ cial victims．
Hierosolymitan（hī＂e－rō－sol＇i－mī－tan），a．［＜ solyma pertaining to Jerusalem：as，the Hierosolymi－ tan Council．－Hierosolymitan Iiturgy，Hieroso－ lymitan group or famils（of liturglea），the ancient lit－ that of St James，the Greek and the Syriac，about eichty ofher Syriac（Jacohite）liturglea，tha Constantinopolitan iturciea of St．Pasil and St．Chrysostom，and the Arme－ nian liturgy．Tha Clemeatine jiturgy la very aimilar to the Oreek liturgy of St．James．
hierurgyt（hi＇e－rer－ji），$n$ ．［Less prop．hierour－ gy（cf．theurgy，metallurgy，ete．）；〈 Gr．iepovpyía， religious service，worship，or sacrifice，＜\＆epovp－ yєiv，perform religious rites，sacrifice，＜iepovo－ yós，a sacrificing priest，＜Lepós，sacred，＋＊غ́pyєıv， work，perform：see work．］A holy work or worship．
First our Lord and Saviour himselt，and then all priestz
from him，among all nationa，conaumanating thc spiritual

## hierurgy

hierourgy sccording to the lsws of the chnrch, do reprein bread snd wine. Waterland, Works, VIII. 333.
higgle (hig'l), v. i.; pret. and pp. higgled, ppr. higgling. [Prob. a weakened form of haggle; or perhaps from the noun higgler, regarded as an accom. form of *huchler (ef. D. heukelfar), equiv. to huckster: see huckster.] To chaffer; bargain closely and persistently; strive for advantage in bargaining, especially in a petty way.
I hate chaffering and higgling for a few gnineas in ${ }^{\text {s }}$
Sterve, Thistram Shandy, i. 9. II
He slwsys stands out and higglex, sud sctuslly tires hem till he gets a bargsin.
La Motte higgled very hard for more, snd talked psthetically of his services sud his wounds

Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 393.
$\underset{\text { higgledy-piggledy (hig'l-di-pig' } 1 \text {-di), adv. }}{\text { [Formerly alsohigledy-pegledy, higlcdepigle (Flo- }}$ rio); also higglety-pigglety, hickledy-pickledy, hidgelly-pidgelly (Booth, Analytical Dict., 1835), hichlepy-pickleby, etc.; a riming compound of no definite elements, but prob. in popnlar apprehension associated with higgle and pig, implying disorder and untidiness.] In confusion; in a disorderly manner; topsy-turvy. [Colloq.]
I walked into Lyons-my chaise being all laid higgledypiggledy with my baggage in a cart.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 29.
There was a pile of short, thick masses [of iron] lying higgledy-piggledy - stuff from the neighboring mines.
higgledy-piggledy (hig'1-di-pig'l-di), a. and $n$. [रhiggledy-piggledy, adv.] I. $a$. Confused; tumbled; disorderly.
I have s strong faith thst his farming was of the higgle-dy-piggledy order; I do not believe thst he conld have set
a plongh into the sod.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Dsys. Old higglety-pigglety honses that have been so much tinkered and built upon thsi one hardly knows the front from the rear.

Ticknor, Prescott, p. 152
II. $n$. Confusion; disorder.

Men, you have all got into s sort of snari, as I msy ssy; how did you all get into such a higglety-piggletys
Georgia Scenes, p. 142.
higglehaggle (hig'l-hag ${ }^{\prime \prime} 1$ ), v.i. [A varied redupl. of higgle.] To higgle. [Colloq.] This higgle-haggling was morathan Bismarck could bear,
Lowd he lost his temper. Blsmsrck, I. 633. higgler (hig'lér), $n$. [See higgle.] A close or
tricky bargainer; hence, a chaffering peddler tricky bargainer; hence, a chaffering peddler or huckster; one who goes about selling things for as much as he can get.
Where the Cariera, Wsggons, Foot-posts, sad Higglers do usually come from sny parts.

John Taylor (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 223).
higglery (hig'lèr-i), n. [< higgler $+-y^{3}$ : see
-ery.] Such goods as a higgler or hawker sells.
Round the circumference is the Buttermarket, with all the sorts of Higglery goods.
higgling (hig'ling), $n$. [Verbal n. of higgle, v.] Close bargaining; chaffer.
It is adjusted, however, not by an accurate measnre, but by the higgling snd bsrgalning of the market.
Regolsting the price of labour by the gradual process of numerons successive higglings on a small scale.
Athencum, March 24, 1888, p. 367. high (hī), a. and n. [Early mod. E. and dial. also hie, hye, hee, etc. ; < ME. high, heigh, hez, heh, hiz, hy, etc. (compar. hiere, heyere, hegher, hezer, herre, etc., superl. heieste, hezeste, hexle, etc., > carly mod. E. and dial. hext), 〈AS. heáh (compar. heáhra, heárra, hērra, hy̆rra, superl. heáhsta, hēhsta, hȳhsta) $=$ OS. $h \bar{o} h=$ OFries. hrich, hāg $=$ D . hoog $=$ MLG. hō, hōch, hoge $=\mathrm{OHG}$. hōh, MHG. hōch, G. hoch (hoh-) $=$ Icel. hār $=$ Sw. hög = Dan. höj = Goth. hauhs, high. From the same root is E. how ${ }^{2}$, a hill, and also huge : see how 2, huge.] I. a. 1. Conspicuously elevated; rising or being far above a base, surface, or object; having great reach or extent upward; lofty: as, a high tower or mountain; the high
flight of the skylark; the sun is high in the flight of
heavens.
And msny strong Castylls stondyng, s wonderfill hyth Rokke of Stone, $1 \begin{aligned} & \text { never ssw suche In all my lyff, } \\ & \text { Torkingtom, Diarle of Eng. Tave }\end{aligned}$

Torkington, Diarle of Eng. Travell, p. 64. Let thy pinions sos.
So high a pltch, thst men may seem no more
Than pismires, crawling on the mole-hll earth
Than pismires, crawling on the mole-hlli earth.
The fire on the altar blazed blckering and high.
Scott, The Fire-K
1 dreamed the other night that the river was higher thsn ever hisd been known, snd was sweeping all round Hrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xiv.
2. Having comparative elevation; extending or being above (something); raised upward in extent from a base, or in position from a sur-
face or an object, from which the upward reach is normally measured: as, high boots; a dre It is a lyt1le hiere thsn the other syde of the Cytee.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 92.
There are few villages of sboue senen honses, but those
honses are s hundred snd fiftie foote long, and two fath. honses are a hundred sad firtle foote ling, and two
oms high, without dlulsion into piuralitle of roomes. to piuralitle of roomes.
Purchas, Pilgrimsge, p. 849.
They mounted our sleds upon their own sledges, so that we rode much higher thsn isual.

有 Northern Travel, p. 95.
3. Remote, either as regards distance north or south of the equator, or as regards lapse of years in chronological reckoning: used only in the phrases high latitude and high antiquity.

## This original is of very high antiquity.

English Gidde (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.
4. Elevated or advanced to the utmost extent; at the zenith or culmination; hence, full or complete; consummate: as, high noon; high tide; high time.

Than Thesu Christ st his resnrrection
To loseph spered about hye mydnyght.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.
And by that tyme fer passid was the dsy,
Mirabell seyd, "It is hye tyme for to goo."
mirabell seya, "It is hye tyme for to go." $\begin{aligned} & \text { Generydes (E. E. T. S.), } 1.912 .\end{aligned}$ It is yet high dsy, neither is it time that the cattle
Ghould be gathered together. He's swa' to his mother's bower,
By the hic light $\mathrm{o}^{\text {t }}$ the moon.
The night is near its highest noon, sod our grest chsice is sleeping hesvily. Dickens, Msster Humphrey's Clock. 5. Exalted in station or estimation; elevated above others; holding a lofty rank or position: as, a high dignitary of the church; one high in the publie esteem; high and mighty.
Alle were thei heigh menes sones, 88 kynges and Dukes,
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 292. Thus saith the high snd lofty One that inhsbiteth eter-
nss. Ivii. 15. That 1 s the grest happiness of life-to add to our high scqnsintances.

And the high gods took in hand
Fire, and the falling of tesrs.
Swinburne, Atalanta in Calydon.
Hence - 6. In a title, most exalted; chief; principal; head: as, the high priest; high chancellor; high admiral; high sheriff.

When I csme hither I was lord high constsble.
Jsmes, firth High Stewart, whose grandson founded the Jsmes, firth High Stewart, whose grandson founded the
royal house, which fsiled in the male line by the death of King Jsmeg V. in December, 154
7. Elevated in
7. Elevated in quality or degree; of great importance, consequence, significance, etc.; exhigh courage; high spirits; high breeding.
The Dnke sat in seynt Markes churche in ryght hyghe estste, with all the Seygayonrye, and sll the pylgrymes
were preseot.
Sir $R$. Guyforde, Fylgrymage, p.
That ssbbsth dsy was an high day. John xix. 31.
A cogitation of the highest rapture!
Freedom he thanglit Fraedom he thought too high word for them; snd moderation too mesn a word for himself.
Your triumphs in Italy are in high fashion.
Every type that is best adspted to its conditions, which on the sverage means every higher lyp, hss \& rste or II. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., 8364. 8. Lofty, aspiring, or self-asserting in manner, appearance, or expression ; powerful, impressive, ostentatious, arrogant, boisterous, ete.; showing strength, earnestness, pride, resentment, hilarity, etc.: as, he took a high tone; they had high words.

I walk now with a full purae, grow high and wanton.
Beatu. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 4.
The Pole sent sn Ambassador to her [the Queenl, who
spake in a high Tone, but he was snswered io s higher.
Howell, Lettera, I. vi. з.
His forces, sfter all the high discourses, amounted resily but to eighteen hundred foot.

Clarendon, Grest Rebellion.
I hsve left my Lady. We conld not agree. My Lady is
Bo high; so very high.
Dickens, Bleak Monse, xxiil.
9. Intensified in physical quality or character; exceeding the common degree or measure; strong, intense, energetic, etc. : as, a high wind; high temperature; high flavor or color; high speed; in high condition, as a horse.

With such high Food he shall set forth his Feasts,
That Carduals shall wish to be his Gnests.
I replied that his loss of besuty-sleep was rather im-
proving to s man of so high complexion.
R. D. Black hore, Lorus Doone, 1xiv.

## high

10. Elevated in amonnt or quantity; large; of great or unusual magnitude or proportion: as, a high price or reward; a high percentage. Court-virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate. $\quad$ Pope, Morsl Esssys, i. 141.
No legislation shonld be aliowed to bolster np unnatu11. In acoustics and music, relatively acute or shrill in pitch - that is, produced by relatively rapid vibrations; sharp: opposed to low or gravc: as, a high voice, key, note, etc.
Now snd then the high voices of the singers escesped wsy in the incense-thickened sir. H. James, $^{2}$ J., Pass. Pllgrim, p. 131.
11. In cookery, tending toward decomposition or decay; slightly tainted, as meat (used mainly when this is considered a desirable quality); gamy: as, venison kept till it is high.
"I do think he's getting high, too, already," said Tom, smelling st him [s duck] csntlonsly, "so we mnst finish
him up soon."
T. IIughes, 'Tom Brown st Rngby, ii. 4 . 13. Naut., near to the wind: said of a ship when sailing by the wind, and with reference to the point of the compass nearest to the direction of the wind to which her head can be pointed: as, how high will she lie 1-14. Excited with drink; intoxicated. [Slang.]
In the evening st Mr. Mifflin's "there was an elegsnt supper, snd we drsnk sentiments till eleven o'clock. Lee
snd Harrison were very high. Lee dined with Mr. Dick. inson, and drank Burgundy the whole siternoon."

Qnoted in Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 112
A high hand, a high arm, the exercise of power, whether legitimste and honorable or overweening snd oppressive; arrogance; ${ }^{\text {and }}$ high hand.
From the wicked their light is withholden, snd the high arm shall be broken. Job xxxviii. 15 Any sin committed with an high hand, ss the ggthering of sticks on the Sshbsth dsy, may be panisled with desth, when s lesser punishment msy serve for gathering sticks
privily.
Winthrop, Hist. New Englisnd, 1I. 253. A high time, or (for emphasis) a high old time, a tim of great effort, difficnlty, jollity, caronsai, etc. ; sn excit ing time. [Colloq.]
On Ascension Day they made a procession of parish fnnc-
tlonarles and psrochisl schools, and best the bounds, . tlonarles and psrochisl schools, and best the bounds, ...
sid they banged against the bonndartes sll the strangers sud they bsinged agzinst the boundartes sll the sirangers
who psssed within their resch. When it came to bsinging who passed within their resch. When it cane to bsinging
the strsagera, they hsd $a$ high old time
W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 28. High altar. See altar.--High and dry, out of water ; ont of the tide or comrent, especislly of events or of sctivty; hence, strsnded; disabled.
This office is quile $s$ different place from his quiet spart. dry above the bnstling world.

## High and low, people of all conditions.

Besonghten hym of socour, hrr Soneraine to bena,
To be Lorde of hur land, their lswes to keepe,
Thel to holden of hym, the hye and the lowe. Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), 1. $406 .^{4}$ Yet reverence. . doth make disilinction of pisce 'tween high and louv.
High and lox, all made fun of him.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, v.
High and mighty, (a) Exalted snd powerfn1: formerly nsed in adulatorysadress to princes. (b) Arrogant; over bailiff. (a) See bailif. (b) In V ermont, sn officer whose dnty it is on occasion to serve process on the sheriff. Htgh boat, in sporting, the bost the occupants of which in shooting, kill most gsme, or, in angling or fishing, take most fish.
To learn who the lacky high boat is, for be it known a grest honor is sttsched to the gun and to the pusher of the fortnnste skiff. Sportsman's Guzetteer, p. 182.
High carte. See carte ${ }^{2}$.- High caste. See caste $2,1,-$ High celebration, in Anglicsn charches, s solemn celehration of the holy commanion with the full adjnacts of ritnal and music: opposed to low celebration.- High change, the season of greatest sctivity In the business of
merchants on cllsnge or the exchange; the exchange itself merchants on cl
st such a time.
I must confess I look upon high-change to be a great council, in which sil considerable nstions have their rep.
resentatives.
Addizon, The Royal Exchange.
The Old Clothes Exchange, like other places known by the name-the Royal Exchsnge, for exsmple - has its dilly sesson of high Change.
High Church, the popular designation of a party in the Anglican Church. Soe High-churchman- - High color, constable, Councli, See the nouns.- High Commis-- High Court of Admiralty. See adniralty.- High Court of Pariiament. See parliament. - High dawn. Seardarm. - High day, high noon, the time when the snn is in the meridign.- High Dutch. Sea Dutch.-Higher algebra, arithmettic concept, criticism, geometry, See genus- High explosive, furnace, German, see the
nouns.-High gravols. See grarel. High jinks. (a) A nouns. - High gravels. See grarel. - High jinks. (a) A
merry old pastime in scotland. In the usnal manner of merry old pastime in scotiand. In the usnal manner or piaying, s pcrson wss chosen by lot to snsting some forder, snd lo ha falled lic incurred certain foriett.

The frolicsome compsny had begun to practise the an－ cient and now forgotten psstime of Irigh Jinks．

Hence－（b）Boisterous sport or jollity；romping games
And High Jinksere was nothing but sport
Barham，Ingoldsby Legends，II．s13．
He found the eleven at high jinks after supper；Jack Raggles shouting comic songs，and performing fests of
strength．
T．$I$ ughes，Tom Brown at Rugby，ji． 8 ． （c）Tantrums ；fits of ill hunor．［Colloq．］（d）The throw－ ing of dice to determine who shall empty the cup．Halli－ life，the style of living，msnners，etc．，in high or fashion－ able society；hence，collectively，the people composing such society．＇
They would talk of nothing but high life，and ligh－lived compsoy，with other fashionsble topics

## Goldsmith，Vicar，ix．

High living，rich or juxurious fare－High mass．See used toward sovereigns，etc．The States General of the Netherlands were styled their High Mightinesses．
The patroon of Rensselserwick had extended his usur－ pstions along the river，beyond the limits granted him by
their Migh Mightinesses．Irving，Knickerbocksr，p． 180. High milling，operation．See the nouns．－High place， in Scrip．，sn eminence selected for worship，usually for idolatrous rites；hence，the idols and instruments of such
worship．
He［Hezekish］removed the high places，sud brake the images，sod cui down the groves．$\quad 2 \mathrm{ki}$ ．xvili．\＆．
High priest，relief，school，etc．See the nouns．－High
eeas．（a）The open ses or ocean；the highwsy of wsters． （b）In law：（1）As used to designste the area trsinssctions within which are subject to cognizance in courts of ad－ miralty，formeriy，the waters of the ocesin exterior to low－ weter mark，hut now extended with the flow of the tide to high－wster mark，returning with the ebb to low－water mark．（2）As used to designste the arca which is not free highway of all nations，the waters of the occan exte－ rior to s line parallel to the general direction of the shore and distant a insrine league therefrom．The distance wasfixed with reference to the fact that，at the time when it was fixed，it was the limit of the area of const－waters which could be commanded by camnon on the shore．It is to be drawn with reference to hesdiands，so ss io in－ clude in the territorisl jurisdiction those inlets and sims tually enforce its power．The application of the rule to tually enforce its power．The application of the rule to nvolves grest difference of opinion．Tise great lakes are not deenied high seas．－High table，in the University oxford，the tsble st which the fellows snd some other privileged persons dine．
Wine is not generally sllowed in the public hall，except
to the high table．De Uuincey，Life sud Msuners（Oxford） Tigh tea，a tea st which hot meats a served．in distinc tion from an ordinary tea with bread，butter，cake，etc． We did not return home till nesr nine，and so，instead dining，all sat down to high tea．
a Gilhood，June 14， 1831. High tomb，Tory，treason，water，etc．See the nouns． Wines，the strong spirit obtained by the redietilistion The low wines，or a strong alcoholic product obtained by rectiffcstion．－How＇a that for high？what do you think of that for s stroke of skill or luck＇in sliusion to the card called＂the high＂in the geme of high－low－jack．［Slang，
U．S．］－In or for high and lowt，wholly；completely； U．S．］－In or for

For heigh and lough，withouten sny drede，
I wol alway thine hestis alle keepe．
Chaucer，Troilus，1ii． 418.
In high feather．See feather．－On high，upon high． Holy heuen opon hey hollyche［wholly］he fournede． Piers Plowman＇s Crede（E．E．T．S．），1． 790. He pulleth dowue，he setteth up on hy．
（b）To or in hesven；used substantively，hesven．
When he was ascended up on hith，he led captivity cap－
tive．

## With wisdom from on high．

（ct）In a joud veice；aloud．
The goos，the cokkow，and the doke also，
So cryede，＂Kek kek＂＂kokkow＂＂quek
So cryede，＂Kek kek，＂＂kokkow，＂＂quek quek＂on hye， That thurh myne eres the noyse wente tho．
Chaucer，Parlianient

Chaucer，Parliament of Fowls，1． 499. The goose hangshigh．Ses goose．－To be or get on the
（or one＇s）high ropes，to be or become greatly excited． （or one＇s）high ropes，to be or become greatly excited．
［Slang． 1 To have the higher hand．See hanl．－To ［Slang．］－To have the higher hand．．See hanl．－To
mount the high horse．Ses horse．$=$ Syn．Lofty，elc．
II．$n$ ．1．An elevated place；a superior re－ gion．See on high，above．－2．In card－playing， the ace or highest trump out．
high（hī），adv．［＜ME．high，heigh，etc．，〈AS． heáh，also heáge，being ace．and instr．neut．of the adj．heál，high：see high．］In a high or lofty manner；to a great height，amount，extent， degree，etc．；eminently；powerfully；grandly； richly，extravagantly：as，to climb high；to play ligh（for high stakes）；to live high；to bid high． Our lives snd deaths are equasi benents，
And we make louder prayers to die niobly
And we make louder prayers to die nobly
F＇letcher（and antolher），
Fletcher（and anuther），Filse One，Iv． 2.

## 2828

Her porridge－pot，silver posset－dish，silver－mounted spec tacles，．Iwerej sold ．．．to the cadie who would bid His heart，which has been ticking sccuraie seconds for the last year，gives a bound，and begins to best high sind R．L．Ster
What it inginibus Pucrisque，bii． it could not come to him，Bimhow，＂has the property？－ energy，coloring high．Mrs．Giphant，Poor Gentiemsin，jii High and low，up and down；here sud there ；cvery． where：as，I have looked for it high and low．［Colloq．］ They hsve both come back，and have been tramping high high $\dagger$（hī），v．［Early mod．E．also hye，hie，ote．； くME．highen，hizen，hezen，heien，＜AS．heán（＝ OHG．hohjan，hơhan，MHG．hehen，G．er－hơhen $=$ Goth．hauhjan），make high，raise，（hecih，high： see high，a．］I．trans．To make high；lift up； raise；exalt．
For he that humbelithe hym most，is more highed with God．Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry，p．20． And we distrien counseils and al highnesse that higheth itsilf aghens the scle⿻ce of God．H＇yclif， 2 Cor．x． 6.
II．intrans．To rise or be at its highest point， as the tide．
It floweth therest a Southsouthwest moone full sea，and hyeth two fsdome and a halfe water．

Hakluyt＇s Voyages，1． 279.
high－backed（hi＇bakt），$a$ ．Having a high back： as，a high－buehed chair．
highbinder（hībin＂dèr），n．［A slang term of no precise meaning，〈 high，prob，used allusive－ ly，as in high jinks，highfalutin，＂a ligh old time，＂etc．，＋binder，supposed to be a varia－ tion of bender，meaning one who goes on the sort of spree so called．］1．A bold，roystering rowdy；an insolent ruffian；one of a gang which commits outrages on persons or property＂for fun．＂Highbinders，so called，were known in New York， Baltimore，and other cities before 1849 ．In that year and
subsequently they becsme famillar in CsIffornia wherest subsequently they becsme ismillar in Csilformia，whereat
present the name is used only as in the next definition． presen
2．A nember of a Chinese secret socicty，band， or gang，said to exist in California and other parts of the United States，associated for black－ mailing purposes，and even for assassination， in the interest and pay of other societies or in－ dividuals．
Suey Gum，the Chinese woman，．．．was finally released from the embezzlement charge brought agsinst her by the high－blest（hi＇blest＇），a．Supremely happy． ［Rare．］

That from us aught should ascend to Heaven
So prevalent，as to concern the mind
Of God high－Ulest，or to incline his will
Hisd to belief masy seem．Milton，P．L．，xi． 145.
high－blooded（hi＇blud＂ed），a．Of high birth： of noble lineage；of a fine strain，as au Arabian horse．
Sstan hae meny great queens in his court，．．many high－blooded beauties in his court．
j．Bailie．
high－blown（hi＇blön），a．Inflated；puffed up． At lengit broke under hiown pride
high－born（hī＇bôrn），a．［＜ME．＂hight－borcn， heh－iboren $=\mathrm{D}$ ．hooggeboren $=\mathrm{G}$ ．hochgeboren $=$ Dan．höjbaaren $=$ Sw．högboren；as high + born．$]$ Of high rank by birth；of noble birth or extrac－ tion．

I am too high－born to be propertied，
To be a secondary at control．
Shak．，K．John，v． 2.
Migh－born Hoel＇s hsrp，or soft Llewellyn＇s lay．
Gray，The Bard，I．i． 14.
high－boy（hi＇boi），$n$ ．1t．An extreme Tory and High－churchman，supposed to favor Jacobitism． Davies．
I smamsz＇d to find you in ihe interest of the High－boy， you that sre a clothier！What，can you be for giving up trade to France，and starving poor weavers？

Mirs．Centliore，Gotham Election．
2．A tall chest of drawers supported on legs from 18 inches to 2 feet high．Those on shorter legs are called low－boys．［New Eng．］
high－bred（bíbred），a．1．Bred in high life； having refined manners or breeding．
But you cannot learn too early this fact，that irony is to
Bulwer，Kenelm Chillingly，i． 8.
Of a fine breed；high－blooded．
His high－bred steed expands his nostrils wids．
high－built（hi＇bilt），$a$ ．Of lofty structure．
The gisnt Harsphaw of Gsth，his look
Haughty，as is his pile high－builh and proud． Milton，S．A．，I． 1009.

## highfalutin

High－church（hi＇chèreh＇），$a$ ．Exalting the au－ thority of the church；laying great stress on church authority and jurisdiction：used specifi－ cally of those in the Anglican Church who are known as IIigh－clurchmen，and of their prin－ ciples．See IHigh－churchman．｜The term High－ church first came into use to designste those who held to the independeat suthority of the spiritualty st the time to read publicly the Declaration of 1udulgencer refusing High－churchism（hī＇chérch＇izm），n．［＜High－ church + －ism．］The principles of High－chureh－ men．
High－churchman（hi＇chérch＇mån），$n$ ．Onc of those members of the Anglican Church who maintain or attach especial importance to cer－ tain strict views of doctrine．The poinis upon which they chiefly insisi are the following：（1）the neces－ sity of spostolio succession，canonical jurisdiction，and conformity to the teachings of the undivided catholic church in order to constitutes true and Iswful branch of the church；（2）the sacerdotal character of the Christisn priesthood；（3）that grace is conferred in the sacraments or sacramental rites，including conflmation，absolution， etc．，on all wio receive them lawfully and without oppos－ iog moral or spiritusi obstacle．3lsny Bigh churchmen， and historical continuity of the Anglicen Church involves the continuance or yevival of ancient ritual，give ritusl sud ceremonies a prominent plsce in their teaching and practics．Those who go furthest in this direction are popularly csiled extreme High－churchmen and Rituulists high－cockalorum（hī＇kok－a－1ō＇r＇um），n．［＜high $+c^{2} h^{2}$ ，vaguely used with an unmeaning Lat－ in－seeming tormination．］A game in which one boy jumps on the back of another，crying ＂high－cockalorum．＂
Prisoner＇s base，rounders，high－cock－a－lorum，cricket， football，he was soon initisted lito the delights of them
all．
T．Hughes，Tom Brown st Rugby，1．3． high－colled $\dagger$ ，$a$ ．High－cut．

Wi hy there came a gallsnt hende，
Cospatrick（Child＇s Ballads，I．156）．
high－cross（hī＇krôs），n．A market－cross．
I had as lief take her dowry with this condition－to be Whipped st the high－cross every morning．
Shak．，T．of the S．，L． 1. high－day（ $\left.h^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} d \bar{a}\right)$, n．and $a$ ．［Also，in variant forms and senses，heyday and hockday（q．v．）；＜ ME．heigh day，hegh dai，hyegh dey，heh dai，etc． （＝D．hoog dag＝G．hoher tag，etc．），＜AS．hecih， high，dag，day．Cf．hightide．］I．n．A feast－day， holiday，or festival；a time of pleasure；also，a time or period of full activity，strength，ete． Trompes，schsimuses，
He seygh be for the hyegh－deys
Stonde yn hys syghte．
Lybeaur Disconus（Ritson＇s
Lyoeaus Disonus（kitson＇s Metr．Rom．，II．）． The bucks of Edinburgh ．．have a certain shrewd－ their neighbours in the high－day of youth rud exultationg their neighbous in the high－day of yeuth sid exuitation．
Smollett，ilumphrey Clinker，I1． 50. Restless Brissol briogs up reports，sccusations，endless thin logic ；il is the man＇s high－day even now．
II．a．Befitting or appropriate for a holiday． Thou spend＇st snch high－day wit in praising him．
high－dilutionist（hī＇di－lū＂shon－ist）， u．In med． See dilutionist．
highen（hi＇en），v．t．［＜high $+-e^{1}$ ．Cf．high，
 Ci．lower ${ }^{1}$ ，v．］I．trans．To make higher；ele－ vate；raise；lift；hoist．［Rare．］
Thay［the giris］weren＇t a bit nervons when I highered the rope in my yard．
H．Mayhece，Londion Labour and London Poor，III． 160. The masor immedintely presented a gun at his the cap－ tro a gene mand．，desired him to nigher als
II．intrans To rise；aseend；soar［Rore］ She let me fif discesged to sweep
In ever－highering eaglecirces up
${ }^{\text {In }}$ To the great Sun of tiory．
Tennyvor，Gareth and Lynelle．
highermost（hi＇er－mōst），adv．supert．［＜higher， compar．of ligh，＋－most．］At the top．［Rare．］ The purest things are placed highermost．The earth as grossest is put in the Lowest room．
Rev．T：Adams，Works，I． 244. highfalutin（hī＇fa－lū＇tin），$n$ ．and $a$ ．［Also，rare－ ly，highfaluting；also spelled highfaluten，hifa－ lutin，a slang term，equiv．in popular appre－ hension to high－flying，high－flown；the second element being of no definite origin or mean－ ing．］I．$n$ ．Pompous speech or writing；bom－ bast；fustian．［U．S．］
Haigh－falufin，as it is irequently written，is alnost al－ who are supposed to sppreciste bombast．

## highfalutin

II. a. Pompons; high-sounding; bembastic. I am sware that this theory of politics will seem to weuld say, high.faluten. Trollope, Autobiog., p. 265 . The verse should never soar to hiqhfalutin or sink to commonplace language. Simplicity is not commonplace, at accordingly. T. Hood, Jr., Rhymester (ed. Penn.), p. 67.
Not so flushed, not so highfaluting (let me dare the (i) as the mern style.
high-fed (hï'fed), a. Generously or luxuriously fed; in high cendition.
I have too solid a body; and my belice is like a Purltsn's on Good-Friday, too high.red with cspon.

Fletecher (and another), Fair Mald of the Inn, Iv. 2.
A tavourite mule, hiyh $\cdot f e d$, snd in the pride of flesh sud mettle, would still be bragging of his family.
high-finished (hi'fin"isht), $a$. Finely wreught; elaborate; refined.

Petronius! all the muses weep for thee,
Thou polish'd and high-finished foe to truth
Cuwper, Progress of Etror, i. 341.
high-flavored (hī'flā ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ verd), $a$. Having a pungent or fine flavor.

Every where huge cover'd tables slood,
and rich viands crown'd.
high-flier (hi'fli"èr), n. 1. A bird that flies to a great height; hence, one who is extravagant or goes to extremes in his aims, actions, or pretensions: sometimes applied in England to a genteel beggar.
1 like your high.ficrs; It is your plodders 1 detest.
2. One of certain geometrid moths: an English cellectors' name. The ruddy high-flier is Fpsipetes ruberata; the July high-flier is $Y$. elu-tata.-Purple high-filer. Same as emperor, 3 (a) (2). high-flown (hí'flōn), a. 1. Raised to a high pitch; elevated; elated.

This stifi-neck'd pride ner art nor force can bend,
Nur high-fown hopes to Reason's lure descend.
Sir J. Denham, Rrudence.
We that are angry and pleas'd every hali Hour, having nothing at all of sil thts high - flowhe Fury
2. Enthusiastic; extravagant; bombastic.

This fable ls a high-flown hyperbele upon the miseries of martiage.
Sir Piercie Shsiten found leisure to amuse the time In high-flown speeches snd long anecdotes

Scott, Menastery, xxix.
high-flying ( $\mathrm{hi}^{\prime} \mathrm{fli}^{\prime \prime}$ ing), $a$. Extravagant in conduct, aims, or pretensions; having lefty notions; going or carried to extremes.
That same exquisite obseruing of number and measure in words, and that high fying Ilberty of conceit prope Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Clip the wings
of their high.flying arditrary kings. Dryden, tr. of Vlrgils Georgics, iv. $161 .^{\text {and }}$ But the young man [Sheridsn] was romantically magasntmous and highfying in his sense of honour.
highgatet, $n$. [< ME. heie gate: see high and gate ${ }^{2}$.] A highway.
Then should msiny worthy spirlts get up the highgate of preferment, snd 1dle drones should no Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 46.
Highgate resin. See resin.
high-go (hígē), n. [< high + go.] A drink-ing-bout; a spree; a frolic. [Vnlcar
high-grown (hi'grēn), a. 1. Grown high, as a plant.-2. Covered with tall vegetation.

Search every acre in the high-grown field,
And bring lifm to our eye. Shak., Lear, iv. 4.
high-handed (hi'han"ded), a. Carried on with a high hand; overbearing; arbitrary ; violent: as, high-handed oppression.
The decislon was that It would be a high-handed proceeding to refuse the right of petitlon to a body of gentlemen, many of them related to the greatest nohles In the
Mottey, Dutch Republic, I . 510 .
high-hearted (hī'här "ted), a. Courageous; high-spirited.
Tell your high-hearted masters, they shall not seek us, Nor cool 1 the feld in expectatton of us.
highhoe etc.: see hickroall, hichway. Cf. highhole, highholder.] The green woodpecker, yaffle, or popinjay, Gecinus viridis. Compare laughing-tird. [Local. Eng.]
highholder (hī'hō "dèr), n. [A var. of highhoc, heighaw, etc., simulating high + holder:
see highhoe.] Same as highiolc. [Local, U.S.]

## high-pitched

The Louterell Psalter supplies examples of the (ight high-low-jack (hī'lō'jak'), n. A gamo of cards: same as all-fours.
highly (híli), adv. [< ME. hiziy, hezly, heyzliche, etc., < AS. hacilice (= D. hoogclij) $=$ G. höehlich $=$ Dan. höplig = Sw. högligen), くhcáh, high: see high and - $y^{2}$.] In a high manner; to a high degree; in a high state or condition.
Holy Cherche is honoured hey, gliche thorus hif deynge.
Piers Plownan $(1)$, $\mathrm{xv}_{0}$. 554.
It was a rye loaf, or rather a pye made in the form of a loaf, for it inclosed some salmon highly seasoned with pepper. Coor, Third Voyage, iv. 11. Milon, it is well Known, sdmired Euripides highly, much more highty than, in our opinion, kuripides deserved.
Probably Mr. 3'Connell's estimate would be a fsir sverage for cows of full size high. $y$ kept.
high-mallow (hi'mal high-mallow (hi mal*), $n$. A common Eirepean plant, Malva sylvestris, now naturalized in North America.
high-ment (hī'men), n. p1. False dice so loaded as always to turn up high numbers: opposed to low-men.

> Thres silver dice.
> They run high, two cilques and a quater! They re high men, fit for lisi purposes. Midaleton, Your Five Gallants, v. I. He never gave vent to his passion untll he get fairly among the highlands of the Ilvison. Having thus sketched the history of earth sculptur sind summarized Its results, we make examination of the Scotland which lles to the north sud west of a line drawn from the month of the Clyde through Dnmbartenshtre, Stirlingshire, Perthshlre, Forfarshire, to Stonehaven on
the Kincardine coast. Westninster Rev, CXXVIII 762
II. $a$. Pertaining or belonging to high lands or to mountainous regions, especially (with a capital) the Highlauds of Scotland: as, highland scenery; highland vegetation.

## A Highland Lawland lsws he held in scorn <br> Burns, Jolly Beggars (song). <br> I csnnet sleep on Highland brae,

1 csnnot prsy in Hifhland tongue.
Highland fing. See fing, 3.-Highland plover. Ses highlander (hī'lan-dèr), $n$. [Sc. hiclander $;=\mathrm{D}$. hoonlander $=$ G. hochlïuder $=$ Dan. höllander. $=$ Sw. högländare; as hightand $\left.+-c r^{1}.\right]$ Aninhabitant of highlands; specifically (with a capital), an inhabitant or a member of the Gaelic race of the Highlands of Scotland.
Behtnd every seat stood a gigsnttc Highlander, completely dressed and armed autert, fegend of his country. seot, Legend or sentruse, Iv.
highlandish (hī'lan-dish), a. [< highland + -ish1.] Of the natüre of highlands; characterized by high or meuntainous land.
The country round 18 altogether so hightandish that ometimes. . . I really thought myself at home.

Drummond, Travels, p. 10.
Highlandman (híland-man), n.; pl. Highlandmen (-men). [Sc. hieland̈man; as highland + man.] A Highlander.
A dirk, which is borne by the savage Highlandman.
Where's not a lad in a the lan Burns, Jolly Beggars (song).
Highlandry (híland-ri), $n$. [< hightiand + -ry.]
high-line, high-liner (hīㄱin, -línér), $n$. The most successful one of several fishermen; the one who takes the most fish with his line: also used adjectively. Also high-hook.
In a single dsy a high-line fisherman has caught from
ten to fifteen barrels.
Stand. Nat. Hist., 111. 196.
high-lived (hí'livd), a. Pertaining to high life.
That would be forfettlng all pretensions to high life, or high-lived company.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, Ixxi.
high-lonet, $a d v$. A peculiar corruption ef alone. Giveth her infsnt, puts it out to nurse;
once goes high-lone, takes it back.
I could not stand a high lone without I held a thing.
high-low (hi'lō), n. [< high + low2.] A high shoe fastened with a leather thong in front; any ankle-boot. The term is also used by archroological writers In describing the half-boots seen in medieval scniptures and miniatures.
Btshop Fox . . Porbids the members of his establishment "to pressume to use in the nniversity, or away from
it, red, ruby-coloured, white, green, or notley high-lows, it, red, ruby-coloured, white, green, or motley high-lows,
or peaked shoes."
Rock, Church of our Fsthers, 11.245 .
high-mettled (hī'met "ld), a. High-spirited; conrageons; full of fire; mettlesome: as, a highmettled stecd.
With such loyal and high-mettled cavaliera to support him, Mondejar ceuld not feel doubtiul of the success of his arms.
high-minded (hi'min"ded), a. [ $\langle$ high + mind + ed ${ }^{2}$. Cf. magnanimous.] 1. Of or pertaining to an elevated mind; having or resulting from high principle; honorable; magnanimeus: as, a high-minded ruler; a high-minded act.
To a high-minded man, wealth. power, comrt-fsvor, even personal sarety, would have appearei or no account, when opposed to Irlendship, gratitude, and hocaulay, Lord Bacon.
2. Proud; arrogant: as, high-minded confidence.

A hyo mynded man thinketh no wight worthy to match
withintm.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 93. with htm.
fear.
Rom. xi. 20.
Be not highminded, but fear. He was a great Enemy to the clergy, high-mininded, and =Syn. 1. Honerable, noble, geverous, losty, chivalrous, high-mindedness ( $h \mathrm{i}^{\prime}$ min" ded-nes), $n$. The quality or state of being high-minded.
Highmorean (hi'mō-rē̈-an), a. [< Highmore (see def.) + -an.] Pertaining to the English anatemist Nathaniel Highmere (1613-84). - Highmorean antrum or antrum Highmorianum, see an trum.-Highmorean body. See corpus Highmorianum, under corpus.
highmostf (hī'most), a. superl. [<high + -most.] Highest.

Now is the suu upon the highnost hill high-necked (hi'nekt), a. In dressmating, cut so as to cover the sheulders and neck: said of a gown, etc.: opposed to low-necked.
highness (hínes), n. [<ME. hiznesse, heznesse, ete., < AS. hcáhncs, -nis (= OHG. hōhnessa), heíl, high : see high and-ncss.] 1. The state of being high, in any of the senses of that word.
Destructiou from God was a terror to me, and by reason of his highness 1 conld not endure. Job xxxi. 23
2. A title of honor given to princes of the blood; also, in some German states, a title given to the reigning dukes or grand dukes and their heirs apparent: used with a possessive pronoun, his, her, your: as, his royal higlmess; her imperial highness.

Duke $F$. Thou art thy father's daughter, there's eneugh. Ros. So was I when your highness took his dukedom.

Shak., As you Like it, I. 3.
Three ladies of the Northern emplire pray
Your Highness would enrell them with your ewn.
Tennysor, Princess, t .
high-palmed (hípämd), a. Bearing the palms of the horns aloft; having lofty antlers, as a stag of full growth.
When thy high-palmed harts, the sport of bews and hounds, By gripple borderers' hsuds were banishè thy grounds.
116.
high-pitched (hī'picht), a. 1. High-strung; aspiring; haughty.

Nor wers these high-pitched expectations Ill-founded.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 7
Envy of so rich a thing,
Braving compsre, disdannruly did sting
His high-witch'd thoughts. Shak., Lncrece, 1.41.
2. In music, toned high.

2830
high－placed（hi＇plāst），$a$ ．
tion；high in office or l＇ank．
He was nobie，accomplished，high－placed，but he loved reedom of thought sud sct Harper＇s Mfag．，LXXVI． 458. A traditfoosary scourge of the vices and peccadilloes of the high－placed．
．and Q．，fth ser．，V． 511.
high－pressure（ $\mathrm{hi}^{\prime} \mathrm{presh}^{\prime \prime} \overline{\mathrm{u}} \mathrm{r}$ ），$a$ ．Having a high rate of steam－pressure：äs，a high－pressure en－ gine．See high pressure，under pressure．
high－priesthood（hi＇prēst＇hủd），n．［＜high priest $+-h o o d$.$] The office or dignity of a$ high priest．
Aimost his first official set was to expel Hannas from high－priestly（hī＇prēst＇li），a．［＜high priest + －lyI．］Pertaining to a high priest：as，the high－ pricstly dignity．
high－priestship（hī＇prēst＇ship），$n$ ．［＜high priest + －ship．$]$ The office of a high priest．
high－principled（hi＇prin＂si－pld），a．1．Hav－ ing high or noble principles；highly honora－ ble．－2 $\uparrow$ ．Extravagant in notions of polities． Johnson．
The poiltical creed of all the high－principled men I have
met with．
high－proof（hi＇pröf），a．1．Highly rectified； strongly alcoholic：as，high－proof spirits．－2． Severely tested；capable of standing any test． high－reaching（hī＇rérching），$a$ ．1．Reaching to a great height．

At last appear
Heil bounds，high reaching to the horrid roof，
And thrice threefold the gates．Milton，P．L．，ii． 644
2．Ambitions；aspiring．
High－reaching Buckiogham grows circumspect
highroad（hī＇rod），n．1．A road made for gen－ eral travel，usually，from the mode of its con－ struction，more or less elevated above the com－ mon level；hence，a common road；a road for the use of all travelers and vehicles；a high－ way．
The nobiest prospect which a Scotchusen ever sees is the high－road that Jeads him to England．

Johnson，in Boswell，an． 1 n03．
Hence－2．An easy course；a way or method offering great facility or convenience：as，the highroad to success．
The highroad ont of Christlanity
N．A．Rev．，CXXVI． 329
high－souled（hī＇sōld），a．Having a high soul； having exalted principles or feelings．
There，with eyes reverentially fixed on Burke，appearod the flnest gentiemsin of the sge，．．．the ingenious，the chivalrous，the high－souled Windham．

Macaulay，Warren Hastings．
high－sounding（hi＇soun＂ding），a．1．Resonant．

> Ah, tinkling cymbal, and high-sounding brass !

2．Of pompous or pretentious import ；h． 681. an imposing sound ：as，ligh－somding titles． high－spirited（hi＇spir＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$ t－ed），$a$ ．Having a high spirit；bold；mettlesome；sensitive．
The royal army consisted in great part of gentiemen，
high－spirited，ardent，sccustomed to consider dishonour high－spirited，ardent，accustomed to consider dishonour
as more terrible than death．
Nacaulay． high－stepper（hī＇step＂ér），n．1．A horse that lifts its feet ligh from the ground．

He＇d a high－stepper always in his stall．
aways in his stall．
Lowell，Yitz Adam＇s Story．
Hence－2．A person having a dashing or showy walk or bearing．
［The beauty］which makes a wornsn be called，when young snd in good action，＂showy＂＂and＂s high．gtepper．＂
high－stepping（hi＇step ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{ing}$ ），$a$ ．Having a proud or showy action or gait．
A phaeton with high－stepping bsys．
Murray，Round sbout France，p． 349.
high－street（hi＇strēt），$n$ ．［ $<$ ME．heze strete， ete．；＜high + street．Cf．highroad and high way．］In England，the principal street of a colly the town，especially a market－town：usu－ ally the continuation of the highway．
The duil high－street，which has the ususi charscteristics
of a small agricuitural market town，some sombre msn－ of a small agricuitural market town，some sombre man－
sions，a dingy inn，and a petty bourse． sions，a dingy inn，and a petty bourse．

Dirraeli，Sibyl，p． 54.
high－strung（his＇strung），a．Strung to a high pitch；in a state of great tension；high－spirit－ ed；having a sensitive or highly organized ner－ vous system．
The time is now here when the Government should lift its embargo from a great industry，snd cease to regard high dertrightiul piant［tobacco］，this gift of the gods to Nineteenth Century，XXIV． 570.
hight ${ }^{1}$ ，$n$ ．See height．
hight ${ }^{2} \dagger$（hīt），v．，properly pret．；pret．also hote， pp．hight，prop．hote，hoten．［An anomalous verb whose forms have been confused from the ME．period．The principal parts are prop． inf．and ind．pres．hote，pret．hight，pp．hoten； ＜ME．（1）inf．（tr．）hoten，with umlant heten， earlier lhaten，ind．pres．hote，etc．，erroneons－ ly hight，etc．，pret．hight，hizt，hezt，heht，het， pl．highten，hizten，etc．，pp．hoten，hote，with umlant heien，hete，and erroneously hight，ete．， command，order，call，name；（2）inf．（intr．） hoten，etc．，erroneously hight，etc．，ind．pres． and pret．hatte，hattest，hatte，and hote，hat， hight，etc．（the forms being mixed），be called or named（orig．a pres．passive，extended to pret．，etc．：see below）；OS．hêtant＝OFries． hēta $=\mathrm{D}$. heeten $=\mathrm{MLG}$. hēten，LG．hēten，hei－ ten $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．heizan，heizzan，MHG．heizen， G ． heissen $=$ Icel．heita $=$ Sw．heta $=$ Dan．hedde， all used as tr．，call，and intr．，be called，or intr． only，＝Goth．haitan（pret．redupl．haihait（＝ AS．hëht，ME．hezt，hizt，E．Fight），pp．haitans）， command，order，call，name，with pres．passive haitada（＝AS．hātte，pres．，used also as pret．， from its similarity in form to a weak pret．）． This verb，the only one in AS．and E．preserving a trace of the orig．passive inflection，has been misunderstood and misused；in modern poets it is often an imitation of Spenser．］I．trans． 1．To command；order；bid．

The damesel dude［did］ase sche hizt．
Sir Ferumbras，1． 1262.
But the sad steele seizd not，where it was hight，
Uppon the Childe．Spenser，F．Q．，V．xi． 8.
So the sage hsd hight to pias his part，
That he should see her form fo life and limb．
2．To promise；assure．
Paiamon，that is thyn owne knight，
Schal hen his lady as thou hast him hight． Chaucer，Knight＇s Taje，I． 1614.
［In this seuse Chaucer has oniy the preterit and past par－ ticiple，never the present． 1
If the pope or anil other．graunt and hizt to ani man indulgence，．．．thei selle swilk thingis to hem． Wyclif，Apoi．，p． 10.
And，man，ofte tyme thou hast me hist Woldist annende，\＆leue folio．
Political Poems，etc．（ed．Fur
Political Poems，etc．（ed．Furnivali），p． 183.
3．To call；name．［Archaic in this use．］ The sevent mayister［master］was hoten Marcius． But reade you，Sir，sith ye my name have hight，
What is your owne，that I mote you requite Spenser，F．Q．，IV．vi． 4. Childe Harold was he hight．

4．To mention．［Rare．］
A shepheard trewe，yet not so true，
As he that earst I hote．
Spenser，Shep．Cal．，Juiy．
II．intrans．（orig．passive）．To be called；be named；have as a name．
Thus jefte Iudas the place voyde tili that oure iorde set
ther a－nother，that hight Matheu．
Merlin（E．E．T．S．），i． 59.
Bright is her hue and Geraldins she hight． Surrey，Geraldine．
high－taper（hī＇tā＂pèr），$n$ ．A corruption of hag－ tuper，a name of the mullen．
high－tasted（ $\mathrm{h}^{\prime}$＇tās ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ted），a．Having a strong relish or flavor ；piquant
highten，hightener．See heighten，heightener．
highth（hīth），$n$ ．An obsolete or provincial form of height．

What in me is dark
Llumine，what is low raise and support；
That to the highth of this great argument
I may assert eternal Providence．
Milton，P．L．，1． 24
Even highth，which is thought pecullariy Miltonic，is Nemmon（in Hakluyt，for exampie），sind still often heard is hightide（hì＇tīd），$n_{\text {．}}[(=$ OS．hōgetēd $=$ OFries． haehtid $=$ D．hoogtijd $=$ MLG． hochtīt $=\mathrm{MHG}$ ． hōhzīt，hēchzīt，G．hoohzeit，a wedding－feast， wedding，＝Dan．hötid＝Sw．högtid，a great festival）＇；〈high＋tide．Cf．kigh－day．］A great festival．［Rare．］
One may hope it will be snnual and perennial ；a Feast of Pikes，Fete des Piques，notablest among the hightides
of the year．
Carlyle，French Rev．，II．i． 10 high－toned（hī＇tōnd），a．1．High in pitch：as， a high－toned instrument．
He read the service rather with stroug nervous voice toned rather than hanmonions his voice warp and hiyh Johnson，Swirt（Lives of Poets，III．438）．
2．Having high principles；dignified；self－re－ specting：as，a high－toned character．

## hilarious

Like being of superior kind
In whose high－toned impartial mind
Degrees of mortal rank snd stste Seem objects of indifferent weite Scotit，Lord of the Isles，ii． 8.
3．Stylish；fashionable；pretentious．［Colloq．，
U．S．］ U．S．］
The electric light company of Independence，Mo．，will put 12 lights io Eden Park，a high－toned resideoce part of
this Kansas City suburb．
Elect．Rev．（Amer．），XIII． 10.
high－top（his＇top），n．1 $\dagger$ ．The masthead of a ship． But I shouid ．．see my wealthy Andrew dock＇d in sand， To kiing her hurial．
2．A kind of sweet apple．
high－tuned（hī＇tūnd），a．Nobly versified；me－ lodious．

Some high－tund poem
Hereafter shali deliser to posterity
The writer＇s giory and his subject＇s triumph．
Ford，Broken IJeart
Ford，Broken II eart，v． 2.
highty－tighty（hi＇${ }^{\prime}$ ti－tī＇ti），$a$ ．and interj．Same as hoity－toity．
You know very well what I mean，sir！Don＇t try to turn mo off in thst highty－tighty wsy！$\quad$ Thackeray，Newcomes，xlii． high－vicedt（hì＇vist），andaciously wicked． ［Rare．］

Be as a pianetary plague，when Jove
Wili o＇er some high－vic＇d city hang his poison
In the sick sir．Shak．，T．of A．，iv．
highway（híwā），n．［＜ME．heigh weye，heiz waye，etc．；equiv．to highroad，high－street，and highgate；with reference to the elevation of such roads above the adjacent surface：see lighroad， etc．］1．A public road or passage；a way open to all passengers，by either land or water．

## Ha ioked in Bernysdale，

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode（Child＇s Bailads，V．81）． Go out into the highways and hedges，and compel them 0 come in．Luke xiv， 23 The summer droughts rendered the Tennessee River useless as m military highway．The Century，XXXVI．676． 2．In law，any road or way，whether for foot－ passengers，beasts of burden，or vehieles，or all， over which all persons，as nembers of the pub－ lic，have a right to pass．The word is commoniy re－ stricted to s way that is fit or intended for vehicies as weli as for foot－passengers and animals．
3．Figuratively，a common or easy way or course．
So she［the falcon］makes her highuay over the steepest mountains and deepest rivera． I．Walton，Compiete Angier，p． 25. I couid mention more trades we have lost，and are in the highway to lose． Sir J．Child，Trade．
Men were striking away from all the proper and respec－ tsble highways of thought into paths no decorous person had ever thought of．Hales，Iot．to Milton＇s Areopsgitica．
Commissioners of highways．See commissioner．－ Dunstable highway．see dunstable．－Highway rob－ highwayman（hī＇wā－man），n．；pl．highwaymen （－men）．［＜highway＋man．］A robber on the highway；one who robs passengers in public roads or places．
The guard whispcred that he had shot a highvayman and cudgeled a gipsy before he turned into the inn－yard
at Boilngstone．

Even \＆waik or drive to Kensington or Chelsea，both country villages at that time［1780－1730］，was not under－ taken without fear of highwaymen or footpads．

Fortnightly Rev．，N．S．，XLIII． 379.
high－wrought（hi＇rât），a．1．Wrought with a high degree of art or skill；finely finished．－ 2．Wrought up to a high degree；agitated；in tense：as，high－wrought passion．

Mon．What from the cape can you discern at sea？
I Gent．Nothing at all ：it is a high－wrought flood．
Shakrought flood． 1 Othello，ii． 1.
He is too scornful，too high－wrought，too bitter！
higre $\uparrow, n$ ．An obsolete variant of eager ${ }^{2}$ ．
hig－tapert，$n$ ．See hag－taper．
Verbesco［It．］wooll－blade，torch－herbe，lung－woort，
Florio．
H．I．H．An abbreviation of His（or Her）Im－ perial Highness．
hila，$n$ ．Plural of hilum．
hilar（hi＇lạ̈r），$a$ ．［＜hil－um $\left.+-a r^{3}.\right]$ 1．In zoöl． and anat．，pertaining to a hilum，as of the kid－ ney，－2．In bot．，belonging to the hilum or scar produced by the attachment of a seed．
hilarate $\dagger$（hil＇a－rāt），v．t．［＜L．hilaratus，pp． of hilarare（＞I＇t．ilavar），cheer，gladden，くhila－ ris，cheerful，glad：see hilarious，and cf．exhila－ rate．$]$ To exhilarate．Cockeran．
hilarious（hi－or hī－lā＇ri－us），a．［＜OF，hila－ rious，hilarieux，く L．as if＊hilariosus，for hilaris，
hilarious
hilarus (> It. ilare $=$ OF. hilaire), $\langle$ Gr. ihapós, cheerful, glad, gay (cf. incos, propitious, kind).] Gleefully gay or merry; manifesting high spirits; exhilarated ; jolly.
As sententious as Horace, as hilarious as Anacreon, as
tender as Theocritus, his [Hafiz s ] poems are ss full of felltender as Theocritus, his [Hafiz's] poems are ss full of feli-
citier as of melodics.
N. A. Rev. CXL. 335 . hilariously (hi- or hī-lā'ri-us-li), culv. In a hilarious or jolly manner: as, hitariously happy. hilarity (hi-or hī-lar'j-ti), $n$. [< ME. hillaritee, < OF. hilarite, hilairete, F. hilarité $=\mathrm{It}$. ilarità, <L. hilarite( $($-) s, cheerfulness, gaiety, < hilaris, cheerful: see hilarious.] Demonstrative mirth or merriment; gleeful exhilaration; social gaiety; jollity.
It [music] will perform all thls $\ln \mathrm{sn}$ Instant, cheare up the countenance, expell austerity, bring in hilarily.
With thonght, with the Ideal, is immortal hilarity, the rose of joy. Rowad it all the Mruses sing.
=Syn. Hilarity, Joy, Glee, Joviality; gaiety, exhilaration. Joy is not often used of the excitement or overflow of snimal spirits, but is rather snd simost distinctively an affection of the mind. Glee is a strong word for an acute or ecstatic pleasure that expresses itseif in mirthfilness and other demonstrative signs of high spirits. Joviality is that feeling or character which, betng itself gay, merry, or jolly, brings others into the ssme mood; the
word is generally used in a good sense. Iilarity is more often, but not necessarily, used of mirth, laughter, or other signs of exhilsration exceedtng the limits of reason or propriety. See animation, mirth, gladness, happiness.
Every morning waked ns to s repetition of toll; but the
eveaing repaid it with vacant hilarity.

## And often, glad no more, <br> We wear a face of $j 0 y$, becsuse

We have been giad of yore.
Wordsworth, The Fonutain.
Full well they laughed with counterfelted glee
At sll his jokes, for many a joke had he.
Hilarymast, $n$. [< ME. Hillarymesse - < Hilary, LL. Hilarius, + -mass ${ }^{1}$.] The feast of St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers in France about 353-68, eminent as a church father and an opponent of the Arians. In English calendars, in both those before the Reformation and that of the present English Prayer- Book,
his day is Jsunary 13th, the octave of the Epiphany. In his day is Jannary 13th, the octave of the Epiphany. In the Roman calendar it is January 14th.

For zour hote is dette things al to me
At Saynt Hillarymesse st Westmynster salle be. Rob. of Brunne, p. 284.
Hilary term (hil'a-ri tėrm). See term.
hilch (hilch), v. i. [Origin obscure.] To hobble. [Scotch.]

An' then he'll hilch, inn' stilt, an' jump,
An' rin an unco flt. $\quad$ Burns, First Epistle to Davie.
hildt. An obsolete form of held, preterit and past participle of holdrI.

How can they all in thls so narrow verse
Contayned be, and in small compasse hild
spenser, H. Q., IV. xl. 17.
Hild-, -hild (hild). [AS. hild (poet.), war, battle, $=$ OS. hild $=$ OHG. hilt $=$ Icel. hildr (poet.), war, battle; as a proper name, alone (AS. Hild, MHG. Hilde, Hilte, Icel. Hildr (ene of the Valkyries), ML. and mod. E. Hilda) and in comp. (final only in fem. names), frequent especially in MHG., the lit. sense, as usual in proper names, disappearing: see examples in def.] An element in proper names of AngloSaxen, German, or Scandinavian origin, as in Hilda (AS. Hild, etc.), Hildebert (OHG. Hiltibraht, 'battle-bright'), Hildebrand (OHG. Hil tibrant, G. Hildebrand, Icel. Hildibrandr, 'bat-tle-sword'), Hildegund (MHG. Hiltegunt, 'bat-tle-conflict'), Brunhild (OHG. Brunihild, MHG. Brünhilt, Icel. Brynhildr, 'mailed battle'), Grimhild (MHG. Grimhilt, Krimhilt, Chrinthitt, Chriemhilt, Kriemhilt, Icel. Grimhildr, 'helmetbattle'), Matilda (ML. and E., contr. Maud, MHG. Mahthilt, Mechtilt, F. Mathilde, 'mightbattle'), etc.
Hildebrandine (hil'dệ-bran-din), $a$. [< Hildebrand (see def.) + -ine ${ }^{1}$.] Of or pertaining to Hildebrand, one of the most influential of medieval ecclesiastics, who reigned as Pope Gregory VII. 1073-85. He is celebrated for his development of the pretensions of the papal see both before They sought by mildo papacy
They sought by Hildebrandine srts to exalt themselves
nbove all that is called God in civil Macistracy. Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Chur.
The hearty largeness of IIildebrandine imperiouswess must not be looked for in these disintegrating days.
Andover Rev., VII. s13.
Hildenbrandtia (hil-den-bran'ti-it), $n$. [NL.
(Nardo, 1834), after F. E. Hildenbrandt of Vienna.] A genus of algæ, type of the tribe Hitilenbrendtice of Rabenhorst. By Agardh the genus is

## 2831

placed in the order Squamarice of the Floridec; ; by others it is placed among the Corallinex; but until the cystocarps It 18 characterized by having a crustaceons frond, with. out calcareous deposit, forming thin, reddish, horizonta] expansions, conposed of cuboiddil cells arranged In verticai lines, and arising from a horizontsi basal layer; tetraspores lining the walls of fummersed conceptacles, zonate, cructate, or irregularly placed; cystocarps unknown. About half a and stones in both salt and tresh water
pl. of Hil posed by Mifdey Rabenhorst, typified by the genus
tia
hilderling (hil'dèr-ling), $n$. A dialectal variant of hinderling, and the original of hilding.
hildingt (hil'ding), $n$. and a. [A contr. of hitderling, ult. of hinderling.] I. $n$. A mean, werthless person; a wretch.
If your lordship find him not \& hilding, hold me no
more in your respect. This is that scornful plece, that scurvy hilding.
II. a. Cowardly; spiritless; base: as, a hilding fellow.

Which when that Squire beheld, he to them stept,
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 25.
To purge this field of such a hilding foe.
hile ${ }^{1}+$, $v . t$. A Middle English form of hill ${ }^{2}$. hile ${ }^{2}$ (hill), $n$. Same as hilum.
hileg, $n$. See lyleg.
hiliferous (hī-lif'e-rus), a. [< L. hilum, hilum, + ferre $=$ E. bear 1.$]$ Bearing scars like a hilum. See hilum.
hill 1 (hil), $n$. [Early mod. E. also hil, hille, hyll, hylle, etc.; < ME. hil, hyl, hul, pl. hilles, etc., $\langle\mathbf{A S}$. hyll $=$ MD. hil, hille $=\mathrm{L}$. eollis $=$ Lith. kalnas, a hill; with orig. suffix -na, from a root seen also in AS. healm, E. haln, a stalk, L. eulmus, a stalk, L. culmen, columen, the top, summit, celsus, high, etc. : see haln, eulminate, column, exeel, etc. Not connected with (1) Icel. holl (= Norw. hol), a hill, which is a contr. of hooll, for older hvall, a hill ; nor with (2) D. heuvel $=$ MHG. G. hübel, a hill; ner with (3) G. hïgel, akin to E. how ${ }^{2}$, a hill; nor with (4) Icel. hilla, a shelf, hjalli, a shelf or ledge in a mountain's side.] 1. A conspicuous natural elevation of the earth's surface; a natural eminence of indefinite height, usually rounded or conical. The name hill is usually appiled to elevations smaller than a monntain and larger than \& mound; but the terms are merely relative, elevations of the same height being called
hille in one locality and mountains in snother, usuaily achille in one locality and mountains in snother, usualiy according to the mors or less mountainous character of the region
From thens schai he gon un to Capadose, that ys a grete Conatree, whare that ben many grete Hylles.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 127.
Ye gentle Shepheards, which your flocks do feede,
Whether on hylls, or dales, or other where Beare witoesse all of thys so wicked deede,
Beare witaesse all of thys so wicked deede.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., June. Look, the morn, in russet msntle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastern hill Shak., Hamiet, 1. 1.
Of heaped hills that mound the sea
Tennyson, To Memory.
2. A heap; a hillock; a pile: as, a dunghill;
an ant-hill; a mole-hill.

Thel slough so many snd made soche martire that ther Merlin (E,
3. A little mound raised about a cluster of cultivated plants: as, a hill of maize or petatoes. [U. S.]
Such pumpkins and beans as could be grown intermingled with the hills of corn.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, xii.
4. In her., the representation of a hill, usually green when enly one is used.-Bayle hills. See sistentiy -p hul and aown dat
Ail this time Martin was cursing Mr. Pecksniff up hill and down dale. Dickens, Martia Cluzzlewit, xxxy. hill ${ }^{1}$ (hil), $v$. [<hill, n.] I. trans. 1. Te form small hills or heaps of earth around; form into hills or heaps: as, to hill corn; to hill the ground.
When it is growne middle high, they hill It sbout like a hop-yard. Capt. John Sinith, Worke, 1. 126.
2. To heap; accumulate. [Rare.]

Cease, theo, all yon that sim at the hilling up of fatal
II. intrans. To form into a heap; gather.

Soon after their arrival the males begin to hill; that Is, to collect on some dry bank near a splash of water in ex pectation of the femsles who resort to them.

Pennani, Brit. Zoöl. (ed. 1776), II. 439.
hill2 $\dagger$ (hil), v. $t$. [Also hile, cover over, as plants,
(not found), cover, hide, = OS. bi-hulljan, cover, = D. hullen, cap, mask, disguise $=$ G. ver-hïllen, wrap up, cover, veil, hide, = Icel. hylja, cover, hide, $=$ Sw. hölja, cover, veil, $=$ Dan. hylle, wrap, $=$ Goth. huljan, cover, hille; a cansal verb, from the noun repr. by AS. hulu, E. hull ${ }^{2}$ (see hull ${ }^{2}$ ), and ult. from the verb repr. by AS. helan, ME. helen, cover: see heal ${ }^{2}$ and eonceal.] To cover.
Thou wald lyrste lay to stykkes and oner hille the cole ember]. Hampole, 1rose 'Treatises (E. E. '1'. S.), p. 31. Als the bark hilles the tree,
Rught so sai my ring do the Intr. Rom., I.).
And if it is foul thing to s wommen to be pollid, or to be masd balltd, hile sche hir heed, but a man schal not hile his hede.
hill ${ }^{3}$ (hil), v. t. [E. dial., $=$ heel2, < ME. hilden,〈AS. hyldan, tilt, incline: see heeld, hee ${ }^{2}$.] To pour out. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
hill-ant (lil' ant), $n$. An aut of the kind that makes ant-hills, as the common Formiea rufa. hill-berry (hil' ber ${ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{i}$ ), $\%$. The wiutergreen, Gaultheria proeumbens. See vintergreen.
hill-bird (hil'berd), $n$. 1. The Bartramian sandpiper or upland plover, Bartramia longicauda. C.J. Maynard. See cnt under Bartramia. [Massachusetts, U. S.]-2. The fieldfare, Turdus pilaris. C. Swainson. [Local, Scotland.] hill-copt (hil'kop), n. [ < ME. hyl eoppe; < hill ${ }^{1}$ hill-copt (hil'kop), $n$. [< MF

+ cop ${ }^{1}$.] A hilltop; a hill.

The apostel hem segh in gostly drem
Arayed to the weddyng in that hyl con
the weddyng in that hyl coppe.
Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 750 .
hill-country (hil'kun"tri), n. A region of hills: often specifically applied to the hilly regions in the interior of India.
hill-digger (hil'dig"er), $n$. One whe digs into hills or sepulchral mounds or barrews in search of buried treasure.
Our Norfolk barrows have ali been explored and rifled. The hall-diggers of the fifteenth century did their work monomsulises of our own time.
A. Jessopp, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 56.
hilled (hild), a. [<hill 1, n., + eed2.] Having hills: generally used in composition.
The Goth, the Christian, Time, War, Flood, and Fire, Have dealt upon the seven-hill'd city's pride.

Byron, Childe Harold, Iv. 80.
hiller (hil'èr), n. [Appar. <hill2, cever, + -er ${ }^{1}$.] In pottery, a dish used in the preparation of the glaze.

Observing thst the hiller or dish have a sufficient sccess Workshop Receipts, 1 st ser., p. $46_{0}$
hillet (hil'et), $n . \quad[<$ hill $1+$ et. $]$ A small hill a mound. [Rare.]
Neither will I speak of the little hilletg seene in manie ble manie thing , they gothing else but Tumuli or graues of former times. Holinghed, Descrip. of Britain, i. 24 hill-fever (hil'fē"vèr), $n$. In India, a remittent fever prevailing in the hill-country.
hill-folk (hil'fók), n. pl. Persons living in the hills; hillmen. Speciflcally - (a) A name formerly used for the Scotch sect of Cameronlans, and sometimes aiso for the Covensaters in general.
How much longer this miiltary theologist inight have continued his tnvective, in which he spared nobody but the scattered remnsat of the hill.folk, as he called them, is absolutely uncertain. Scott, Waverfey, xxxvi. (b) In Scand. myth., a class of beings intermediste between elves sud men, tnhabiting caves snd hills.
hill-fort (hil'fōrt), $n$. A stronghold or fortified place on a hill.
Whatever was the first origin of Tergeste, . . . It is plain that it ranks mong the citles which lave grown up out of
Eill forts.
E. A. Freeman, Yenice, p. 75 hill-francolin (hil'frang"kō-lin), $u$. An East Indian gallinaceous bird of the genus Arboricola. Hillia (hil'i-ï?), $n$. [NL., named after Sir John Hill, a botanical writer of the 18 th century.] A small genus of shrubs, of the natural order Rubiaceer, tribe Cinchoner, founded by Jacquin in 1763, and the type of the subtribe Hittica. It has a bract eate involucre, obovoid or cylindrical calyxcoroll with a folisceous limb having 2 to 4 lobes. The lng 3 to 7 iobes. It has 4 to 7 included, adnate stamens, and a 2-celled ovary, formíng in fruit a long, pod-like, 2-valved capsule. The leaves are opposite, short-petioled, and thick, and the Howera large, terminal, solitary, white, and odorous. About 5 species are known, natives of South
 A subtribe of plants, of the natural order Rubiaeere, tribe Cinehoner, typified by the genus Hillia. It is distingnished from the other subtribe of the Cinehonere by having the corolla imbricated or contorted.
hillier（hil＇yêr），n．［Also hillyer，＜ME．hillyer；
＜hill2 + －ierl．］Same as healer ${ }^{2}$ ． ＜hill $\left.{ }^{2}+-i e r^{1}.\right]$ Same as healer ${ }^{2}$ ．
That non Tyiers called hillyers of the cite，nor other man Why the cite dweliynge，compente ne charge ne mak 110 tyler straunger，comynge to the cite，to serve at hte
rule．
hilliness（hil＇i－nes），$n$ ．The state of being hilly．
In short，the onily obatacie to this being one of the fineat countriea upon earth is ita great hilliness．Cook，Third Voyage，i． 8.
hillingt（hil＇ing），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of hill ${ }^{2}, v$ ．］Same askerto
hillish $\dagger$（hil＇ish），$a$ ．［＜hill + －ishl．］Hill－like； rather hilly：as，a hillish country．

The wounded whale casta from hia hillish jawea Rivers of waters，mixt with purpie gore．

Meywool，Troja Britannica（1609）．
hillman（hil＇man），n．；pl．hillmen（－men）， 1. A man who lives in a hill－country；in the plural， same as hill－folk；specifically，the Covenanters． －2．The foreman of a dust－heap．［Eng．］ On inquiry at one of the fargest dust－yarde，I was in－ H．Mayhew，London Lab．
hill－mina（hil＇mi＂nä），$n$ ．Au Indian and Orien－ tal bird of the genus Gracula，as the religions grackle of India，G．or Eulabes religiosa；a mina－ or mino－bird．The mina is an imitative bird，and can be taught to articulate words more distinctiy than the parrot．See cut under Eulaber．
hill－oat（hil＇ōt），n．A wild eat of Europe，Avena strigosa：perhaps the original of the cultivated
hillock（hil＇oks），n．［＜hill $1+$ dim．－ock．］A small hill；a＂slight elevation．

Our foot half sunk in hillocks green and goft，
Rais＇d by the mole，the miner of the soli． Couper，Traak，i． 272
On knoil or hillock rears hisa crest
保，Rokeby，ii． 6.
Fairy hillocks．See fairy．－Hillock of Doyere，in anat． hillock－tree（liil ok－trē），n．A small，hardy evergreen tree，Melaleuce hypericifolia，native of New South Wales．
hillocky（hil＇ok－i），a．［＜hillock $+-y \mathbf{1}$ ．］Full of hillocks，Halliwell．
hilloust（hil＇us），a．［＜hilll + －ous．］Hilly．
The way leading between the sald partsh church and the Forest is very foni，painful，and hillous．

Decree of Chancelor of Lancabhire，t550（Baine＇s Mist． （Lancaahire，1I．46）．
hill－partridge（hil＇pär＂trij），n．A gallinaceous bird of the genus Galloperdix，as G．Lunulatus of India．See cut under Galloperdix．
hillside（hil＇sid），n．The side or slope of a hill． I shalt．．．conduct ye to a hill－side，where I wifi point
ye out the right path of a virtuous and nobie education． ye out the right path of a virtuous and noble education．

Milton，Education．
Come from the woods that beft the gray hillside．
Tennyson，To Memory．
hill－site（hil＇sit），$n$ ．Situation on a hill；an ele－ vated site．

Lo，Bethiehem＇s hill－site before me is seen
Whittier，Paleatine．
hill－sparrow（hil＇spar＂$\overline{0}$ ），\％．The meadow－ pipit of Enrope，Anthus pratensis．See Anthus． ［Orkney and Shetland．］
hill－star（hil＇stär），$n$ ．A humming－bird of the genus Oreotroclilus．
hill－tit（hil＇tit），$n$ ．A book－name of the Asiatic and Oriental birds of the family Liotrichide， such as the red－billed hill－tit，Liothrix lutca．
hilltop（hil＇top），$n$ ．The top or summit of a hill．

Diaporting．tuli the amorous bird of night Surg spousal，and bid haste the evening
On bis hill top，to iight the bridal lamp． Hiltun， $\mathbf{P}_{\text {．}} \mathrm{L}_{\text {，，vili．}} 520$ ．
hillwort（hil＇wert），n．The European penny－ royal，Mentha pulegium．
hilly（hil＇i），a．［ $\left\langle\right.$ hill $\left.{ }^{1}+-y^{1}.\right]$ 1．Abound－ ing in hills：as，a hilly country．

Tending my flockg hard by i＇the hilly crofta
That brow this bottom－glade．
Milton，Comus，1．531． Hilly countries afford the most entertaining proapects． 2†．Like a hill；lofty；elevated． First of all vpon the east aide of the hauen a great hillis potnt called Downeaend．

Holinshed，Deacrip．of Britain，i． 12. Better to have liv＇d
Poor and obscure，and never acal＇d the top Of hilly empire，than to die with feat To be thrown headiong down，almost as soon As we have reach dit． 3t．Large and rounded．

2832 hillyer，$n$ ．See hillier． ilsar $\begin{aligned} \\ \text { conjugatum．}\end{aligned}$ oily and bony． a liilt；per－ by which the weapon is hold，being prob．ult．con－ prob．ult．con－
nected with holdl，as anvil， formerly an－ filt，etc．，with fold ${ }^{\text {l }}$ ］ 1. That part of ger，or similar ger，or similar
weapon which affords a grasp for the hand， and usually a protection for it as well．The part grasped is Into which the tang of the biade la driven，or which conaists of two separate pleces se－ cured to the tang on hoth sides．The pommelia the pro－ ecting balf，diak， enance，which prevents the hand prom sifpping

Now hilly bulbes sowe
Or sette，and wede hem that of rather growe Palladius，Husbondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 80.

Paspalurn（hē＇lō－grås），n．A large coarse grass，
hisah（hil＇sä），n．［E．Ind．］A fish of the
Ganges highly esteemed for food．It is very
hilt（hilt），n．［＜ME．hilt，＜AS．hilt $=$ Icel． hjalt $=$ Dan．hjalte $=0$ HG．helza，MHG．helze，

him（him），pron．See hel．
Himalayan（him－à＇lạ－yan or him－a－lā＇yan），a． ＜＜Hinalaya（く Skt．Himalaya，＜hima，snow －an．］Of or belonging to the Himalayas，a mountain－chain on the borders of British India and Tibet，and extending through Cashmere， Nopâl，etc．It contains the highest known snm－ mits in the world．－Himalayan pine．See pine．－
Himalayan roubarb，a spectes of Rhewm（which ree）．
Himanthalia（him－an－thā＇li－ä），n．［NL．，＜ Gr．íús（iцavt－），a thong，$+\theta a \ddot{n} i ́ a, ~ a b u n d a n c e, ~$ wealth．］A monotypic genus of algæ，belonging to the Fucacece．It has large，immonsely elongated re－ monaly divided，and apring from the center of ine frond The plant ia biennial，the cup－silaped diak being produced the second year．M．lorea，the only species，isfound along the Engilsh coast，where it is known as sea－thong\％．It is aaid that in the north of Scotiand a kind of sauce for fish， resembing catchup，is inade from the fronda of this plant．
 classification of fishes，a subfamily of Ceratiida， typified by the genus Himantolophus．
Himantolophus（him－an－tol＇ō－fus），n．［NL．， ＜Gr．ipás（iuavr－），a thong，$+7.6 \phi o s ; ~ a ~ c r e s t, ~$ ridge．］A genns of pedienlate fishes，typical of the subfamily Himan tolophince，having the cephalie spiue knob－like at the end and sur－ mounted by a thong－like appendage，whence the name．

## Himantopus（lī－man＇tō－pus），n．［NL，（Brisson，

 1760），くGr．iцavтóтovc，the stilt，くiцás（iцavs－）， a thong，$+\pi$ ois $=$ E．foot．$]$ A genus of wading birds leelated to the avosets，having extremely long slender legs，three－toed feet，and exceed－ ingly slender bill；the stilts．$H$ ．melanopterus is the biack－winged attit of Europe．H．nigricollis is the biack－necked stift of America．Himatega（him－a－tē $\bar{e}^{\prime}$ gị），и．pl．［NL．，＜Gr． iцarmoós，loaded witl apparel（taken as equiv． to＇tunicated＇），＜i $\mu a\left(\tau_{-}\right)$for ei $\mu\left(\tau_{-}\right)$，dress，a garment，elothing，apparel（see himation），+ $\eta \gamma \varepsilon i \sigma \theta a \iota,\langle a ̈ \gamma \varepsilon \omega$, lead．］A theoretical gronp of animals，representing a supposititious stage of evolution，intermediate luetween Fevtelrata and Invertelrata．The nearest aetual representa－ tives of such a stage are the ascidians．
himation（hi mat＇i－on），n．；pl．himatia（－ä）．
 a dress，garment，clothing，＜Évvival，dress， clothe：see rest and wear ${ }^{-1}$ ．］In ame．Gr．cos－ tume，a reetangular piece of woolen stuff，usu－ ally five or six feet wide and twice as long，worn separation from its placenta．Aiso applied to the nuclens of starch grains，under the mistaken notion that it was the point of attachment of the grafu whife growing．
from the grip and different tincture from the blade：as，a sword hilted or． Hilton＇s muscle．See epiglot－ tideus．
hilum（hílum），n．；pl．hila （－1ä）．［NL．，＜L．hilum，said to＂have meant orig．＇the eye of a bean，＇but used ouly in sense of＇a little thing，bit， trifle＇（ $>$ the negative nihil， nil）；said to be ult．a var．of filum，a thread：see file ${ }^{3}$ ．］ 1. In bot．，originally，the eye of a bean；henee，the mark or
scar on a seed produced by scar on a seed produced by
cometimes gerves
to counterbalance the blade．The ghard is a croas and ormed of two quilions，or a knuckie．bow，or a basket－hilt there are two shelif or coquiliea，one on cither side of the hitt，and sometimes there is a kind of inverted bowl or cup of ateel surrounding the heel of the bisde，and calied the cup－guard．（See the above terms，and bword．）For－ meriy often in the plural，with refereace to ita combined parta．
Arth
Arthur toke the awerde be the hilles，and with－oute more taryinge yaf it to the Archebissinop．

Herlin（E．E．T．S．），1． 103.
For now sits Expectation in the air，
and hides a sword，from hilts unto the point．
hak．，Hen．V．，it．（cho．）
He run his aword up to the hilt
The Seren Champions of Christendom（Child＇s Ballads

## The sword

With jewela，elfin Urim，on the hilt．
2；．A sword or fail．
Fetch the hiles；fellow Juniper，wift thou pisy？
B．Jonson，Case is Altered，ii． 7 3†．The handle of a shield．Hallivoell．－Up to 1 wis or hilts，thilts in foy at having so marveliousiy I was up to the hiltg in joy at having 80 ma

Smollett，tr．of Gill Bias，xi． 13
Ah！ab！there ahe haa nick＇d her；that＇s up to the IIIts； I＇gad，and you ahali see Dappie resents tt．
hilted（hil＇ted），$a$ ．［ $\left\langle\right.$ hilt $+-e d^{2}$ ．］1．Furnished with a hilt：used in composition：as，a basket－ hilted sword．

Wearing neither hunting－dreas
Nor weapon，save a golden－hilted brand．
Tennyson，Geraint． 2．In her．，having a hilt represented as of a


Vertical Section of of Filia，Americana，
magnified．$h$ ，hilum．
－


2．In zoöl．and anat．，some part or thing like the hilum of a seed，as a scar，pit，recess，or opeming for entrance or exit．Specifically－（a）A recesa，as in the kidney or the fung，where the vesaeis， quarves，and associate structures enter，otroma．（b）The reëntrance in the eige of a Noctiluca，likened to the hilum of a kidney－bean．（c）A Jittle opening in the gemmule of a aponge．




 1
 A，grip or barrel；$B$ ，pornmel；$C C$ ，quil． d＇ane，one on each side of the cross－guard，pas d＇ane，one on each side or the cross－guard，pro－
jectink loplly，and nearly circular in shape； F，counter－rinard；G，heel of hlade，talon，or
ficasso（ricasso only when the heel is square．
notedged）CDE togethe form the guard．
（From＂L＇Art pour Tous．＂） i

wrapped about the body in different ways，ac－ cording to the taste of the wearer，either as an outer garment over the tunic，by both sexes，or at times，by men，as the sole garment．．The hi－ mation was often made of fine stuff，and richly embroidered．
His himation fthat of Zeus at Olympia，also of gold，
was enriched with a deaign of figures and itties．
A．S．Murray，Greek Sculpture，II． 123.
Himiarite（him＇i－a－rit），o．Same as Himyarite．
himming，$n$ ．See＂hemming ${ }^{2}$ ．
himpt，v．$i$ ．［Not found except in the passage quoted and in a maunseript note referred to by Halliwell；prob，a mere orig．misprint for limp．］To limp．Davies．

Lame of one leg，and himping all his dayes．
Udall，tr．of Anophthegms of Erasmos，p．203．

## himpne

himpnet，n．A Middle English form of hymu． himself（him－self＇），pron．；pl．themselves（them－ selvz＇）．［（ $a, b)$ く ME．himself；usually and orig．as two words，him self，him selve，etc．，$($ A ME．him self，himselve，him selven，く AS．him selfum，dat．pl．，mon．sing．he self，gen．his selfes，etc．；being the pron．with agreeing adj． self，as also in herself，themselves，myself（tor meself），thyself（for theeself），etc．；the dative（ob－ jective or dative of reference），being the most frequent，has become the exclusive form：see $h e^{1}$ and self．］（a）An emphatic or reflexive form of the third personal pronoun masculine either nominative or objective．In the nomina－ lve it is olways used，for emphasis，in sppoaition to he or to $s$ noun nsually expressed but sometimea only under stood；in the objective it is used alone or in apposition to him or to a noun：as，he himself did it；it was himbelf （he himself $\int$ that did it；he did it for himself，or for the

Then Ector，hym owne selfe ordsnt belyue，
The last batell to lede or his lege pepat．
And for himself himself he muat forsake；
Then where is truth，if there be no self－trust ？
Shak．，Lucrece，1． 157.
His iron palms together with s c
Himself would tilt it out among the lads． Tennyson，Princess，v．
（b $\dagger$ ）The neuter similarly used．Now itself．（c $\dagger$ ） The dative（objective）plural，similarly used． Now themselves．

Enuyos hert hym－selue fretys，
And of gode werky［s］hym－selue jettys．
$B o o k e ~ o f ~ P r e c e d e n c e ~(E . ~ E . ~ T . ~ S ., ~ e x t r a ~$
der． ，1． 47.
himselvet，himselvent，pron．Obsolete vari－ ants of himself．Chaucer．
Himyaric（him－yar＇ik），a．［＜Himyar（see def． ot Himyaritie）＋－ic．］Same as Himyaritic．
Himyarite（him＇ya－rit），a．［Also Himiarite；
Himyar（see def．of Himyaritie）+ －ite2．］Same as Hinyyaritie．
The trsveller［Charlea Huber］was fortunste enough to make the second known discovery of Himiarite inserip－ Himyaritic（him－ya－rit＇ik），a．and n．［＜Him－ yarite + －ie．］I．a．Relating to the former people of southwestern Arabia，or Yemen（said to be called Himyarites，after an ancient king Him－ yar；now more often known as Saboans），and to the remains of their civilization，consisting of extensive ruins，with numerous inseriptions （the oldest，from long before our era）；Sabæan． Also Himyarie，Himyarite．
One of these intermediate alphsbets，the Sabean or Hint－ yaritic，which supplies the direct ancestral type of the
Ethiopic，has been obtsined from numerous Inscriptions found near Aden，and in other parta of southern Arabia． Isaac Taylur，The AIphabet，I．337．
II．$n$ ．The former language of southwestern Arabia，especially of the inscriptions referred to above．It，wss sn Arabic dialect，more nearly akin to Abyssinisn than is the classical Arabic；It has been crowded out of existence by the latter．
hin（hiu），n．［LL．，〈Gr．iv，eiv，viv，Heb．hinn， said to be of Egyptian origin．］A liquid mea－ sure of the ancient Egyptians and Hebrews． The Egyptian hin wsa certsinly about 0.45 liter，or nearly one United Ststea pint，ss is shown by the weight sud by numerous extsnt atsndards．The Hebrew hin was prob－ ably about 6 Iiters，or 1.6 Unitcd Ststea gallons．
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Just bslsnces，just weighte，a juat ephsh，and a just hin } \\ & \text { Lev．xix．} 36 .\end{aligned}$
shall ye have． shall ye have．
hinau－tree（hin＇ou－trē），$n$ ．An evergreen tree， Elceocarpus dentatus，a native of New Zealand． It sttains 8 height of 30 or 40 feet，and the wood ia sald to be valuable in the msnufacture of agricultursl imple－
hinch（hinch），v．i．［Origin obscure．］To be stingy；be miserly；grudge．［Prov．Eng．］
 countrey，bring in their mony and goodes，without hinch． ing or pinching，to reliefe the charges or their common ［（1559），aig． 0 ，iv．
hinchboyt，$n$ ．Same as henehboy．
hinchmant，$n$ ．An obsolete form of henehman． hinch－pinch $($（hinch＇pinch），$n$ ．A certain Christ－ mas game．
Hynch pynch and laugh not，coale under candlestlcke， iriar Rush，Declaration of Popish Linpostures，1603．（Nares．） Pinse morillc［F．］，thie game called Hinch pinch and hind ${ }^{1}$（hīnd），$n$ ．［＜ME．hind，hinde，hynde，く AS. hind $=\mathrm{D}$. hinde $=\mathrm{MLG}$. hinde $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．hintā， MHG．hinde，G．hinde，now with added fem． suffix，hindin $=$ Icel．Sw．Dan．hind，a hind； perhaps from the verb repr．by Goth．hinthan，
take，catch，of which AS．huntian，E．hunt，is a secondary form：see hent and hand，hend ${ }^{1}$ ， hent ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．The female of the red deer or stag in and after its third year：correlative to hart for the male．

## As we came frae the hynd hunting， <br> We heard fiue inusic ring

Young Akin（Child＇s Ballads，I．183） The dove pursuea the griflin；the mild hind Miskee apeed to catch the tiger．

IL N．D．，ii． 2.
2．One of various fishes of the family Serranidec and genus Epinephelus，as E．drummond－hayi，a grouper of the Gulf coast of the United States． hind ${ }^{2}$（hind），$n$ ．［The $d$ is excrescent，as in boun－d，soun－d，etc．；＜ME．hine，hyne，a domes－ tic，servant（man or woman），a sing．developed ＜AS．hina，ONorth．hine，pl．，glossing L．domes－ tieus，a modified form，with added pl．suffix $-e$ ， of AS．hiwan，ONorth．hiwa，also written higan， ONorth．hīgo，higu，domestics，servants，collec－ tively household，family；gen．kuwena，contr． hēna，ONorth．higna，as in hina－ealdor，master of a household，ONorth．fader higna，paterfa－ milias；pl．of unused＂liwa，＞ME．hewe，one of a household or family，a servant：see hewe．］ A laboring man attached to a household；an agricultural laborer；a peasant；a farm－ser－ vant；a rustic．［Archaic．］

Both man and womman，child and hyne and page．
Plessed she look＇d on all the smiling land，
And view＇d the hinds，who wrought at her command． Crabbe，Works，I． 104.
hind ${ }^{3}$（hīnd），a．；superl．hindmost，hindermost．
［A mod．＇positive＇from the compar．hinder，, ME．hindere，hindre，a．（ME．hind，adv．，only once）：see hinder，a．］Pertaining to，consti－ tuting，or including the rear or posterior ex－ tremity，as of a body or an object；backward； posterior：opposed to fore：as，the hind toe of a bird；the hind feet of a horse；the hind part of an animal．

Heara his own fect，and thinka they aound like atag And feara his hind legs wiII o＇ertake his fore．Pope． Hind．An abbreviation of Hindu，Hindustan， and Hindustani．In the etymologies of this dic－ tionary it stands only for Hindustani．
hindberry（hind＇ber＇if），n．；pl．hindberries（－iz）． ［८ ME．＊hindberie（not found），く AS．hind－berie， - bevige，－berge $(=\mathrm{D}$. hennebezic $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．hintperi， MHG．hintbere，assimilated himper，G．himbeere $=$ Dan．hindber $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．hindlör），raspberry， hind，a hind，＋berie，berry：see hind ${ }^{1}$ and ber－ $r^{\prime} y^{1}$ ．］A Enropean plant of the genus Rubus （R．Ideus），a wild variety of the raspberry．

The searlet hypp，and the hind－berry，
Hogy，Kilmeny．
hind－brain（hīnd＇brān），$n$ ．The metencephalon． hind－calft（hind $k$ käf），n．A hind of the first year． Holinshed，Hist．Scot．，p．66．（Hallicell．）
Hinde Palmer＇s Act．See act．
hinder ${ }^{1}$（hīn＇der），$a$ ．［［ ME．hindere，hindre，a．， ＜AS．＊hindera（not found except as in comp．） （ $=$ OHG．hintaro，hindero，MHG．G．hinterer $=$ Icel．hin（lvi），a．，hinder，（ hinder，adv．，back， behind，down，＝OHG．hintar，MHG．hinter，hin－ der，G．hinter $=$ Goth．hindar，prep．，behind； orig．neut．acc．compar．in－der（ $=$－ther，－ter，as in ne－ther，af－ter，ete．）from the base hin－in AS． heon－an，E．hen ${ }^{2}$ ，hen－ce，q．v．，AS．superl．hin－ du－ma，hiudmost（see hindmost），and in AS． hind－an，at the back，behind，be－liudan，behind （see behind），$=$ OHG．hintana，MHG．hinden，G． hinten，adv．，behind，＝Goth．hindana，prep．， behind，beyond（the base hind－in these forms being due to the compar．regarded as hind－er， etc．）：see hen ${ }^{2}$ ，hence，and behind．Hence the later positive hind ${ }^{3}$ ，and the verbs hinder ${ }^{1}$ ，hin－ der ${ }^{2}$ ．］Pertaining to the rear；being or com－ ing after；latter：same as hind ${ }^{3}$ ，which is a modern form，now more common．
And zit st Constantynohle is the hyndre partye of the Heed［of John the Baptist］．Mandeville，Travels，p． 107. Abner with the hinder end of the spear smote him un－
2 Sam． 11.23. The Beaver la as big as an ordinary water dom．but his legs exceeding ahort．His fore－feete like a dogs，his hinder
feet like a Swans．
Capt．John Smith，Works，I．124． hinder ${ }^{1}$（hīn＇dèr），$v . i . \quad[<\operatorname{hinder}, a$ ．Cf．hin－ der ${ }^{2}, v$ ．］To go backward．［Prov．Eng．］
hinder ${ }^{2}$（hin dêr），$v$ ．I＜ME．hinderen，hindren， AS．hindrian $(=$ OFries．hinderia $=\mathrm{D}$ ．him－ deren $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．hindarōn，hinderen，MHG．G．hin－ dern $=$ Icel．hindra $=$ Sw．hindra $=$ Dan．hindre， hinder），（hinder，adv．，back，behind：sce hin－ der1 and hind ${ }^{3}$ ．］I．trans．To hold or keep

## hindhead

back；prevent from moving or proceeding； stop；interrupt；obstruct；check；impede；re－ tard：as to linder one from entering；their march was hindered by fallen trees．It denotes either partial or complete obstruction，accord－ ing to the context．

## Mony woundit tho weghis \＆warpit to ground， <br> Mony shalke thurgh shot with there shaspe gere， <br> And myche hyndrit the hepe with there hard shot．

How hard were my hert，to hold hym aa freud，
That ao highly me hyndret，\＆my hate aeruet！
號 good name．
hy honestye，and hyndrcth thy
The euill and viciousdisposition of the braine hinders th sounde fudgement and discourse of man with busie \＆dis ordered phsntasiea．Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 14.
Them that were entering in ye hindered．Luke xl． 52.
I dare not hinder your most high preferment．
Fletcher，wildgoose chase，iv． 1.
What hinders younger brothers，being fsthers of faml． Hea，from having the same right：

My tears must atop，for every drop Hinders needle and thread ：

Hood，song of the Shirt．
Everything has been done that inherited depravit could do，to hinder the promise of Heaven from its
ment．
Mary．Fuller，Womsn in 19th Century，p． 25 $=$ Syn．To delay，oppose，prevent，obatruct，embarrass． intrans．To be an obstacle or impedi－ ment；stand in the way．
This objection hinders not but that the heroic action of ome commander．．may be written．
hinderance，$n$ ．See hindrance．
hinder－end（hĩ＇der－end＇），n．1．Extremity；ter－ mination；ludicrously，the buttocks．［Scotch．］ Ye preached us ．．．out $0^{\circ}$ this new city o＇refuge afore our hinder－end was well hafted in it

Scott，Old Mortality，viii．
2．pl．Refuse of grain after it is winnowed； chaff．［Prov．Eng．］
hinderer（hin＇dèr－ér＇），n．［＜ME．hinderer， hindrer（＝MHG．hinderare，G．ver－hinderer）； hinder ${ }^{2}, v .,+-e r^{1}$ ．］One who or that which hin－ ders．

## The bright sonne stont aboue

Which is the hinderer of the night，
And fortherer of the dsies light．
ouer，Conf．Amant．，vli，
I am rather s hinderer than a furtherer of the common－
weal．J．Bradford，Works（Psrker Soc．，1853），II． 259. hinderestt，a．superl．［＜ME．hinderest（＝OHG． hintarōst，hindarōst，MHG．hinderst），superl．；く hinder $\left.{ }^{1}+-e s t^{1}.\right]$ Hindmost．
Thei kepte hem－self sil－ther hinderest for to diffende the other that feyntly were horsed that myght no faster go
than a pas．
Merlin（E．E．T＇S．），iil． 446. than a paas．

Evere
Chaucer；Gen．Prol to
（1，1． 622
hinderlans，hinderlets，$n$ ，pi．See linderlins．
hinderlingt（hin＇der－ling），$n$ ．［＜ME．kinder－ ling，＜AS．hinderling，mentioned only in the （Latin）laws of Edward the Confessor as a pro－ verbial term of angry contempt，implying a per－ son devoid of all honor，＜hinder，hinder，behind， back，＋－ling：see hinder ${ }^{2}$ and－ling ${ }^{1}$ ．］Same as hilding．
hinderlins（hin＇dér－linz），n．pl．［Sc．；＜hind－ ．${ }^{+}$－lins，i．e．－lings：ef．backlins，backlings， adv．Other Sc．forms，hinderlets，linderliths， appear to be adapted to $7 i t h$ ，a joint，division： see lith．Cf．ME．hindermore，the hinder parts．］ The hinder parts；the buttocks；the posteriors． Also hinderlans，hinderlands，hinderlets．
We downa bide the coercion of gude braidclaith about
hindermore†（hin＇dér－mōr），a．and n．［＜ME hindermore；＜hinder ${ }^{1}+$－more．］I．a．Hinder．

II．n．The hinder parts．Wyclif．
hindermost（hīn＇der－mōst），a．superl．［＜hind－ $e r^{1}+$ most：ef．hindmost．］Same as hindmost． He put the handmside and their children forenost，and Lesh snd her chlldren after，and Rachel and Joseph hind－
hinder－night（hin＇dér－nīt），n．Last night；yes－ ternight．［Scoteh．］

I drcam＇d a dreary dream thia hinder night．
Ramsay，Geutle Shepherd，i． 1.
hind－foremost（hind＇fōr＇mōst），$a d v$ ．Hind side

## before．［Rare．］

The tall glrl snstched the bounet snd put it on her own
head hind－foremost with a grin．Georgo Eliot，Mill on the Floss，i． 11.
hind－gut（hind＇gut），n．See gut．
hindhand（hīnd＇hand），n．The hinder part of a horse；the part behind the head，neck，and fore quarters．
hindhead（lind＇hed），n．The back part of the head；the occiput：opposed to foreliead．

## hindhead

If they［noses］are Romsn，arched high and strong，they are generally associated with a less developed forehead
and a larger hisuhead． The eyes of msn are set in his forehesd，not in his hind－ Hindi（hin＇dē），n．［Also Hinclee，Hindooec，etc．； Hind．Pers．Ar．，etc．，Hindli，Indian，く Pers． Hind，India．Cf．Hindu，Hindustani．1．A modern dialect of nor from Hindustani in being a purer Aryan dia－ lect．See Hindustani，Indian．－2．A native of India．
Whatever live Hindú fell into the KIng＇s hands was pounded into blts under the feet of elephants．The Mu－ salmáns who were Hindis（country－horn）had their lives
spared．Amir Khosrú，in Eliot：Hist．Indla，III． 539. Hindley＇s screw．See serew．
hindmost（hīnd＇mōst），a．superl．［ $\left[<\right.$ hind ${ }^{3}+$ －most：cf．hindermost；in form as if＜ME．＊hin－ demest（only hinderest，q．v．，is found），く AS． ＊hindemest（not found）（ $=$ Goth．hindumists）， hindmost，a double superl．，＜hindema（＝Goth． hinduma），superl．，く hind－e－（see hinds）+ su－ perl．－ma．Cf．aftermost and foremost，similar－ ly formed．］Furthest at the back or rear；back－ most；hindermost：a superlative of hind ${ }^{3}$

When their guide
Growes to be weary，sud can lead no more，
He that was hindwost coms and swlms before．
sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks， 1.6
Even there the hindmost of their resr I slsy．
Pope，Ilisd，xl．
Hindoo，Hindooism，ete．See Hindu，ete．
hindrance，hinderance（hin＇drans，－der－ans）， $n$ ．［＜hinder ${ }^{2}, v .,+$－ance．$]$ That which hinders or stops progression or advance；impediment； obstruction．
hindsight（hind＇sit），$n$ ．Backward sight or perception；knowledge or comprehension of what is past；afterthought；humorously op－ posed to foresight．［Recent．］
Then，In his opinlon，the country will come to its senses． But how much wiser it would be toset on foresight instead
of hindsight！
The American，VII． 819 ． Hindu（hin＇dö or hin－dö＇），n．and a．［＜Hind． Pers．，etc．，Hindū，an inhabitant of India， Hind，India：see Indian．］I．n．1．Properly， one of that native race in India descended from the Aryan conquerors．Their purest representatives belong to the two great historlc csistes of Brahmans and Rasputs．Many of the non－Aryan Inhahitants of Indla lisve been largely Hinduized．The Hindus speak various dialects derived from Sanskrli，as Hindi，Hindustani，Een－ gali，Marathi，etc．More loosely，the nsme Includes also 2．One of the natives of In
One of the natives of India professing the II．a of Hinduism
II．$a$ ．Of or pertaining to the Hindus，their languages，or Hinduism．

Also spelled Hindoo．
Hinduism（hin＇dö－izm），$n . \quad[<\operatorname{Hind} u+$－ism．］ The religion professed by a large part of the inhabitants of India．It is a development of the an－ clent Brahmanism，influenced by Budanisic sand other spelled Hindooitm．
India the home of a populatlon consisting rouglly of 150 millions of men professing varlous shades of Hindu－ ism，snd of 40 millions of Dlahommedsns．

Quarterly Rev．，CLXII． 189.
Hinduize（hin＇dö－iz），$z^{2}$ ．$t$ ．；pret．and pp．Hin－ duized，ppr．Hinduizing．［＜Hindu＋－ize．］To render Hindu in character or institutions．Also spelled Hindooize．
Some Hinduized nalions who have retalned their orlgl－
nal Dravidian speech．
E．B．Tylor，Prim．Culture，I． 45.
Hindustani（hin－dö－stán＇ë），a．and $\%$ ．［ $\langle$ Hind． Pers．Hindūstāni，lit．of or belonging to Hin－ dustan，く Hind．Pers．Hindüstān，the land of the Hindus，＜Hindū，Hindu（＜Hind，India：see Iudian），＋stän，place．］I．a．Of or pertaining to the language called Hindustani：as，a Hin－ dnstami word．See II．

II．$n$ ．One of the languages of Hindustan，a form of Hindi which grew up in the camps of the Mohammedan conquerors of India，since the eleventh century，as a medium of communi－ cation between them and the subject population of central Hindustan．It is more corrupted in form than HIndl，and sbounds with Perslan and Arable words． It is the official langusge snd inesus of general intercourse throughout nearly the whole peninsuls．Also ealled Urdu． In the etymologies of this dictionary Hindustani words are preceded by the abbrevlation＂Hind．，＂Hindi words
by that name unabbreviated．As a rule Hindustanl words not of Persian or Arable origin are of the Hindi stock．］ Also spelled Hindoostanee．
hindward，hindwards（hind＇wärd，－wạ̈rdz）， adv．［＜hind3＋－voard，－vards．］＂Toward the posterior extremity．［Rare．］
The thorax has two furrows，which converge $\begin{aligned} & \text { sllghtly } \\ & \text { Wailker．}\end{aligned}$
indward．
hindward（hīnd＇wärd），a．［＜hindward，adv．］ Posterior；in the rear．［Rare．］ Through those brogues，stlll tattered and betorn， Coleridge，Sonnet on the House that Jack Built．
hindweed（hind＇wēd），$n$ ．The bindweed，Con volvulus arvensis．
hinet，$n$ ．A Middle English form of hind ${ }^{2}$ ．Chan－
hineberryt，$n$ ．An obsolete variant of hind－
hing（hing），v．A dialectal variant of hang O Salvatour！O Jesse，floura so kynde，
of con for evertchon that lisi be borne，
And for us hinge，a crowne usyng of thorne！
Palladius，Husbondria（E．E．T．S．），p． 148.
Mis bonnet stood ance fu＇fsir on his brow，－
Lady Grisell Baillie，Were na my Heart Licht．
hing ${ }^{2}$（hing），n．［＜Hind．hing．］An East In－ dian name for asafetida．
I went from Agra to Satagam in Bengal，in tha company of 180 bosts laden with salt，oplum，hinge，lead，carpels， and divers othar commodilles．

R．Fitch（Arber＇s Eng．Garner，III，194）．
hinge（hinj），$n$ ．［With reg．change of $e$ to $i$ be－ fore $n g$ ，and with assibilation of hard $g$ to $j$ （＂soft $g$＂），as in singe ；＜ME．henge（＝LG． henge $=$ MD．henghe，langhe，a hinge，hook，han－ dle），also dim．hengel，hengle（＞E．dial．hingle， q．v．，$=\mathrm{MD}$ ．henghel，a hook，D．hengel，an an－ gling－rod，$=$ G．dial．hängel，a joint，a hook，G． henkel，handle，ring，ear，hook）；with diff．term．， E．dial．hingin（＝MD．henghene），a hinge，and MD．henghsel，D．hengsel＝Dan．hengsel，a hinge handle；＜ME．hengeu（ $=$ MD．henghen $=G$ hängen $=$ Icel．hengja - whence prob．the ME． form），hang；a secondary form of hangen，hang see hang．For an older name for＇hinge，＇see harl．］1．An artificial movable joint；a device for joining two pieces in such a manner that one may be turned upon the other；the articu


Hinges．
a，hook and－eye or gate hinge：${ }^{b}$ ，strap－hinge ：$c$, cross－garnet
hinge；$d$ ，blind or self－shutiong hunge ；$c$ ，buth－hinge or tast－joint bution lation of a door，gate，shutter，lid，etc．，to its support，or of two equally movable parts，as of a fire－screen，to each other．A metallic hinge for a door or the llike conslats of the two zeaves or straps，the parts at their Inner ends，by whlch they sre jolned，snd the pin or pintle which passes through the knuckle and on whlch the hinge turns．

On golden hinges turning． $\begin{gathered}\text { Thelf－opend wide，} \\ \text { Miton，} \\ \text { P．J．}\end{gathered}$
2．A natural movable joint；an anatomical ar－ ticulation turning in a single plane，as that of the knee or of a bivalve shell．See hinge－joint， and cut under bivalve．

## Let the candied tongue llck absurd pomp， And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee <br> Where thrift may follow fawning．

Shak．，Hsmlet，lii． 2
3．Figuratively，that on which anything de－ pends or turns；a cardinal or controlling prin－ ciple，rule，or point．
We ususlly call reward and punishment the two hinges upon which all government turns．

Swift，Golllver＇s Travels，i． 6
My honoured Mother，she who was tha heart
And hinge of all our learnings and our loves．
44．One of the cardinal points，north，south， east，or west．

> Within their stony ceves，but rush
> Within their stony caves，but rush＇d abroad
From the four hingez of the world From the four hinges of the world．

> P．R．，iv． 415

5．In entom．，the cardo or basal part of the maxilla．See cut under Insecta．－Blank hinge \＆hinge which permits the door to swing open in eitber directlon．Car－Builider＇s Dict．－Butt－and－strap hinge， hinge of which one side carries a strap and the other
butt．－Butt－hinge．Ssme as butt2，4．Cross－tall hinge，cross－tailed．ninge．Same as garnet－hinge．
Dovetail hinge， a hinge tha stischlug parts of which spresd out like s dove＇s tril，and are narrower at their polnt of Juncture than si，the outer edges．，Gooseneck of disorder or irregularity．

## hinoid

Iftnd that Matters are much off the Hinges＇twixt the King of Denmark and his Town．Howell，Letters，1．vi． 1. R1sing hinge，a hinge having a spiral groova winding
sbout the knuckle，by the action of wilch the door is lifted as it swhys open，sad thus clears the carpet．－Strap－ hinge，a hinge carrying a long band of netas on esch hinge（hinj），v．；pret．and pp．hinged ppr． hinging．［＜linge，$n$ ．］I．trans．1．To furnish with hinges；join by means of hinges，literally or figuratively．
The sonl is too nicely and keenly hinged to be wrenched
2．To beud the hinge or hinges of．［Poetical．］ Be thou s flatterer now，and．

## hinge thy knee．

3．Figuratively，to cause to depend：as，to hinge one＇s acceptance upon some future event．
II．intrans．To stand，depend，or turn on or as if on a hinge：chiefly figurative．
The vulgar should be particularly regsrded，whose be－ haslour $\ln$ clivil life is totally hinged upon their hopes and fears．

Goldemith，English Clergy．
All such objections hinge on the question whether we really know how old the world 1 s ，and st whst periods the various forms of lifa first sppeared．

Daruin，Origln of Specles，p． 314.
hinge－band（hinj＇band），n．The strap of a hinge．
hinge－joint（hinj＇joint），$n$ ．In anat．，an articu－ lation admitting of motion in only one plane；a ginglymus．The elbow－joint is a good example． hinge－line（hinj＇linn），$n$ ．The margin of either valve of a bivalve mollusk which is hinged and hears the ligament，and also the cardinal teeth if there are any．
hinge－pillar（hinj＇pil／är），$n$ ．That side of the frame of the door of a carriage which supports the hinge．It corresponds to the hinging－post of the door of a honse．
hinge－pin（hinj＇pin），$n$ ．A pin or pintle which fastens together the parts of a linge．
The distance from the fises of the breech－sction to the hinge－pin has been conslderally shortened．
hingert，$n$ ．［Var．of hanger．］A has curtain．

## Ill put gowd hingers roun＇your cage，

The Earl of Mards Daughter（Child＇s Ballsds，I．171）． hinge－tooth（hinj＇töth），n．Ono of the cardinal teeth of a bivalve mollusk，entering into the hinge of the valves．Seo cut under bivalue．
hinging－post（hin＇jing－pōst），$n$ ．The swinging－ post of a gate or door．
hingle（hing＇gl），$n$ ．［＜ME．hengle，hengel，dim． of henge，hinge：see linge．］A hinge；a hook． ［Prov．Eng．］
hingra（hing＇grạ̈），n．［Hind．hing，asafetida： see $\mathrm{hing}^{2}$ ．］An adulterated or impure asafeti－ da sold in the Bombay bazaars．U．S．Dispen－ sutory．
hink（hingk），$n_{\text {o }}$［Prob．of LG．origin，＜LG． henk，a liook，a handle $=$ G．ge－henk，hook，han－ dle，belt，dim．henkel，hook，handle，etc．：see hinge．］A hook or twibill for reaping．Loudon． hinniatet（hin＇i－ăt），v．戶．［Improp．（L．himire， neigh：see hinny ${ }^{2}$ ．］To neigh．B．Jouson． hinnible（hin＇i－bl），a．［＜LL．himibilis，that neighs，＜hinnire（〉 F．hennir），neigh：see hin－ $n y^{2}$ ．］Neighing，or capable of neighing．［Rare．］ Men are rationsl，snd horses hinnible．Mansel． hinny ${ }^{1}$（hin＇i），n．；pl．hinnies（ -iz ）．［With dim． term．$-y^{2}$ ，く L．hinnus，fem．hinna，a mule from a stallion and a she－ass，distinguished from gimnus，＜Gr．rivos，sometimes written yivvos， rivos，and later invos（without rough breathing， but appar．due to the L．hinnus），a stunted mule， from a mare and an ass．］A mule got from a she－ass by a stallion．
hinny ${ }^{2}$（hin＇i），v．i．；pret．and pp．himuicd，ppr． hinnying．［Appar．an alteration of rehinny， q．v．，in simulation of the different but like imitative word L．hinnire（pres．ind．hinnio）， neigh；ef．Hind．hinhinana，hīma，hinsna，bray， neigh，whine．］To neigh；whinny．
hinny ${ }^{3}$（hin＇i），n．A dialectal（Scotch）variant of honey．

Nor Mountisin－bee，wild bummin roves，
for hinny mang the heather
Rev．J．Nicol，Poems， 1.34.
0 ，hinny，sy；1＇se be silent or thou sall come to ill．
hinoid（hin＇oid），a．［Irreg．（with unorig．as－ pirate）＜Gr．is（iv－），a muscle or nerve，also strength（orig．${ }^{*}$ fis $=\mathrm{L}$ ．vis，strength：see vini and violent），+ eldos，form．］In bot．，having leaves the veins of which proceed entirely from

## hinoid

the midrib, and are parallel and undivided, as in the Musacee and Zinyiberacea hinoideous (hi-noi'dệ-us), a. [<hinoid +-cous.]
hint ${ }^{1}$ (hint), $v_{0}$ [< ME. linten, hynten (def. 1), var. of henten, lay hold of, seize, catch: seo hent ${ }^{1}$. The form hent has become obs. in E., while the var. hint, in a deflected sense, partly due to tho noun hint, opportunity, etc., has assumed the appearance of another word, the etym. of which has been sought elsewhere. etym. of which has been sought elsewhere. to eleneh or of glint to glent.] I. trans. 1. To lay hold of; seize; snatch: a dialectal variant of hent ${ }^{1}$.-2. To suggest in an indirect manner; indicate by allusion or implication; give a hint of.

## Oft have you hinted to your brother peer <br> A certsin truth, which many buy too dear.

Pope, Moral Esaaya, iv. 39.
Still rung these words In Wilirid's ea
Hinting he knew not what of fear.
Scott, Rok elby, 11. 23.
Perhaps one may venture to hint that the anlmal instincts are tlose that atand in lesst need of atimulation. Lowell, Among my Books, 2 d ser., p. 188. $=$ Syn, 2. FIint, Intimate, Suggest, Insinuate. To hint da to
convey an tdea In the dightest poasible manner, snd eapeconvey an ddea in the lightest poasible manner, snd eape-
cially by implication; to let one's thought be known in sn cially by implication; to let one's thought be known in sn convey one'a meaning partie plainly than by a hint, but wide range, often meaning essentially the same as propose wide range, orten meaning essentialy the same as propose hint: as, to suggest a plan; to suggest more than one zays. Insinuate la now geaeraliy used In a bsd sense; when used in a good sense, it Impliea paina taken and del fcacy of skill. IInts and insinuations are always covert, intimations often, suggestions rarely. An innuendo is a pecnliarly dark, craity, or mean lasinuation.
II. suggestion, or allusion.- To hint at, to allude to;
refer to or suggest in a vague manner.

One, In whom all evil fancies clung
Like aerpent eggs together, laughingty
Would hint at worse In either.
Ernyson, Enoch Arden.
=Syn. Alluda (to), Refer (to), etc. See advert, v. i.
hinti (hint), $n_{\text {. }}$ [Early mod. E. also hynt; a var. of lient $1, n$.; from the verb.] 1. An act of exertion; a snatch: as, in a hint, in a moment. Jamieson. [Olosolete or Scotch.] - 2. An opportunity; a fit time. Jamieson. [Obsolete or Scotch.]
Wherein of antres vast, and desarta idle,
Rough quarriea, rocka, sod hitla whose heads touch heaIt was my hint to speak.

Shak., Othello, 1. 3.
3. A suggestion inade indirectly; a covert suggestion or implication; an indirect indication, conveyerl by speech, gesture, action, or circumstance, whether intentional or unintentional.
I was very civllly entertained by him the head priest among the Jews), and gave him several hints that I was desirous to take up my abode with him; but he would
not seem to underatand me. I am apt to belleve that they took the first hint of their Ireas from a fair sheep newiy ruddled.

Lady M. W. Hontagu. I cannot greatly honor minutenesa in detaila, so long as there is no hint to explain the relstlona between thinge
and thoughts. SometImes he [Chaucer] describes smply by the merest hint, as where the Friar, belore aetting himaelf aoltly down,
drivea away the cst.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 282 . drivea away the cst.
hint' ${ }^{\text {Syn. }}$ (hint), adv. [By apheresis from ahint.] Behind. [Scotch.]
hinting (hin'ting), $n$. Same as henting.
hintingly (hin'ting-li), adv. In a hinting manner; suggestingly.
hip ${ }^{1}$ (hip), n. [<ME. hipe, hupe, hype, < AS. hype $=$ D. heupe, formerly also hupe, huppe $=$ OHG. huf, MHG. huf, G. hufte (with excrescent $t$ ) = Icel. huppr = Sw. höft $=$ Dan. hofte (after G. \%) $=$ Goth. hups, hip; perhaps $=G r$. кú $\beta$ os, the hollow above the hips (of cattle), appar. a particular use of кíßоs, a die, cube (see cube). Cf. Lith. lumpis, fore quarter of pork. Cf. hump and heap.] 1. The projecting part of an animal formed by the side of the pelvis and the upper part of the femur, with the fesh covering them; the upper part of the thigh; the haunch. The most protuberant part ia directly over the trochanter of the thigh-bone. In man the hip may be sald to begin pelvia on each side, to extend the whole length of the peivia on each side, to extend the whole length of the
peivis, and to Include the upper part of the thigh-bune,
together with the soft parta covering this and the side of together wi
the pclvia.
The whole quirc hold thelr hipa, and Ioffe.
Her eibows pinion'd close upon her hips. $\quad$ Cowper, Truth, 1. 183.

2835

## Hippeastrum

hip-brier (hip'brisèr), $n$. The wild brier, Rosa rubiginosa. Also called hip-rose.
hip-girdle (hip'gér"dl), $n .1$. The pelvic arch or girdle. See girdle 1 . 2 . The sword-belt of the latter part of the fourteenth century, which passed diagonally from the waist on the right side and behind to the left hip: so named to distinguish it from the earlier sword-belt, which fitted closely around the waist. Also called hipbelt.
hip-gout (hip ${ }^{\prime}$ gout), $n$. Sciatica.
hip-haltt (hip hâlt), a. Lame; limping. Hal-
hip-hapet, $n . \quad\left[<\right.$ hip ${ }^{1}+$ hap $^{2}$.] A covering for the hips: a term of contempt.
Theae clothea will never fadge with me: \& pox $0^{\circ}$ thla fitthy vardingale, thetcher (and another), Love'a Cure, ii. 2
hip-hop (hip'hop), adv. $\left[<h i p^{3}+h o p{ }^{1}\right.$; or a redupl. of hop ${ }^{1}$, with usual weakening of first part.] With hopping gait. [Rare.]

Thua while he atrives to please, he'a forc'd to do 't
Like Volaclus, hip-hop in s single boot. Congreve.
hip-joint (hip'joint), $n$. The articulation of the femur or thigh-bone with the innominate bone or haunch-bone; the proximal articulation of the hind limb, corresponding to the shoulderjoint of the fore limb. The head of the femur ia received Into the acetabulum or cotylotd cavity at the juacthon of the ilium, iachinm, sind pubia, thus constituting s tion, and uniting to a remarkable degree mollitity wlth atabiitity.-Hip-joint disease. See diaeoae.
hip-knob (hip'nob), n. In areh., a finial or other similar ornament placed on the top of the hip of a roof, or on the apex of a gable. When used upon timber gables, the lower part of the hipknoh gencrally terminstea in a pendant. See cut under
hiplingst, adv. [< hip $\left.{ }^{1}+-7 i n g^{2}.\right]$ By the hips. It was a woman child, atillborn, about two montha before the juat time, having life a few houra before; it came hiplings till . . . [the midwife] turned it.

Winthrop, Hiat. New Eugland, I. 314.
hip-lock (hip'lok), n. In wrestling, a close grip in which one of the contestants places a leg and hip in front of the other contestant, and attempts to push him over them to the ground.
The Tartar broke the sash and ahouider hold, rushed in flercely, caught him around the body, and, with a hipThe Century, XXXVI. 373.
hip-molding, hip-mold (hip'mō" ding, hip'mōld), $n$. In areh., a molding on the rafter that forms the hip of a roof. By some workmen the word is used to signify the back of a lip.
Hippa (hip'ä), $n$. [NL., 〈 Gr.ítroৎ, a horse, a seafish: see hippus.] The typical The Brazilian H. emerita ia the fame. The Brazillan H. emerta ia an example. The antmala burrow in the
sand. II. talpoidea is called aandkand. Mi. talpoidea is
lug in the Unlted States
Hipparion (hi-pā'ri-on), n. [NL., く Gr. imá́ptov, a pony, dim. of $i \pi \pi \pi$, a horse: see hippus.] A genus of Miocene and Pliocene fossil horses, of the family Equider, having throe toes, a median functional hoof
 with a false hoof on each side. The apectea are regarded as in the direct line of deacent of the tiving horae ; they were of comparatively amall size, from that of a goat to that of sn ssa. H. gracie is an example. Also called Hippotherium. Christol, 1834.
Hipparitherium (hi-pā-ri-thē'ri-um), $u_{0}$ [NI.,
< Gr. im $\pi$ áptov, a pony (see Hipparion), + tnpiov, a wild beast.] Same as Anchitherium. Christol. Hippeastreæ (hip-ē-as'trēe-ē), n. pl. [NL., < Hippcastrum + eco. A subtribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the natural order Amaryllidacee, nous plants, of the natural order Amarylidacea, and typified by the genus Hippeastrum.
Hippeastrum (hip-ê-as'trum), n. [NL., < Gr. $i \pi \pi \%$, a horse, + ácrpov, a star; so called from the star-like mark on the corolla, and in allusion to the popular name knight's-star lily.] A genus of plants, belonging to the natural order Amaryllidacea, tribe Amaryltere, and type of Kunth's subtribe Hippeastrea. They have au infundibuliform perianth with a short tube and with the faucial membrane deficlent on the lower side, snd sn irregular ilmb. The atamena are unequal, declined, and unequally fixed; the ovary is 3-celled; the atyle 8-1obed or 3-
cleft; the leavea are 2-ranked snd narrow; the atem is fistlilous; the butba are tuntcate; and the flowers in a 2 - to manyflowered umbel. About 50 apeciea sre known, natives of South Amerles snd the West Indies. They are known in cult tvs tion as the knight' 8 -star lily or equestrian at ar, many of the specles heing large and very showy. They comprlae most of the planta of hothouass cultivated under the name of Amaryllis. Hr. aulicum, II. equestre, and $I I$.
regium are crimaon, acslet, or orange-red with s green

Hippeastrum
star．H．reticutatum is purplish．red，velned with deeper red，and with a winte central star．
hipped ${ }^{1}$（hipt），$p, a$ ．［Pp．of hipl，$\left.v, 1.\right]$ Having
the hip spraised or dislocated． hip 4, hyp，scarcely used except in this form；＜ $h_{i, t} 4^{4}, h_{1 / 2}, n$, ，see hip $\mu^{4}$ ．］Rendered melancholy； melancholy；mopish．Also spelled hipt and hypit．
It is observahle that among the Univergity men［at Cam－ bridgel，that silmost half of them are Ilypt，as they cail It ：that is，disordered in their brains，sometimes mopish，
sometimes wiid，the two different effects of the laziness sometimes wild，th

Dr．J．Edi

wards［died 1

716 in Rep．of Camb．Antiq
I have heen
And from the hipp＇d disconrses gather
That politics go by the weather．
M．Green，The Spieen．
hippelaph（hip＇e－laf），$n$ ．［＜NL．lippelaphus， q．V． 1 Same as hippelapluus．
hippelaphus（hi－pel＇a－fus），n．［NL．，〈 Gr．in－ a stag，deer．］The stag of India；the rusa deer：a large animal，supposed to be that de－ scribed by Aristotle，and now known as Rusa aristotelis or Cerous hippelaphus．See Rusa． hippety－hoppety（hip＇$e$－ti－hop＇$e$－tii），adv．［A daetylic variation of hip－hop．］Hopping and hippety－hop，and in that form used substan－ tively．
Hippia（hip＇i－ï），n．［NL．，＜Gr．intoos，a horse（q）．］ A small genus of branching shrubs，belonging to the natural order Composite and tribe An－ themidece，the type of Lessing＇s division Hip－ piece．They have heterogamous hesds，with the outer
flowera platiilste，the inner staminate，steriie，snd com－ pressed，snd silghtly wingeer acheniat：heads corymbose at
 atternate，pinnatifid or pinustisected，rarely entire．The

 I．a．Pertaining to the Hippidte．
II．$n$ ．One of the Hippider；a burrowing crab or sand－bug．
hippiater（hip－i－ $\bar{a}{ }^{\prime}$ terr），$n$ ．［＜Gr．iñtatpós，a farrier，veterinary surgeon，＜imios，a horse， ＋iatpós，a physician，surgeon，＜iōofac，heal，
cure：see hip cure：see hiphiatry．］
hippiatric（hip－i－at＇rik），a．［＜Gr．i iтлєaтрєко́s， pertaining to farriery，＜imжuctpós，a farrier： see hippiatry．］Pertaining or relating to far－ riery or veterinary surgery；veterinary．
hippiatry（hip－i－i－＇tri），h．（Formerly also hip－ piatric；＜Gr．intos，a horse，＋iarpeia，healing， medical treatment；cf．hippiatcr．］The art of curing diseases of the horse；veterinary sur－ gery．

The horse pulled out his foot；and，which is a wonder cured of a ringbone which the said horse was thoroughly Urquhart，tr．of Rabe
Hippidæ（hip＇i－dē）， 2. pl．［NL．，＜Hippa + －idec．］A family of anomurous decapod crus－ taceans，typified by the genus Hippa，contain－ ing burrowing crabs of an elongate forin，with the abdomen fitted for digging and the feet for swimming，and long plumose antennules．The

 －idea．$]$ A group of anomurons crustaceans constituted for the families Hippides and Albu－
neido．They have an ovste carapsce snd the abdomen neida．They have an ovate carapsce snd the abdomen
composed of six segments，the fith and sixth fused，the composed of six segments（the ftth and sixth fused，the
penultimate with
prominent pair of biramous lamellar pennerimate with a prominent pair or
appendages，and the termiosi large．
 ere．］A tribe or subtribe of plants of the nat－ ural order Compositce，established by Lessing in
1832，and employed by Grisebach in 1839 as a tribe of Gentianacea．
hippii，$n$ ．Plural of hippius．
hipping－hold，$n$ ．［E．dial．，also hipping－hawd； ＜hipping，verbal n．of hip ${ }^{3}$ ，+ hold, n．；lit．a ＇hopping－place，＇i．e．＇stepping－place．＇＇A place where people stay to chat when they are sent on
an errand；a loitering－place．Bailey；Grose．
 Cloths for infants；clouts．Caryle．［Prov． Eng．］

By cares depress＇，in pensive $h$ ipninh moon，
With siow pest psece the tedious mintutes roll．
Gay，Wine．

2836
1 mesn to go myself to－morrow
ust to divert myseif s ittle ust to divert myseif a little spsce，
Because I＇m rather $h i p p i s h$ ． Byron，Beppo，st． 64. hippius（hi－pi＇us），$n . ;$ pl．hippii（－i）．［LL．，＜Gr． to a meter regarded as suited to cavalry move－ ments），＜imtos，a horse：see hippus．］In anc． pros．：（a）An epitrite ；a metrical foot consist－ ing of four times or syllables，one of which is short，the other three being long．It is called first
 the first，second，third，or fourth place respectively．See cpitrite．（b）A Molossus（ $--\rightarrow$ ）；a metrical foot consisting of three long times or syllables． See Molossus．
hippot，$n$ ．Same as hypol．
When he＇s neither in a Passion，nor in the Mippo，nor in
Bailey，tr．of Erasmus＇s Colloqntes，I． 248 ．
Hippobosca（hip－ō－bos＇kä），n．［NL．，＜Gr．im $\pi 0-$阝orkór，feeding horses（NL．taken as＇feeding on horses＇），＜im $\pi$ os，horse，$+\beta \dot{0} \sigma \kappa \varepsilon \kappa v$, feed．］Tho typical genus of Hippoboscider．H．equina is a Hinged tick－fy of the horse：also forest－fly．
 dipterous insects，founded by Leach in 1817， containing both winged and wingless forms， which are parasitic upon various birds and quadrupeds，infesting the plumage or pelage； bird－tichs，sheep－ticks，etc．，and one of them is a bird－tichs，sheep－ticks，
tick－fly of the horse．
Hippobroma（hip－ō－brō＇mäa），n．［NL．，＜Gr． of $\pi \pi o$ ，horse，$+\beta p \omega \mu \boldsymbol{\mu}$ ，food．］A genns of plants， of the natural order Lobeliacce，the only species of which is II．longiflora，an herbaceous plant， a native of Jamaica and other West Indian is－ lands．It is one of the most poisonous of plants； horses are said to be violently purged after
eating it． eating it．
hippocamp（hip＇ō－kamp），n．［＜L．hip $\quad$ осатриs：
see hippocampus．］Same as hippocampus， 1.
Fair silver－footed Thetis that time threw
Along the ocean with a heanteons
Along the ocean with a hesuteous crew
Guiding 1rom rockes her chariot＇s hyppocamps，
hippocampal（hip－ō－kam＇pal），a．［＜hippocam－ pus + －al．$]$ Of or pertaining to the hippocam－ pus of the brain．－Hippocampal fissure or sulcus， one of the largest sud most constant of the fissures or
sulci upon the surface of the brain，snd corresponding to the eievation known as the hippocampus．－Hippocam－ pal gyrus．see gyrus．
hippocampi，$\mu_{\text {．Plural }}$ of hippocampus．
Hippocampidæ（hip－ō－kam＇pi－dē），n．pi．［NL．，
＜ilippocampus + －ide．］A family of CHippocampus + －idee．］A family of syngna－ thous fishes，of the order Lophobranchii，typified by the genus Hippocampus；the sea－borses． They have a more or leas pre－ the typical specias set at an an－ gle with the trunk the snout tubuiar，snd the body mailed as
in the pipe－fishes．Theyare re－ in the pipe－fishes，Theyare re－ gnathidice．The generai aspect is strikingly suggeative of the common form given to the
knight in chessment some spe－ knight in chessment；some spe－
ctes，however．differ littie in ctes，however，differ littie in
shap from ordinary pipe－fishes． The general attitude in swim－ a brood－ponch in which the eggs are developed．The ses－ horses inhabit the ocean，sand espectaliy the wsrmer seas．The genus Hippocampus，which contains most species of the family，has a wlde range，but
the other cenera are conded the other genera are confined Hippocampina
kam＇pi－näi），no pl．（hip－ō－ （Günther）， P Hippocam－
pus + －ina．］Same as
 Hippocampide．


Hippocampinæ
kam－pi＇nē），$n$ ．nl ${ }^{\circ}$
ince．］One of several subfamilippocampus＋ Hippocampida，composed of the genera Hippo－ compus and Acentrurus．
hippocampine（hip－ō－kam＇pin），a．Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hippocampi－ dec or Hippocampinc．
hippocampus（hip－ö－kam＇pns），n．；pl．hippo－ campi（－pī）．［L．，a sea－horse，＜Gr．iл $\pi$ ккпитоя， a mythical sea－monster，with horse＇s body and fish＇s tail，also in zoöl．the sea－horse，＜iлtros， horse，$+\kappa a ́ \mu \pi<$ ，a sea－monster．］1．In myth．， a sea－horse with two fore feet and a body end－

## Hippocratic

ing in the tail of a dolphin or other fish．The car of Neptune and those of other deftles were drawn by such sea－horses．Representations of them are seen in Pom－ 2．［cal．］In zooll．，the typical horses of the family Hippocampide．－3．lu anat．，a raised curved trace or track ou the floor of the lateral ventricle of the brain．－ Hippocampus major，or cornu Ammonis，a curved elon－ gated eminence along the whoic extent of the floor of the mindile or descending horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain－－Hippocampus minor，a iongitudinal eminence on the floor of the posterior horn of the laterai ventricle of the calcarine sulcus：wrongiy supposed to the pecuilar to man．－Pes hippocampi，a coliateral eminence at the junction of the two hippocampi of the brain，expressing coilateral suici．
Hippocastanaceæ（hip－ō－kas－tā－nā＇sē̄－ē），n．pl．
［NL．（De Candolle，1813），く Hippocastanum＋ －acee．］An order of dicotyledonous polypet－ alous plants，typified by the genus LEsculus （Hippocastanumi）．By Bentham and Hooker it was plsced in the Sapindacca，tribe Sapindeca；by many su－ restored $\hat{i}$ ，ordinal rank by Radiek ofer in 1888．It com－ prises trecs or shrubs，with opposite or alternate，exstip－ ulate，mostly compound leaven，and showy flowers．Tho flowers have 5 sepals，usually united into a 5 －toothed cani－ panuiate or tubular cailyx； 5 or 4 unequal，irregular，un－ guicuiate，hypogynous petals；commonly 7 unequsi sta－ neens； 1 or more ovuies in each ceif．and thick snd fleshy cotyledons．According to Durand thts order inciudes the geners
muts．
Hippocastanum（hip－ọ－kas＇tā－num），n．［NL．， ＜Gr．$i \pi \pi \%$ ，a horse，+ кácrava，ehestnuts．］A genns of dicotyledonous trees，founded by Tournefort in 1700，and the type of the Hippo－ castanacce．This name，however，is antedated by Linnæus＇s name Asculus，by which the genus is now known．See AEsculus．
hippocephaloid（hip－ō－sef＇ą－loid），n．［＜Gr．
 A cast of certain fossil equivalve bivalves，es－ pecially Trigonia．
hippocras（bip＇ö－kras），$u$ ．［Formerly also hyp］－
ocrass，hipocras， ocrass，hipocras，ipocras；＜ F ，hippocras，hypo－ cras，a corrupt form repr．NL．hippocraticum （sc．vimm），an artificial name given in allusion to Hippocrates，a famons physician：see Hip－ pocrutic．］An old mediciual drink composed of wine with an infusion of spices and other ingredients，used as a cordial．Also hippocrass． And pialne water hath he preferred before the swete
hipocras of the ricbe men． P．Stay，what＇s best to drink a morntugs？
dear to her．sir，Dor my mistress，if 1 fetch it，is most
Hippocratea（hip－ō－krā’tē－ä̀），$u_{0}$［NL．，く Hip－ pocrates，a famous physician：see Hippocratic．］ A large genus of polypetalous dicotyledonous climbing shrubs，of the natural order Celastri－ nee，and type of the tribe Hippocratea．They hase a smsili 5 －parted calyx； 5 narrow petals；usually 3 stamens，and a 3 －cclled ovary which is free or confluent with the disk，ripening into compressed，coriaceous 2 ． valved or indehiscent carpels，which are silghtly connste
at the lase．The ieaves are opposite petioled and or the lase．The ieaves are opposite，petioled，and eutire or sxillsry panlcies or cymes．About 6o speciea are known nstives of tropical Asfa，Africa，Australia，America，and the Pacific islands．II．comoza of the West Indies pro－ duces olly seeds which are used like almonds．Weel－pre－ served leaves of two species of Ifippocratea hsve heen
found in the Mlocene deposits of Styria and Bohemia hopocratead（hip $=0$－kra＇at hippocratead（hip－ō－kráteè－ad），n．［＜Hippo－ cratea．］A plant of the tribe Hippocratea． Lindley．
Hippocrateæ（hip－ō－krā＇tē－ $\bar{\theta}$ ），n．pl．［NL．，く Hippocratea（ く L．Hippocrates：see Hippocrat－ ic）+ －ece．］A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order Celastrinece and typified by the genus Hippocratea．This tribe differs from the others of the Celastrineare by having 3，rarely 2，4，or 5 ，stamens anthers extrorsely dehiscent complanate flaments；the and the leaves often opposite．It is the same as the Hip． pocrateacese of livmboldt，Bonpland，and Kunth，and the II ippocraticere of Jussieu．

## Hippocrates＇s sleeve．See sleeve．

Hippocratic（hip－ō－krat＇ik），a．［＜LL．Hippo－ craticus，＜L．Hippocrates，＜Gr．＇Iл $\pi$ окрс́тクら（see def．）；the name means＇strong over horses，＇or ＇strong in horse＇（ef．iттокрateiv，be superior in cavalry），＜i $\pi \pi \pi o$ ，horse，$+\kappa \rho a ́ r o s$, strength．］Of or pertaining to Hippocrates，a Greek physi－ cian，born abont $460 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{C}$ ．and died in the fourth century B．C．，called the＂father of medicine．＂－ Hippocratic face（facies Mippocratica），the expresslon in one exhsusted by long sickness，great evacuations or excessive hunger，threatening dissolution：so called from its being vividiy described by Hippocrates，The nose 18 plnched，the eyes are sunken，the temples are hoi－ head la tense and dry，the compiexion is iivid，and the lips are pendent，relsxed，and cold．

## Hippocratic

2837
A sighing respiration，feeble and almost imperceptihle
puise，the ines of the fuce hipporatic． Hippocratism（hi－pok＇rạ̄－tizm），n．［＜L．Hippo－ crites（sce Hippocratic）＋－ism．］The doctrines or system of Hippocrates，who is regarded as the founder of the science of medicine．IIe svoided the extremes of empiricism snd dogmatism，snd to regimen and dict．
Hippocrene（hip＇ō－krēn or hip－ō－krē＇nē），n．［L． Hippocrene，＜Gr．intoкр́nv，a reading，in late manuscripts，for $i \pi \pi$ ou кр $\bar{\eta} \neq$ ，the horse＇s foun－ tain：i $i \pi \pi \circ v$, gen．of $i \pi \pi \%$ ，horse ；крip $\eta$ ，a foun－ tain．］1．A spring on Mount Helicon in Boeo－ tia，sacred to the mises，the waters of which are poetically held to possess the power of poetic inspiration．

O for a beaker full of the warm South，
Full of the true，the biushfui Hippocrene．
Keats，Ode to a Nightiogale．
Nor maddening draughts of lippocrene，
Like gieams of sunshine，flash between
ke gieams of sunshine，flash
Thick ieaves of mistietoe．
Longfellow，Gobiet of Life．
2 （hip－ṑ－krē＇nē）．［NL．］In zoöl．：（a）A genus of gastropod mollusks．Oken，1817．（b）A ge－ nus of acalephs．Mertens， 1829.
hippocrepian（hip－ō－krē＇pi－an），a．and $n$ ．［＜ Gr．intos，a horse，+ кppmis，a boot（shoe）．］I．
a．Like or likened to a horseshoe in shape； hippocrepiform：specifically applied to certain ectoproctous Polyzoa which usually have the lophophore prolonged into two lobes so as to be horseshoo－shaped，as well as to such a loph－ ophore itself．
The iophophore resembies thst of the hippocrepian Phy－ lactolemata in being produced into two arms．

Huxley，Anst．Invert．，p． 396.
Some of the scars show traces of the hippocrepian mark characteristic of Protopteris．

Dawson，（leoi．Hist．of Plants，p． 94.
II．n．A polyzoan having these characteris－ n．A Phylactolemata．
hippocrepiform（hip－ō－krep＇i－fôrm），a．［ $\langle\boldsymbol{H i p}$－ pocrepis + －forns．］Shaped like a horseshoe．
Hippocrepis（hip－ō－krépis），$n$ ．［NL．，〈Gr．in－ tos，horse，+ кp $\quad$ tis，a boot（shoe）．］A small genus of trailing or shrubby perennials，of the natural order Leguminosa，with unequally pin－ nate leaves，umbellate heads of yellow flow－ ers，which have the stamens free from the vex－ illum and the anthers uniform，and a sessile， many－ovuled ovary with an inflexed style：na－ tives chiefly of Europe，northern Africa，and western Asia；the horseshoe－vetches．II．eomosa， the common horseshoe－vetch，is a native of Eng，
hippodamet（hip＇ō－dam），$n$ ．［Misused in Spen－ ser；the form reflects L．Hippodamus，〈 Gr．${ }^{\text {＇I }} \pi$－ $\pi \delta \delta a \mu \mathrm{~s}$ ，the＇horse－tamer，＇an epithet of Castor． Spenser was probably thinking of hippocampus， a sea－monster on which the sea－gods rode．］A sea－monster；a sea－horse．

The raging biliowes ．．．made s iong broad dyke， That his［Neptune s］swift charet might have passage wyde Spenser，F．Q．，1II．xi． 40.
Hippodameian（hip ${ }^{\prime 0}$－dạ̀－mi＇an），a．［（1）＜L Hippodamia or Hippodameia，also Hippodame， def．1），corresponding to＇ $\mathrm{I} \pi \pi \delta \dot{\delta a \mu \circ} \mathrm{~s}$ ，Hippoda－ mus；（2）＜Gr．＇Iл $\pi \dot{d} d \mu \mu \rho$, a mase．name：see def．，and ef．hippodame．］1．Of or pertaining to Hippodamcia，daughter of Enomaus，and the ancestress of the Atrcidæ．She becsme the wife of Peiops as the reward of his victory over her isther in a chariot－race，which he won by bribing the charioteer
of Cnomsus，There are various versions of the iegend． 2．Of or pertaining to Hippodamus，a great Mi－ lesian architect and engineer of the ifth cen－ tury B．C．
hippodrome（hip＇ō－drōm），n．［＜F．hippodrome $=\mathrm{Sp}$. hipódromo $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．hippodromo $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ippo－ dromo，$\langle$ L．hippodromos，＜Gr．im $\pi \delta \delta \rho о \mu \mathrm{os}$ ，a race－course，$\langle i \pi \pi \pi o s$, horse，$+\delta \rho o ́ p o s, ~ a ~ c o u r s e, ~$ running，〈 $\delta \rho a \mu \varepsilon i v$, run．］1．In elassical antiq．， a place，more or less embellished by art，in which horse－races and chariot－races were run and horses were exercised：sometimes applied to a modern circus．
In a fine iswn below my house，I have planted an hip． podrome；it is a circular piantation，consisting of five walks；the central of whin is s Suift，Account of Monumen
2．In sporting slang contest in which it is race or other athletic that a certain contestant slall win；a mock or fraudulent race．［U．S．］
hippodrome（hip＇ō－drōm），v．i．；pret．and pp． n．］To conduct races，equestrian，pedestrian， or aquatic，or other contests，in which the re－ sult is prearranged by collusion between the managers and the contestants，in order to make gain through betting，etc．：in allusion to the pre－ arranged or perfunctory races in a hippodrome or circus．［U．S．］
It is a treat to see the whole－souled eoergy of the young stur of hippodroning cast upon suy coilege contest．

Nero York Evening Pust，Nov．4， 1886.
Hippoglossinæ（hip ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ö－glos－i＇nē），n．pl．［NL．， Hippoglossus + －ince．］A subfamily of pleuro－ nectoid fishes，comprising species with a large mouth，well－developed acute teeth，and both the ventrals lateral and nearly equally devel－ oped．It comprises the halibut and the large－ mouthed floundors of the northern seas．
Hippoglossus（hip－ō－glos＇us），n．［NL．，＜Gr． Pleuronectidas，containing the + A genus of Pleuronectidd，containing the halibut．The common halibut is $M_{\text {．vulgaris．Cuvier．See }}$ cut under halibut．Also written Hypoglossus． hippogony（hi－pog＇ō－ni），n．［＜Gr．im $\pi 0 \varsigma$ ，horse， ＋－रovia，production：seo－gony．］The pedigree or origin of a horse，Davies．［Rare．］
There was nothing supernatural in Nobs．His hippog－ moy，even if it had been as the Doctor was willing to have have been in the course of nature，would upon his theory have been in the course of 11ature，though no
Southey，The Doctor，cxiv． hippogriff，hippogryph（hip ${ }^{\prime}$ ō－grif），$n$ ．［＜F． Iuppogriffe $=$ Sp．hipogrifo $=$ Pg．hippogrifo $=$ It．ippogrifo，＜Gr．im 0 os，horse，+ LL．gryphus （Gr．$\gamma \rho \nu \psi$ ），a griffin：see griffin．］A fabulous creature，like a griffin，but with hoofs and other


Hippogrif．（After Tiepolo and ingres．）
parts resembling a horse，apparently invented， in imitation of Pegasus，by the romancers of the middle ages，and furnished to their heroes as a means of transportation through the air．

So saying，he caught him un，sud，without wing
Of hippogrif，bore through the str subiime．
Milton，P．R．，iv． 642
It reminded me of the Magician Atlantes on his hippo－ griff，with a knight trussed up behind him．

Scott，Redgauotiet，letter iv．
hippogriffin（hip－ō－grif＇in），n．Same as hippo－ griff．
hippogryph，$n$ ．See hippogriff．
hippolith（hip＇ō－lith），$n$ ．［＜Gr．im $\pi$ os，horse，＋ Litos，stone．］A stone found in the stomach or intestines of a horse．Smart．
hippologist（hi－pol＇ó－jist），n．［＜hippology + －ist．］One who studies hippology．
Bourgelat，an sdvocste at Lyons and a talented hippol． ogist，through his infuence with Bertin，prime mintster under Lonis XV．，wss the first to induce the Government to establish \＆veterinary schooi．E＇ncyc．Brit．，XXIV．198． hippology（hi－pol＇ō－ji），n．［＜Gr．imaos，horse， $+-10 \gamma i a,<\lambda \varepsilon \gamma \varepsilon c \nu$ ，speak：seo－ology．］The sci－ entific study of the horse．
The student（in the Leavenworth Cavalry Schooll is ex pected to compiete 8 course of 1 ilititary Art，including Harper＇s Mag．
hippomanet（hip ${ }^{\prime} \bar{o}-\mathrm{mān}$ ），n．［＜F．hippomane $=$ Sp．hipómanes $=$ Pg．hippomanes $=\mathrm{It}$. ip pomane，＜L．hippomanes，＜Gr．iтлоцаvé，an Arcadian plant，appar．of the spurge kind，of which horses were supposed to be madly fond， or which made them mad；also，a small black fleshy substance on the forehead of a new－born foal，or a mucous hnmor that flows from a mare in heat，used as a philter；＜im $\pi$ os，lorse，$+\mu a v i n$ ， madness，$\mu$ aivec $\theta a l$ ，be mad．］1．A substance obtained from a mare or foal，used anciently as
a philter or love－charm；hence，a love－potion； a philter or charm．Also hippomanes．－ 2 （hi－ pom＇a－nē）．［cup．］［NL．］A genus of plants of the natural order Euphorbiacece，charac－ terized by having small inconspicuous flow－ ers of separate sexes，borne on long slender spikes．The female flowers sre few，and phaced singiy at the base of the spike；the msle fiowers are tn clusters， occupying the upper part．The male calyx is 2．parted， the female 3－parted；the maie contains 2 to 4 stamens joined by thin filsments，the emale s msiny－ceiled ovary iowish－grcen berry．H．nancinella is the manchineel． tree a a native of the west Indies．See manchineel．
Hippomaneæ（hip－ō－mā＇nḕ－ē），n．pl．［NL．， Hippomane + ew．］A tribe of plants of the natural order Euphorbiacece，established by Reichenbach in 1828，and typified by the genus Hippomanc．It was adopted by Lindiey in 1847，who gave it the foilowling characters：ovule solitary，flowers apetalous in spikes，and bracts 1 －to masuy－flowered．Not employed by Bentham and Hooker，who place the genus hippomanes $\dagger$（hi－pom＇a－nēz），$u$ ．Same as hippo－ mane， 1.

The shepherd knows it weli，and calls by name
Hippomanes to note the mother＇s flame；
This，gather＇d in the planetary hour
Dith noxious weeds，sind speir d with words of pow＇r，
Dire stepdames in the magick bowl infuse，
Dryden，tr．of Virgll＇s Qeorgics，iii． 440.
Hipponactean（hip＂$\overline{\bar{o}}-\mathrm{nak}-\mathrm{t} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ ann），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［ $<$
 I $\pi \pi \omega \nu \alpha \kappa \tau \varepsilon \circ \nu$ ，sc．$\mu \varepsilon \tau \rho \circ \nu$ ），pertaining to Hippo－
 ruler，＇$\langle i \pi \pi \mathrm{o}$ ，horse，+ à $v a \xi$ ，ruler，king．］I，$a$ ． 1．Of or pertaining to Hipponax of Ephesus （sixth century B．c．），a Greek writer of iambic poetry，who was celebrated for his invective poems．－2．In anc．pros．，an epithet noting cer－ tain meters invented or introduced into Greek literature by Hipponax．－Hipponactean distich， Hipponactean system，a distich consisting of a trochaic dimeter and an ismbic trimeter，both cstsiectic．－Hip－ ponactean meter，Hipponactean verse．（a）A tro－ chaic tetrameter catalectic，the uext to the last time or syllshle of which is iong instesd of short（ - －＝1－～－ violstion of rhythm scazon（hajting or limping）．See violation of thythm scazon（hajting or limping）．See
scazun．（b）An iambic trimeter scatalectic，of the kind scazun．（b）An iambic trimeter acstalectic，of the kind called scazon and choiliambust to the last time or sylisbie is fong instead of belng short，as required by rhythm（thus， II
II．$n$ ．In anc．pros．，a Hipponactean meter
 $\pi o s$ ，horse，+ E．nosology，q．v．］Hippopathol－ ogy．
hippopathological（hip－ō－path－ọ－loj＇i－kal），$a$ ． Pertaining to hippopathology．
hippopathology（hip＂ọ̄－pạ－thol＇ọ－ji），n．［＜Gr． $i \pi \pi o s$, horse，+ E．pathology，q．v．］The pathol－ ogy of the horse；the science of veterinary Hippopha
Hippophä̈（hi－pof＇a－ē），n．［NL．，く L．hippo－ phaës，＜Gr．im $\pi \phi \phi a \varepsilon ́ s, ~ a ~ p l a n t, ~ E u p h o r b i a ~ s p i n o s a ~$
（Sprengel），found also in other forms，$i \pi \pi \phi \phi \varepsilon \omega$ ， $i \pi \pi о ф a v \varepsilon$ ，and $i \pi \pi о ф v \varepsilon$ s，and（perms，$i \pi \pi \sigma \phi \varepsilon \omega$ ， plant）$i \pi \pi \delta \dot{\phi} a \iota \sigma \tau 0 v$ ；$\langle i \pi \pi \%$ ，horse，＋фaivec日al， shine（or фuvev，produce）．The allusion is not clear．］A monotypic genus of shrubby plants， of the natural order Eloagnacex，confined to temperate Europe and Asia；the sallow－thorns． H．rhamnoides（the common sallow－thorn or sea－buck－ thorn），the onily spectes，growing on the cossts sand Alpine rivers of Europe，is a thorny shrub，preferring a sandy soil， bull sometimes found anits near of it sis occasion－ which are inear－lanceoiste．The berries，which are pro－ duced in great sbundsuce，are yellow contsin one seed，and have an acid flavor．A fish－ssuce is sometimes prepared from them，and the Tatars are ssid to make a jeily from them．Leaves snd fruit of two extinct species of Hip－ pophaë have been found in s fossil state in the Blocene
hippophagi（hi－pof＇a－ji），$u$ ．pl．［ML．，pl．of hip－
pophagus：see hippophagous．］Eaters of horse－ pophagus：see hippophagous．］Eaters of horse－ flesh；specifically，a name given by Ptolemy to certain nomads，Scythians in central Asia and Sarmatians northeast of the Caspian sea，who fed on horse－flesh．
hippophagist（hi－pof＇$a$－jist），$n$ ．［＜hippophagy + －ist．One who eats horse－flest．
hippophagous（hi－pof ${ }^{\prime}$－gus），$a$ ．$\quad[<\mathrm{ML}$. hippo－ phagus（in pl．hippophag，q．จ．），く Gr． $1 \pi \pi 0 \phi \mathrm{a}-$ ros（Ptolemy），eating horses（see hippophagi），く $i \pi \pi o s$, horse，$+\phi a y \varepsilon i v$, eat．］Feeding on horse－ flesh．
hippophagy（hi－pof ${ }^{\prime}$－-ji ），w．［＝F．hippophagie； as hippophag－ous $+-y$ ．］The act or practice of feeding on horse－fiesh．
hippophile（hip＇ō－fil），$n$ ．［＜Gr．im $\pi o s$, horse， ＋binos，loving．］A horse－lover；one who is addicted to horses；a horse－fancier．

## hippophile

Next to impossille to find a perfectly honest hippophile．
O．W．Holmes，The Atiantic，LIX． 534.
Hippopodiidæ（hip＂ō－pō－di＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Hippopodius＋－icle．］A family of oceanic lydroids，tubular medusans，or Siphonophora， of the order Calycophora，taking name from the genus Hippopodius，and related to Diphyider， but having more than two horseshoe－shaped swimming－bells，no polyp－stem，and no float． Also written Hippopodide．
Hippopodidae：the swimming column has two rows of nectocalyces，and is situated on sn upper lateral branch in ciusters．．．at the base of thonophoresare gro the base of the nutritive polype．
Claus，Zoology（trana．）
Hippopodius（hip－ē－pō＇di－us），n。［NL．，くGr． $i \pi \pi o s$, horse，$+\pi 0 u \check{c}(\pi 0 \delta-)=$ E．foot．］A genus of tubular medusans or calycophorans，giving name to the family llippopodiidice：same as Gleba，2．Quoy and Gaimard， 1827.
hippopotami，$n$ ．Latin plural of hippopotamus． hippopotamic（hip－0．－pot＇a－mik），a．［＜hippo－ potamus $\left.+-i c_{0}\right]$ Of or pertaining to the hippo－ potamus；hence，figuratively，ponderous．
Even with the masters of it，English prose was then still hippopotamid（hip－ō－pot＇a ${ }^{2}-\mathrm{mid}$ ），$n$ ．One of the Hippopotemida．
Merycopotamus of the Miocene Fama of the Sewalik Hills appears to have been a Hippopotamid．

Hippopotamidæ（hip＂ō－pō－tam＇i－dē），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Hippopotamus＋－idice．］A family of om－ nivoreus mammals，of the order Ungulata，sub－ order Artiodactyla，series Omnivora，and super－ family Hippopotamoidea；the hippopotamuses． The technical characteristics are：the lower canines en－ larged sud tuak－like，the stomach non－rumlnant，only in－ perfectly septate，the odontoid proceas of the axis conical，
the body massive and obese the feet 4 －toed and phaiangi－ the body masaive and obese，the feet 4－toed and phaiangi－
grade，the muzzle obtuse with auperolateral nostrila，and grade，the muzzle obtuse with auperolateral nostrila，and the mamme two in number and ingulual．The family is intermediate hetween awine and deer，but is much nearer rapzina．
Hippopotaminæ（hip－ō－pot－a－mí＇nē），n．pl． subfamily of Hippopotomide，distinguished from Choropsine by the depression of the skull and the promiuence of the completed bony or－ bits．The only recent genus is Hippopotamus； a fossil genus is Hexaprotodon．
hippopotamine（hip－0．－pot＇a－min），a．［＜hip－ popotamus + －ine ${ }^{1}$ ．］Of or pertaining to the hippopetamus；having the characters of the Hippopotamidae
Hippopotamoidea（hip－ö－pot－a－moi＇dē－ăi），n．pl．
［NL．，＜Hippopotamus＋－oideä．］A superfam－ ［N．，＜Hippopotamus＋oideä．］A superfam－ mide．T．N．Gill， 1872.
hippopotamus（hip－ọ－pot＇a－mus），n．；pl．hip－ popotamuses，hippopotami（－ez，－mî）．［In ear－ notame $=$ Sp．hipopotamo，$=\mathrm{qg} \cdot \mathrm{V} ;$ ．$=\mathrm{Fippopotano}$ $=$ It．ippopotamo，＜L．hippopotamus，＜Gr．imтo－ по́таноऽ，a river－herse，an irreg．formation aris－ ing from the earlier phrase name int ros $\pi$ ort $\alpha \mu$ os， where $\pi$ orá $\mu$ os is an adj．（（ $\pi$ orapós，river），qual－ rov Neinov，＇the horse of the Nile．＇］1．An om－ nivorous ungulate pachydermatous mammal of the genus Hippopotamas or family Hippopo－ tamido．The best－known species is the living African river－horse，II．amphibius．It has a thick and square head，a very large muzzle，smali eyes and ears，thlck and
heavy body，short legs terminated by four toes，s short tail，


## Hippopotamus amphibius．

two teats，skin about two inches thick on the back and
sides，and no hair except st the extremity of the tail． The incisora and canines of the jower jaw are of great stze and strength，the canines or tusks being long and curyed forward．These tusks sometimes reach the length It is chiefly ond more，and weigh npward of slx pounds． It is chiefly on account of the tuska and teeth that the ani－ mai is killed，they being superior in hardness to ivory，and neariy the whole of Africs；its flesh is eaten by the na－

2838
tives．It attsins a length of about 14 feet，rarely more，
and stands about 5 feet high． $1 t$ delights in water，living and stands about 5 feet high．lit delights in water，living，
in lakea，rivers，and estuares，and feedilg on water－plants， or on the herbage growing near the water．It is an excel－ considerable time．A much smaller and very different hippopotamus is Choeropsis liberiensis．See Choeropsina． There are several extinct species，of various genera．
The same river Nllus bringeth foorth snother beas called hippopotamus，i．e．，a river horse．
a river horse．
2．［cap．］［NL．］The typical genus of Hippo－ potamide，characterized by the presence of only four lower incisors．M．amphibius is the only liv－
ing species．－Tailless hippopotamus，the giant cavy ing species
Hippopus（hip＇o－pus），n．［NL．，＜Gr．imios， horse，+ тós $($ mod－$)=$ E．foot．］1．A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks，of the family Triducnide，or giant clams，and very near Tri

dacna itself，having closed valves，two cardinal teeth，and a small byssus．H．maculatus of the Indian ocean is known as the bear＇s－paw clam． Martini，1773；Lamarek，1799．－2．A genus of acalephs：usually misspelled Hippopas．Delle Chiaje， 1838.
hippo－sandal（hip＇ö－san＂dal），n．［［ Gr．i intos， horse，＋oávónov，sandal．］See the extract．
There are，however，aome singular articles termed hip－ po－gandals，the use of which appears doubtiul，but which kind of cart without wheels．

Jour．of Anthrop．Inst，，XVIII． 202
Hippospongia（hip－0̄－spon＇ji－ă），n．［NL．，＜Gr． sponge ］The genus of horny or fibrous spous which contains the common bath－sponge or which contains the common bath－sponge or horse－sponge，$H$ ．equince．It is characterized by the choanosome，in consequence of which the chief fibers hipposteology（hi－pos－tḕ－ol＇ṓ－ii）
hipposteology（hi－pos－tề－ol＇ō－jii），n．［ $\quad$ horse $\mathrm{Gr} . i \pi-$ the horse，
hippotamet，
［ME．corruptly ipotayne：＜OF． hippotame $=$ OIt．ippotamo，$\langle$ L． ．hippopotamus， a hippopotamus：see hippopotamus．］A hip－ popotamus．
In that Coniree ben many Ipotayner，that dwellen sonn－ tyme in the Watre，and somtyme on the Lond，and thei
ben half Man and half Hors，as I have seyd before the thei eten men，whan thei may take hem．Mandeville，Travels，p． 268.

The hippotame that like an horse doth neigh．
Hippotherium（hip－ō－thē ${ }^{\prime}$ ri－um），n．［NL．，＜Gr． fossil horse，$+\theta \eta p i 01$ ，a wild beast．］A genus of fossil horses：a synonym of Hipparion．Kaup． hippotigris（hip－ō－ti＇gris），$n . \quad[\mathrm{Gr}, ~ i \pi \pi \sigma \pi 九 y p u$, a（supposed）kirid of tiger，＜immos，horse，＋ tivpls，tiger． 1 ．A classic name of the ass， 2．［cap．］［NL．］A genus of striped African equids，containing the zebra，dauw，and quag－ ga．Hamilton Smith．
hippotomical（hip－ō－tom＇i－kal），a．［＜hippot－ omy + －ic－al．］Pertaining tö hippotomy．
hippotomist（hi－pot＇ö－mist），$n$ ．［＜hippotomy + －ist．］One who dissects horses，or is versed in the anatomy of the horse．
hippotomy（hi－pot＇ $\bar{o}-\mathrm{mi}$ ），$n$ ．$\quad[<\mathrm{Gr} . i \pi \pi o s$, a horse，$+\tau 0 \mu$ ，a cutting．］The dissection of horses；the anatomy of the horse．
 Hippotragus＋－ince．］A subfamily of equine antelopes，of which the genus Hippotragus is the type．
Hippotragus（hi－pot＇rạa－gus），n．［NL．，＜Gr． in $\pi 0$ ，horse，＋toáyos，goat．］A genus of an－ telopes，typical of the subfamily Hippotragince， containing the African equine and sable ante－ lopes，$H_{\text {．equinus and }} H_{\text {．}}$ ．viger：synonymous with Agocerus，2．The addax is sometimes misplaced in this genus．Sundevall．
Hipp＇s chronoscope．See chronoscope．
 A compound formed by the union of hippuric
acid with a base．

## hip－shot

hippuria（hi－pū＇ri－ä），$u$ ．［NL．，く hippur－ic＋ －ia．］In pathol．，the presence of an excessive amount of hippuric acid in the urine．
hippuric（hi－pū＇rik），a．［＜Gr．im $\quad \circ$ ，horse， + ovpov，urine，$+-i c$.$] Kclating to or obtained$ from the urine of horses．－Hippuric acid， $\mathrm{C}_{9} \mathrm{H}_{9} \mathrm{NO}_{3}$ ， an scid found in considerable quantity in the urine of herbivorous animals and in that of persous suffering from： diabetes．It crystallizes in loug needies，is solubte in up into benzoic acid and glycocoll
hippurid（hip＇ṭir－rid），$n$ ．A plant of the natural order Haloragés（Hippuridese of Link）．Lind－ ley．
Hippurideæ（hip－ū－rid＇ē－ē），n．pl．［NL．，（ Hip－
puris（－rid－）＋－ece．］An order of plants estab－ lished by link in 1821：same as the Haloragece of Endlicher， 1836.
Hippuris（hi－pū＇ris），n．［L．，＜Gr．im $\pi$ ovpıs， horse－tailed；as noun，a plant，mare＇s－tail；＜ im $\pi 0$ ，，horse，+ oupó，tail．］1．A genus of marsh or aquatic plants，of the natural order Halorageer；the mare＇s－tails．It is characterized by having perfect or polygamous tlowers，an entire calyx， no petals，a slingle atamen inserted on the edge of the calyx，and a single thread－shaped atyle，stigmatic down one side，and received in the groove between the lobes of II．oulgaris，the mare s－tail or bottle－brush，and 1－8eeded． and msrshea throughout the temperate and cold revions of the globc．It is an erect heri），with crowded whorls of narrow hair－like leaves（whence the name），and in－ conspicuous flowera，which are also whorled．it has as． tringent properties，and is popularily uaed in diarrhea and hemorriage．
2．In zoöl．，a genus of fishes．Klein，1749．－ 3．［l．c．］In anat．，the leash of nerves in which the spinal cord ends；the cauda equina，or horsetail．
hippurite（hip $\left.{ }^{\prime} \bar{u}-\mathrm{r} \overline{\mathrm{n}} \mathrm{t}\right), n$ and $a$ ．［＜NL．Hippu－ rites，q．v．］I．$n$ ．1．A specimen or species of the family IIippuritida；；one of the Rudistes； a horsetail．Hippurites were formerly classed by Lamarck and Latreille with belemuites，etc．， as being cephalopods．－2．A kind of fossil cup－ coral，Cyathophyllem ceratites of Goldfuss．
II．a．1．Pertaining to or having the charac－ ters of the Hippuritide．－2．Same as hippu－ Hippurites（hip－ū－rī＇tēz），n．［NL．，८ Gr．immon－ pes，horse－tailed（see Mippuris），＋－ites．］ 1. The typical genus of Hippurifide．Lamarck， 1801．－2．In bot．，a generic name given by Lindley and Hutton（1833－5）to remaius of a fossil plant found in the coal－measures of Eng－ land．The name Hippurites was given to it because（as ＂aa nuch as it can he said to resenhlle anything now liv． ing．＂In accordsnce with the latest investigationg lif． puritea is united with Calamocladus，a genus of the Equi－ sетасев．
hippuritic（hip－ū－rit＇ik），a．［＜hippurite + －ic．］ Pertaining to hippurites；abounding in，char－ acterized by，or containing hippurites，as cer－ tain cretaceous formations．
Hippuritic limestone had not been noticed on the east－ En frontier．Encyc．Brit．，XV111． 622.
hippuritid（hi－pū＇ri－tid），n．A bivalve mollusk of the family Hippuritide．
Hippuritidæ（hip－ū－rit＇i－dē），n． $\boldsymbol{n l}$ ．［NL．，＜ Hippurites＋－ide．$]$ A family of fossil bivalve mollusks，of the order hiudistes，named from the genus Hippurites；the hippurites or horse－ tails．As generally accepted，it includes all the apecies of the order．They have ahells with very unequal valves， fixed by one valve，and composed of two layers；the free valve has an internal layer perforated by canals，and an outer porous one；the attached valve haa an internss lacu nar layer and an outer layer grooved with vascular im ceoua epoch，and exhibit conslderable diverslty．The family is also inmited by some to the genus Hippurites and closely related forms．
hippuritoid（hi－pü＇ri－toid），$a$ ．Pertaining to or resembling the Hippuritida．
hippus（hip＇us），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr．immos（m．and f．）， dial．iккоя＝L．equиs＝AS．eoh，ete．，a horse： see Equus．］In pathol．，an affection of the eyes；clonic spasm of the iris．

## hip－rafter（hip＇ráf＂tėr），n．Same as angle－

 rafter．See hip ${ }^{1}, 4$－Back of a hip－rafter．See backl．hip－roof（hip＇röf），$n$ ．A roof the ends of which rise immediately from the wall－plates with the same inclination to the horizon as its other two sides．Also called hipped roof．See cut on following page．
hip－rose（hip＇rōz），n．Same as hip－brier．
hip－shot（hip＇shot），$a$ ．Haviug the hip dislo－ cated or shot out of place；hence，figuratively， lame；awkward．
Why do you go nodding and waggiing so like a fool，as
if you were hip－shot？says the goose to the gosling If you were hip－shot？says the goose to the gosling Sir h．L＇Estrange．


The fleld this hip－shot grammarian cannot set into right rame of constructio

Nitton，Apology for Smectymnuus．
hip－strap（hip＇strap），$n$ ．The support of the breecling of a carriage－or wagon－harness．See cut under harness．
hipt，p．a．See hipped ${ }^{2}$
Hiptage（hip＇tą̃－jē），n．［NL．，said to bo so called in allusion to the shape of the lateral pctals，which appear like wings；being appar．
 small genus of climbing shrubs，belonging to the natural order Malpighacce，tribe Hiraeæ， proposed by Gärtner（1802），and type of the tribe Hiptagce of De Candolle．It is characterized by a 5 －parted calyx，with one large gland；unequsl fringed petals； 10 fertile stamens，one larger than the rest；snd a 3－1obed ovary，forming in fruit 3 carpela，each with 3 winga．The leaves are opposite，thick，and entire；the species are known，natives of tropical Africa．
Hiptageæ（hip－tā＇jē－ē），n．pl．［NL．，くHiptage $+-c e$.$] A tribe of plants belonging to the natu－$ ral order Malpighiacece，proposed by De Candolle （1824），and typified by the genus Hiptage．By Bentham and Hooker it is not retained as a tribe，the genera it included being referred to the tribe Hircea．
hip－tile（hip＇tīl），n．A saddle－shaped tile used in covering the hips of roofs．
hip－tree（hip＇trē），$n_{\text {．}}$［Also written hep－trec；〈ME．hepetre，＜hepe，hip²，＋tre，tree．］The dogrose，Rosa canina．
hipwort（hip＇wert），$u$ ．A British plant，Cotyle－ don umbilicus．
Hipwort，from the reaemblance of the Jeaf to the acetab－ nlum or hip－socket，whence its former name of Herba cox－ endicum，or herb of the hips．
A．Prior，Popular Namea of Britiah Plants．
hirt，pron．See he ${ }^{1}$ ．
Hiræa（hī－ré＇ä），n．［NL．，named after Jean Nicholas de là Hier，a French physician．］A large genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants，of the natural order Malpighiacere，the type of the tribe Hircece，founded by Jacquin， 1780．They havea 5 －parted calyx with 10,8 ，or no glanda； reflexed，clawed，denticulate，or entire petals； 10 perfect atamens，monadelphous at base；a 3 －lobed ovary，form－ ing in fruit 1 to 3 samaras；opposite or alternate，entire， 2 －stipniate jeaves；and yellow，rose，or lifac flowers in axiilary umbets or racemes．They are moatly climhing America．The genua is known in a fossil atste both by ita fruit and by its leaves，and six speciea sre deacrihed from the European Tertiaries，one of then occurring in the Eocene deporita in the lsle of Wight．
Hiræeæ（hī－rē $\left.\bar{e}^{\prime} \bar{e}-\bar{e}\right), n . p l$ ．［NL．，＜Hirca + －ere．］ A tribe of plants of the natural order Malpighia－ cere，typified by the genus Hirca．It is character－ ized by Bentham and Hooker as having perfect stamens； 3 Iree atyles，or rareiy $1 ; 1$ to 3 ammaras，each being 1 －to
7 －winged stem uaually clinhhing；leavea often siternsto snd stipulea inconspicuons or wanting．Nearly the same as the II irceaceoe of Grisehsch sud the Mireae of Jussieu． hiragana（hē－rä̀－gä＇nä̈），n．［Jap．，く hira，plain， $+k a n a, ~ q . v$.$] The cursive form of Japanese$ writing，said to have been introduced by a Buddhist priest named Kuhai about the middle of the ninth century．It conaists of sbbreviated forms of a linited number of the more common Chinese
charsctera，used phoneticali ，and is the atyle of letter commonily used in books and written documenta．See kana snd katakana．
The Japanese Hirakana Syllabsry．
Isaac Taylor，The Alphsbet，1． 14. In ordinary letter－writing the cursive hand，more or iess abbreviated，is empioyed，being supplemented，when re
quired by the hiragana．
Encyc．Brit．，XIII． 585.

## hirchent，hirchount，$n$ ．Obsolete forms of ur－

 chin， 1.hircic（hér＇sik），a．［＜L．lircus，a goat，+ －ic．］ Of or pertaining to a goat：applied in chemistry to a liquid fatty substance which was believed by the discoverer to be the odorous principle of muttou－suet，and which appears to be a mix－ ture of several homologous fatty acids．
hircine（hèr＇sin），a．［ $=\mathrm{F}$ ．hircine，$<\mathrm{L}$ ．hirci－ mus，hirquinus，of a goat，goatish，＜hircus，a goat：sce hircus．］Pertaining to or having the
179 179
characteristics of a goat；like a goat；goatish； especially，having a rank smell like tlat of a goat．
Goat－ike in sspect，and very hircine in many of its hab－ rather than to the $A$
ntelopes．
The fandiady
pulied a hircins．Nat．Hist．，p． 656.
The puandiadad a h man a hercine man or two inther， paralve countenance of of a housewife noving her furniture． C．Reade，Coister and Hearth，xxlv．
hircine（hėr＇sin），n．［ $\left\langle\mathrm{L}\right.$ ．hircus，a goat，+ －ine ${ }^{2}$ ． Cf．hirciuc，a．］A fossil amorphous resin，the composition of which has not been determined． Hircinia（her－sin＇i－ä），$n$ ．［NL．，く L．hircīnus： see hircinous．］The typical genus of Hircinii－ de．Nardo．
Hircinildæ（luêr－si－nī＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Hir－ cinia + －ido．］A family of ceratose sponges， of the ordor Cornacuspongice，typified by the genus Hircinia，having a narrow axial canal in the fibers，and filaments in the ground－sub－ stance．It is divided by Lendenfeld into the subfamilies Hircinince and Hircinissince．Also Hircinide．
hircinous（her－si＇nus），a．［＜L．hircinus，hir－ quinus，of a goat：see hircine．］In bot．and zoöl．， smelling like a goat；having a hircine odor． hircus（hėr＇kus），n．［L．hircus，also hircuus and ircus，＝Sabine fircus，a goat．］1．In zoöl．，a goat；the specific name of the domestic goat， Capra hircus，by some authors made a genus of goats．－2．［cap．］In astron．，another name for the star Capella．
hirdy－girdy（hèr ${ }^{\prime} d i$ i－gèr＇di），adv．［Cf．hurdy－ gurdy．］In confusion or disorder．［Scotch．］ He ventured back into the pariour，where a＇was gann hirdy－girdy－naebody to say＂come in＂or＂gae out．＂
hire ${ }^{1}$（hīr），v． ．$^{\text {；pret．and pp．hired，ppr．hiring．}}$ ［＜ME．hiren，hyren，huren，〈AS．hy̆rian＝OFries． lıēra $=\mathrm{D}$. huren $=\mathrm{LG}$ ．hüren $=\mathrm{MHG}$. hūren， G．hewern，dial．haudern（with epenthetic d）$=$ Sw．hyra＝Dan．hyre，hire；root unknown． The noun appears to be from the verb．］ 1. To engage the use of for a consideration；agree to pay a price or give an equivalent for the use of：as，to hire a horse and carriage；to hire a house for a year．

For cariage the porter hora schalie hyye．
porter hors schalie hyye．
Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 310. Ifire wa some fair chamber for the night，
2．To engage the services of；employ for wages， a salary，or other consideration ：as，to hire la－ borers，a clerk，a teacher，etc．
A man that ia sn householder，which went out early in the morntng to hire labourers into his vineyard．

The nurse aleeps sweetiy，hir＇d to watch the gick
3．＇To engage the interest of；
3．To engage the interest of；agree to pay for the desired action or conduct of；bribe；re－ ward．

I lov＇d my friend，not measur＇d out by time，
Fletcher，Wife for a Month，v． 3
Thymoetes first，＇tis donbtifui whether hir＇d．
Mov＇d that the ramparta might be broken down
Dryden，Eneid，ii． 42.
4．To borrow（money）．［Prov．Eng．］－5．To
grant the temporary use of for compensation； lend the service of for a reward；let；lease： often with out：as，to hire out a horse or car－ riage．
A man plauntide a vyneyerd ．．．and hiride it to til－
They ．．．have hired out themselves for bresd
1 Sam．ii． 5.
She hired me to Queen Msry＇s bouer
When scarce eleven years auld．
Mary IIamilton（Child＇s Ballada，III．325）． He ieft his fsther＇s house，
And hired himself to work within the flelda． Tennyson，Dora．
＝Syn．Hire，Let，Rent，Lease，Charter．The verb hire spplles to both persona and property，but is appropriately used to designste the act of an employer，tenant，or bsilee
who engages some person or thing by a promiae to pay who engages some person or thing by a promiae to pay
hire．Lel appliea only to property，and oniy to the act of the owner or lessor．Rent and lease apply oniy to prop－ erty，but are uaed indifferentiy of the sct of the owner or vessels（and coiloquially of railrosd－cars and－engines） but is used sppropriately of the act of the hirer，not that of the lessor，uniess so indicated by the context．See employ． hire ${ }^{1}$（hïr），n．［＜ME．hire，hyre，hure，here，くAS． hÿr（gen．hÿre）$=$ OFries．hëre $=\mathrm{D}$ ．huur $=$ LG． hüre $=$ G．hever $=$ Sw．hyra $=$ Dan．hyre， hire，rent，wage，service：see the verb．］1．A price，reward，or compensation paid or con－ tracted to be given for the uso of something．

## hirling

Owners of lknittingl frames who，thongh they did not se the trsde，let frsmea out on hire． Laglish Gilds（E．E．T．S．），Int．，pe cixxx．
2．A reward or recompense paid for personal service；wages．
The lalourer is wortiny of his hire．Luke x．7．
［The Shiekh］had offered to carry me the ssme journey bjuce，Source of the
The thrifty hire I sav＇d vnder your father．
Shak．，As you Like it，ii． 3.
3．Compensation in general ；reward．
For to gete of Fsmes hire，
mpie（of Diana］sette I al sfire．
Chancer，Houae of Fame，1． 1857.
Of certain turbulent wits it is said，．．．they thought
the very diaturbsnee of thinga estabrished sn hire suff cient to set them on work．Hooker，Eccles．Polity，1．7． on hire，for hiring．
To keep one＂s conscience，too，on hire，as thst drunken Iaham down there at the livery－stahie doea a horse．
$=$ Syn．Wages，Pay，etc．（see salary），remuneration．
hire ${ }^{2}+$ pron．See he ${ }^{1}$ ．
hired ${ }^{+}, n$ ．［ME．，also hird；＜AS．hïrēd，house－
hold，$\langle * h u v a$ ，one of a family（see hewe），+ －rēd， rēden，condition：see－red．］A body of re－ tainers or courtiers；a court．
hired ${ }^{2}$（hīrd），p．a．Employed or engaged for regular or temporary use or service for rent， pay，or stated wages：as，a lired carriage；a hired girl；a hired man．

And Psul dwelt two whoie years in hisown hired house． Acts xxviii． 30.
hireless（hīr＇les），a．［＜hire ${ }^{1}+$－less．］Without hire；not rewarded；gratuitous．

This fsm＇d philosopher is Nature＇s spie，
And hireless gives th＇intelligence to Art．
Sir W．Davenant，Gondibert，i． 6.
hireling（hir＇ling），$n$ ．and a．［＜ME．hyrling，＜ AS．hÿrling（ $=\mathbf{D}$. huurling $=\mathrm{LG}$ ．hürlink $=\mathrm{G}$ ． heuer／ing），hireling，＜ $\bar{y} r$ ，hire，+ －ling ${ }^{1}$ ．］I．$n$ ． 1．One who is hired or serves for wages：now used only in reprobation or contempt，as in def． 2.

The hireling longs to see the shades descend，
And he hif pay receive．Sandys，Iaraphrase of Job． 2．A mercenary；one who acts only with a view to reward or material benefit．
The hireling fleeth，hecsuse he is an hireling，and careth
John X .13 ． 13 ． not for the sheep．

John x ． 13.
So ciomb thia first grand thief into God＇s fold ；
Milton，P．L．，iv． 193.
How the patriot＇s puises Reep，
O．W．Holmes，Qui Vive．
II．a．Serving for wages；employed for money or other compensation；venal；mercenaly．
The flery duke is pricking faat acroas Saint Andrés plain，
With all the hireling chivalry of Guelders and Aimayne． With all the hireling chivalry of Guelders and Almayne． Macaulay，Battle of Ivry． The alavish priest
Seta no great vasue on hia hiveling Iaith． Shelley，Queen Mab，v． ＝Syn．Mercenary，etc．See venal．
hireman（hir＇man），n．；pl．hiremen（－men）．［＜ hirel + man．$]$ A hired servant；a retainer． ［Obsolete or Scotch．］

He then took off the acariet cost，
Bedeck＇d wi＇ahinin＇gold，
And has put on the hircma
To keip him frae the cold．${ }^{\text {and }}$ coat，
The Hireman Chiel（Childs Ballads，V111．234）
Hirent（hi＇ren），$n$ ．［A corruption of Irene，a fem． name：see Irene．］The name of a female char－ acter in Peele＇s play of＂The Turkish Mahomet and the fair Hiren，＂used allusively by Shak－ spere and other old dramatists in the bombast put into the mouths of various characters．
Down，down，dogs ！down，faitors ：Have we not Hiren
hirer（hīr＇ér），$n$ ．One who hires．
hireselvet，hireselvent，pron．Middle Eng－ lish forms of herself．Chaucer．
hiring（hīr＇ing），$n$ ．［Verbal u．of hire $1, v] 1.$. In law，a name of a class of contracts of bail－ ment for compeusation，iucluding those in which the bailee gains the temporary use of the thing for a compensation paid by him，and those in which he is to bestow labor on it，or trans port it，for a compensation to be paid to him： corresponding to the locatum of the civil law．－ 2．A fair or market for servants，at which bar－ gains for their services are made．［Prov．Eng．］
At fairs，ss well as hirings，it is cuatomary for slis the young peopie in the neighbourhood to ssemble and dance at the
Inns and alehouseg．
Ione＇ه Every－Day Book，IL 668.
hirling，$\mu$ ．See herling．

## hirmologion

hirmologion（hir－mō－lō＇gi－on），n．；pl．hirmolo－
 2kfeuv，say．］In the Gr．Ch．，an office－book con－ taining the hirmoi，usually also the prayers at the elevation of the panagia（see panagia），and some other forms．
hirmos，hirmus（hir＇mos，hér＇mus），n．；pl．hir－ moi，hirmi（－moi，－mī）．［LL．hirmos，＜Gr．eipú́s， a series，connection，context，in LGr．，ete．，used specifically asin def．（the exact reason being un－ certain）$;$（ $\varepsilon l \rho \varepsilon \iota \nu=$ L．serere，fasten together， join：see series and sermon，from the L．verb．］ In the hymnology of the Greek Church，the first strophe or stanza of a standard or original ode in a canon of odes，serving as a rhythmical and musical model for the other stanzas（troparia）， both of its own ode and of others in the same rhythm．In the office－books it is inclosed in inverted commas，and is gtven in full only st the head of its own ode，the initial words slone heing prefixed to other odes
hirondelle（hir－on－del＇），$n$ ．［F．，a swallow，dim．，
＜L．hirundo，a swallow：see hirundo．］In her．， a swallow used as a bearing．
The swallow，or hirondelle，forms the very eariy cosi of
hirple（hérpl）ir prot and pron hirpling．［Origin obscure．］To halt；walk as hirpling．［Origin o
if lame．［Scotch．］

The hares were hirplin down the furs［furrows］ Burns，Holy Fair．
His aged grandmother was wont to hirple out to the indsaylsnds rosd to meel him on his way home． Quoted in Dr．J．Brown＇s Spare Hours， 3 d ser．，p． 333.
hirse（hèrs），n．［Also written hyrse；$=$ Dan． hirse $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．hirs，〈 G. hirse，hirsche，MHG．hirse hirs，OHG．hirsi，hirso，millet ；origin obscure．］ The broom－corn，Sorghum saceharatum or $S$ ． campanum，sometimes called millet or Indian millet．
hirsel（ hir＇sel ），n．［Sc．；also written hirsle，hir－$^{\text {n }}$ sell，hirsale，hirdsell（the last appar．in simula－ tion of hird，herd ${ }^{1}$ ）；origin uncertain．］1．A multitude；a throng：applied to living ereatures of any kind．［Scotch．］
＂Jock，man，＂，sald he，＂ye＇re just telling a hirsel ${ }^{\circ}$＂een－
IIogy，Brownie，I． 160 ． Specifically－2．A flock of sheep．［Scotch．］

Come from the hills where your hirsels gre grazing．
hirsel ${ }^{2}$（hér＇sl），v．i．；pret．and pp．hirseled or hirselled，ppr．lirseling or hirselling．［Sc．；also written hirsle；origin obscure．］To slide or move by pushing one＇s self along on the back or haunches；also，to move forward with a rus－ tling noise along a rough surface．［Scotch．］
So he sat himseli doun snd hirselled doun into the glen，
where it wad hae beeg ill following him wi＇the beast．
Scott，Guy Jannering，xxxv
hirselvet，pron．A Middle English form of her－ self．Chaucer．
hirst†（hèrst），$n$ ．A former spelling of hurst．
hirsute（hèr－sūt＇），$a .[=F$ ．hirsule $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg． hirsuto $=$ It．irsuto，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. hirsutus，rough，shaggy， bristly：cf．hirtus，rough，hairy，shaggy；per－ haps ilt．akin to horrere，bristle：see horrent， horrid．］1．Hairy；shaggy．
Suppose thou saw her tn a base beggar＇s weed，or else dressed in some old hirsute attires out of fashion．

Burton，Anst．of Mel．，p． 554.
Wearing his hair and beard unshorn，according to sn－ cient Batavian custom，until the death of his relative， Egmont，should have been expiated，．this hirsute savsge corssir seemed an embodiment of vengeance．
fotley，Dutch Republic，1I． 350. 2．Specifically，in zoöl．and bot．，rough or bris－ tling with hairs；having a thick covering of long and rather stiff hairs．－3t．Coarse；boor－ ish；unmannerly．
He looked elderly，was cynical and hirsute in his behs－ hirsuteness（her－sūt＇nes），$n$ ．The state of be－ ing hirsute；hairiness．
Leanness，hirsuteness，brosd veins，much hair on the hirsuties（hér－sū＇ti－ēz），n．［NL．，＜L．hirsutus， hairy：seo hirsute．］In entom．，a thick cover－ ing of coarse or fiue hairs．
hirsutocinereous（herr－sū ${ }^{\text {ºn }}$ tō－si－në＇rë－us），$a$ ．［＜ L．hirsutus，hairy，＋cinereus，ashy．］In en－ tom．，hirsute with cinereous hairs．This and simi－ lar compounds，as hirsuto－atrous，hirsutocastaneous，etc．， indicste color arising from the hsiry covering，sud not indicste color arising
from the tntegument．
hirtellous（hèr－tel＇us），a．Minutely hirsute．
Hirudinacea（hi－rö－di－nä＇sệ－ậ），n．pl．［NL．
（Grube），く Hirudo（－din－）＋－aёea．］A primary
division or＂tribe＂of leeches，characterized by
the non－protrusile proboscis，and comprising the non－protrusile probosels
most of the order Hirudinea．
Hirudinea（hir－ö－din＇ē－ä̀），n．pl．［NL．，く Mi－ rudo（－din－）＋ea．］An order of annelids hav－ ing a sucking－disk at one or both ends；the leeches or suctorial annelids．They are hermaph． rodite and ametabolons，mostiy aqustic and found in fresh water，but sometimes marine or terrestrial，with only su－ perficial annulstion，and not chætiferous．There are sev－ eral famllies，as Acanthobdellidae，Malacobdellidae，Bran－ Hirudina，lirudines Ilinudinei group is also called Suctoria，snd Edelloidea The Hirudinea are sometime raised to the rank of a cliss，ranged wth Certoidea Tre matoidea，and the turbellarians under a phylum Platy． helmia，and divided into two orders，Rhynchobtella and Gnathobdella．
hirudinid（hi－rö＇di－nid），$n$ ．A leech of tho fam－ ily Hirudinide．
Hirudinidæ（hir－ö－din＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，$<$ Hirudo（－din－）＋－idex．］A family of leeches， named from the genus Hirudo．The oral sucker is incomplete，coatinuous with the body，and formed by a molding of the anterior rings；the gullet is short，and
the anns very small．＂Cutting into the skin they suck the anus very small．＂Cutting into the skin，they suck gorged．The alimentary canal is deeply incised snd lobed， with the hinder pasir of lobes elongated in an intestinal manner．In these the blood will often remain for day and weeks uodigested．＂（ $G$ ．Johnston，1865．）Atso called Gnathobdellida．
Hirudo（hi－rö＇dō），$n$ ．［L．，a leech，also called sanguisuga．］A representative genus of leech－ es，giving name to the family Hirudinide and order Hirudinea．H．medicinalis or offeinalis is the common medical leech，now nasually referted to a family called Gnathobdellidar．＇See leech．
hirundine（hi－run＇din），a．and n．［＜L．hirun－ dineus，of the swallow，＜hirundo，a swallow：see Hirundo．］I．a．Of or pertaining to the swal－ low；swallow－like；specifically，pertaining to the Hirundinida．

Activity almosi super－hirundine．
Carlyle，Sartor Resartus，ii． 2.
II．$n$ ．A swallow；one of the Hirundinide．
Hirundinidæ（hir－un－din＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL ＜Hirundo（－din－）＋－idee．］A family of fissi－ rostral oscine passerine birds；the swallows， They have 9 primaries，a short，flat，wide，deeply cleft bill，long pointed wings，a diversiiform taili，usually forked or emsrginate，small fect，snd s lithe siender body．There are sbout 100 species of the family，divided into numer－ ous modern geners，allasectivorous，migralory，shd grest lidon，Cotile（or Clivicola），Stelgidopteryx，Atticora，and Progne．See swallow，martin．
Hirundo（hi－run＇dō），n．［L．，＝Gr．x巨̄̀८\＆$\dot{\nu} \nu$ ，a swallow．］A genus of swallows，typical of the family IIirundinide．The tsil is deeply forfeste， with sttenusted isteral festhers sbout as long as the
wings；the upper parts are glossy and dark－colored，the lower rufous with s pectoral collar；the sexes are simtlar． and the eggs are colored．The barn－swaliows now compose thls genus，such 88 H．rustica of Europe and $H$ ．erythro－ gastra of America；but it was formerly more than con－
termtnous with the family Hirundinidce．See cut under terminous with
barn－swallow．
his ${ }^{1}$（hiz），pron．The possessive（ it culine（and formerly also neuter）of he 1 ．
his ${ }^{2} \dagger$（hiz），pron．［ME．his，rare in this use．］A perverted form of the genitive inflection -8 ，－＇s， Middle English and early modern English－es， －is（see－es ${ }^{1}$ and $-s^{1}$ ），which was confused with the genitive pronoun his，and became common especially after nouns whose nominatives end in－s．This use was very frequent in the sixteenth and nsmes in $\cdot e s$ or－us，as Artaxerxes $h$ is crown，Brutus $h i s$ virtue，died ont to the frist half of the elgiteenth cerroneous，
Inne was the vormeste inon The Peteres peni bigon．
Ine was the forste man That Peter his peny bigan． Layamon（B），1ii． 285.
Wilisim Hoilowaye by Code is suffer＇nce Priour．
Whan the saide pastures were to the lorde is handes，etc． Document（1525），quoted in Earie＇s Phil．Eng．Tongue，
The Cathedral Churche of Christe in Oxford of King Henry theight［the Eighth］his fowndacion．
（Phil．Eng．Tongue in Earle＇s
Nor Mars his sword nor war＇s quick fire shali burn
The statae of Hersilia，Romulus his wite，is msde in brasse．Coryat，Crudities，I． 36. My paper ts the Ulysaes his bow，in which every man of wit or learntng may try hts strength．

Addison，Guardisn，No． 98.
By young Telemachus his blooming years．
［The use naturally extended to the femioine gender and the plural number
Sarat her dame is changed．Gen．xvii．，Cootents． By Ronix her womanish subtlety．Drayton，Polyolbion． About the lawfulness of the Hollanders their throwing
Welveod，Memoirs．］

## hispidulous

hish（hish），$v$. i．［く ME．hisshen，var．of hissen hiss ；cf．hush，＇sh，ete．］To hiss；make a sibi－ lant sound by expelling the breath forcibly through the closed teeth．
The clear truth so manifestly proved that they eannot
Tyndale，Worke，I． 432 ．
Mumps［a dogl knows his company－he does．I might hish at him by th＂hour together before he＇d fly at a real gentiewoman like you．

George Eliot，Miil on the Floss，v． 2. hisingerite（his＇ing－gèr－it），$n$ ．［Named after W．Hisinger（1766－1852），a Swedish chemist and mineralogist．］A hydrous iron silicate， occurring in amorphous compact masses of a black to brownish－black colorı and conchoidal fracturo，in various localities of Scandinavia． hisn（hizn），pron．［Also written hisn；a popular formation，like hern，ourn，yourn，theirn，ete． not，as sometimes explained，a contraction of his own，etc．，but in imitation of mine，thine， etc．，with formative－n．］Same as his 1 in its predicate use．［Prov．Eng．and U．S．］

An＇every feller fell ez though all Mexico wuz his＇n．
Hispa（his＇päi），n．［NL．，abbr．＜L．hispidus， hairy，bristly：see hispid．］The typical genus of chrysomelid beetles of the sub－
family Hispince．The Iront is inflexed the mouth is on the under side of the hesd， which is not covered by the thorax；the sides of the elytra and thorax are not ex－ panded，and their upper surface is armed atra，occurring over \＆large part of Europe is about 5 millimeters long，of a black color and has the spines of the elytra disposed in 4 more or less regular rows．
Hispanic（his－pan＇ik），a．［＜L．His－


Hispa atra，
natural size． panicus，Spanish，＜Hispania，Spain：see Span－ ish．］Pertaining to Spain or its people：par－ ticularly，pertaining to ancient Spain（Hispa－ ticula
Hispanicism（his－pan＇i－sizm），n．［＜Hispanic $+-i s m$ ．］A Spanish phrase or idiom．

There are likewise numerous hispanicisms．Keightley． Temple had ．．gradnally formed a style singularly neid snd meiodions，superficiaily deformed indeed by gil tion，but at the bottom pure English．

Hispanicize（his－pan＇i－siz），v．t．；pret．and pp． Hispanicized，ppr．Hispanicizing．［＜Hispanic $+-i z e$.$] To render Spanish in character．$
Seversi［tribes］have totally disappeared as separste unities；others have been in large measure Mispanicized
both in language sad in habits．Encyc．Brit．，VI．155，
Hispaniolate（his－pan＇i－ō－lāt），$v_{0}, t_{.}$；pret．and pp．Hispaniolated，ppr．Hispaniolating．［Aiter Sp．españolado，pp．of españolar，make Spanish， く Español，Spanish，＜España，＜L．Hispania， Spain．］Same as Hispaniolize．
The Hispaniolated counsellors of Dake John．
Motloy，United NetherIsnds，III． 454.
Hispaniolize（his－pan＇i－ō－lizz），v．t．；pret．and pp．Hispaniolized，ppr．Hispaniolizing．［After Sp．españolizar，（Español，Spanish：see Mispan－ iolate．］To imbue with Spanish sentiments．
He hisd ．．become Hispaniolized under the ．．．trest． ment of the King asd the Jesuits．

Hispano－Gallican（his ［＜L．Hispanieus，Hispanic，Spanish，+ Gallicus， Gallic，French．］Belonging in common to His－ pania，or Spain，and Gaul，or France．－Hispano Galifean group or family（of liturgies）．See Gallican liturgies，under Gallican．
hispid（his＇pid），a．［＝F．hispide $=\mathrm{Sp}$. hispido $=$ Pg．hispido $=$ It．ispido，＜L．hispidus，rough， shaggy，hairy，bristly．From the same ult． source，E．hidous，hideous，q．v．］Hairy；rough； shaggy；bristly．

John of the wllderness？the hsiry child？
The hispid Thesbite ？or what satyr wid？
More，Verses．Preface to Hsil＇s Poems（1646）
Speciflcally－（a）In bot．，having strong hairs or bristles；
beset with stiff bristles．$(b)$ in entom，elosely covered beset with stiff bristes．（b）in entom．，elosely covered
with small smgular promioences；rongh with minute with small sngular promio
spides or very rigid bristles．
Hispidæ（his＇pi－dē），$n$. pl．［NL．，く Hispa + －ide．］The leaf－beetles，Hispince，rated as a family．
hispidating（his＇pi－dā－ting），a．$\quad[<~ h i s p i d ~+~$
hispidity（his－pid＇j－ti），$n$ ．［＜hispid + －ity．$]$ The state of being hispid．

The hispidity or hairiness of his skin．
Dr．H．More，Mystery of Godllness，III．vi．\＄5． hispidulous（his－pid＇ū－lus），a．［＜NL．＊hispi－ dulus，dim．of L．hispidus，hairy：see hispid．］ In bot．，having short stiff hairs．

## Hispinæ

Hispinæ（his－pi＇neé），n．ph．［NL．，＜Hispa + by the genus Hispu，containing numerous gen－ era and species whose larvo mine the leaves of various plants，and are popularly known as leaf－beetles．Seo cut under Hispa．
hiss（his），v．［＜ME．hissen，hyssen，rarely hisshen （ $\rangle$ E．dial．hish），〈 AS．hysian（rare）$=$ LG．hissen， ut－hissen $=\mathrm{OD}$ ．hisschen $=$ Dan． hysse $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ． hys－ sa，hiss：cf．hush，histl2，hizz，also fizz，sizzle（D． sissen，G．zischen，etc．），whizz，whistle，etc．；all ult．imitative of sibilation．］I．intrans．1．To make or emit a sound like a prolonged enuncia－ tion of $s$ ，as a serpent or a goose；utter or send forth a long－drawn sibilation；hence，to emit any similar sound，as water thrown on hot met－ al，or as steam rushing through a small orifice； specifically（of persons），to express disappro－ bation or contempt by uttering such a sound．

> The merchsnts among the people ahall hise at thee.

Ezek．xxvil．
When rossted craba hiss in the bowl，
Then nighty ainga the staring owi
Shak．，L．L．L．，v． 2 （song）．
Ido feel the brand
Hissing already st my forehead；now
Mine ears are boring．B．Jonson，Volpone，iii． 6. Miss，snake－I ssw him there－

Tennyson yell
Tennyson，Pelleaa and Ettarre
2．To whizz，as an arrow or other thing in rapid flight．

Burning Balls hiss harmless by．
Congreve，Taking of Namure． The spear
Hiss＇d and want quivering down into the sand，
Which it sent flying wide．
M．Arnold，Sohrsb and Rustum．
II．trans．To condemn or express disapproval of by hissing．

Mat．Whst＇s the newest grief ？
Rosse．That of an hour＇s age doth hiss the speaker；
You＇li utteriy apoil our play，and make it to be hissed Beau，and Fio，Knight of Burning Pestle，1ii． 3. Such Work by Hireling Actora shon＇d be done，
Whom yon may Clap or Hiss for half a Crown． hiss（his），$n . \quad[<$ hiss，$v$.$] A continued sound$ like that of $s$ ；a prolonged sibilation produced by the organs of utterance，or any similar sound：as，a serpent＇s hiss．It is a common expression of disapprobation or contempt．

He wonld have apoke，

To forked tongue．Miton，P．L．，x． 51 s ．

Cast on themselvea from their own mouths．
Mritton，P．L．，x． 548.
And bustiling whistle of the youth who hise scourd Aia master＇a armourr． hisser（his＇èr），$n$ ．One who or that which hisses． Begone，then，take flight，thou venomous hiseer，thon
Pop．Sci．Mo．，XXXIV． 422. hissing（his＇ing），$n$ ．［＜ME．hissinge，hyssinge， rarely hisshing；verbal n．of hiss，v．］1．A hiss． Therfora thel speke not，but thel maken a maner of hiss－ ynge，as s Neddre dothe．Mandeville，Travels，p． 205. I heard a hissing：there ara aerpenta here！ 2．An occasion of contempt；an object of scorn and derision．
I will make this city desolate，and an hissing．

## Jer．xix． 8.

Has he sll that the world lovea and sdmires and covets？ he must cast behind him their sdmiration ．．．and be－ come a byword and a hissing．Emerson，Compensation． histl（hist），intevj．［Formerly also ist；a more substantial form of＇st，as hish，hush，of＇sh：see ＇st，＇sh，and hish，hush，whist，ete．］A sibilant utterance used to attract attention and com－ utterance used to attract
mand or suggest silence．
Hist！＇st，＇st，hark！Why，there＇a a cadenca abia to rav－
ish the dulleat atoic．
Houische（sn Interjection whereby（），
husht，whist，ist，not s word for your life．Cotgrave．
The knlght whispered me，＂Hist，these are lovers．＂
hist ${ }^{1}$（hist），v．t．$\quad$［＜hist ${ }^{1}$ ，interj．Cf．hish，v．$]$
To incite，as a dog，by making a sibilant sound．
Leat they shouid be ont，or faint，or cold，
Their innocent clients hist them on with gold．
［In the following passage hixt is apparentiy the imperative of the verb，but it ia pcculiariy used，perbsps ilke whist as used also by Milton aa an apparent past perticipie ＂the winds with wonder whist＂）

But first and chiefest with thee briug
And Cherub contemplation，Silence hist along．
Milton，$\overline{1 l}$ Penaeroso，i．55．］

2841

## histomorphology

hist ${ }^{2}$（hist），$v$ ．and $u$ ．A common dialectal form of hoist．
hist．An abbreviation of history，historical． can）form of Ler），nistrio，［NL．，＜hister，orig．（Etrus－ can）form of L．histrio，a stage－player：see his－
trion．］The typical genus of the family His－ teride．$I$ ．helluo is an example．
Histeridæ（his－tor＇i－dē），n．pl．．［NL．，くHister + －ide．］A family of clavicorn Coleoptera， typified by the genus Mister，having geniculate antenne．Tha isrvee are long，with horny head and pro－ thorax，and no ocelii．They are amall beetlea，for the most part round，insrd，and seed－iike in appearsance．They gen－ The same or aimilsr gronps are known as Histerida，$H$ is． terini，Ilisterites，and Histeroides．
histie（his＇ti），a．［Origin obscure．］Dry；bar－ ren．［Scotch．］

Adorna the histie atibble－field．
Burns，Mountain Dsisy．
histioid（his＇ti－oid），$a$ ．［＜Gr．iotiov，dim，of $i \sigma \tau \not \varrho s$, a web，tissue，+ हidas，form．］Resem－ bling tissue；having a superficial resemblance to tissue．
histiology（his－ti－ol＇ō－ji），n．［［＜Gr．iotiov，dim． of iotór，a web，tissuie（see histioid），+ －$\lambda 0$ yía， $\lambda \hat{\gamma \varepsilon \varepsilon v, \text { speak：see－ology．］Same as histology．}}$ Histiophoridæ（his＂ti－ō－for＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL． ＜Histiophorus＋－ider．］A family of scombroid acanthopterygian fishes，the sail－fishes，spear－ fishes，or bill－fishes，near relatives of the true sword－fishes，Xiphiide．The body ia efongated and more or less compressed；the snout is prolonged into an ensiform weapon；there is a long and sometimes very iarge spinous dorsal fin，or＂asil＂；and the ventral fina are modified into long aiender spines，wlth at least one soft
ray．The leading genera are $H$ istiophorts and Tetraptu－ ray．The lesding genera are Histiophorus and Tetrapte－
rus．The apecies Inhsbit waum seas and sra of lirge size though smaller than the aword－flsh．See cuts under sail－ fish snd spear－fish．
Histiophorus（his－ti－of＇ọ－rus），n．［NL．，く Gr． iotiov，a sail，a sheet，a web（see histioid），＋ $\phi \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon \tau=\mathrm{L}$, fcrre $=\mathrm{E}$. bear ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．The typical genus of Histiophorider．H．gladius is the com－ mon sail－fish，spear－fish，or bill－fish．See cut under sail－fish．－2．A genus of mammals．J． E．Gray，1838．［In senses 1 and 2 also written Istiophorus．］－3．A genus of mollusks．Pease， 1860.

Histjurus（his－ti－u＇rus），n．［NL．，＜Gr．iбtion， a sail（see histioid），＋oupó，tail．］1．A nota－


Sail－lizard（Histiorus amboinensis）．
ble genus of lizards，with a dorsal and a cau－ dal crest，the latter highly developed．The ssill－ lizard of Amboyna，$H$ ．ambord shout ilso written Istiurus Cuvier， 1829.
2．A genus of fishes．Costa， 1850.
histochemical（his－tō－kem＇i－kal），$a$ ．［＜Gr． iorós，a web，tissue（see histoid），＋E．chemical．］ Of or pertaining to histochemistry．
Turning now to the chemical constitution of the snimsl ceil，we nind ourselves entering upon a field of histochem－ ical inquiry of which little is known．

Frey，Hiatol．aud Hiatochem．（trans．），p． 72. histochemistry（his－tō－kem＇is－tri），n．［＜Gr． coroc，a web，tissue，$+\mathbf{E}$ ．chemistry．］That branch of chemistry which treats of the chemi－ cal ingredients and constitution of the struc－ tural elements or tissues of the animal body，as well as of their decomposition products．
histodialysis（his＂tō－dī－al＇i－sis），n．［＜Gr． ıотos，a web，tissue，＋dıá $\lambda v \sigma \iota$ ，dissolution：see dialysis．］A morbid dissolution of the tissues． Dunglison．
histogenesis（his－tọ－jen＇e－sis），n．［＜Gr．iorós， a web，tissue，＋$\gamma$ fveaıs，generation．］Same as histogeny．
The deveiopment of the apinsl cord in Mammais dlffers in no important respects from that of the chick，and we have nothing to sdd to the sccount we have siresdy given of its general development and histogenesis in that snimal．
histogenetic（his＂tō－jè－uet＇ik），a．［＜histogeny： see genctic．］Pertaining to histogeny or histo－ genesis；relating to the formation of tissue：as， a histogenetic process or result；a histogenetic cell．
In certain of the iower animala，the anbstance of the body is not differenttated into histogenetic elements：that ia，into ceils which，by their metamorphoses，give riae to
Hissnes．
Hualey，Encyc．Brit．，11． 50.
histogenetically（his＇tō－jē－net＇i－kal－i），adv． l＇rom a histogenetic point of view．
They［connective tissues］are，as Rindfieisch pointa out， Inimatciy bound up with the plasmalic circuiation or the tion with the terminal jerve－piexnses；snd histogeneti cally，they are the remalns of thst＂psrabiastic＂embry． onic tiana from which the biood channela themseivea were made．Encyc．Brit．，XVIII． 400.
histogenic（his－tō－jen＇ik），$\alpha$ ．［＜histogeny + －ic．］Productive of tissue；specifically，of or pertaining to histogeny；histogenetic．
histogeny（his－toj＇e－ni），u．［＜Gr．iбros，a web， tissue，+ －үєveco，＜－रcvク̆s，producing：see－gen．］ The origination and development or formation of organic tissues or textures；the fabrication by cells of cells and cell－products；the integra－ tion，differentiation，and specialization of struc－ tural form－elements．Also histogenesis：
histographic（his－tō－graf＇ik），a．［＜histography $+-i c$.$] Pertaining to histography．$
histography（his－tog＇ra－fi），n．［＜Gr．iotós，a web，tissue，t－रрафia，そ үрóфєьv，write．］A de－ seription of organic tissues；also，an account of histogenetic processes．
histohematin，histohæmatin（his－tō－hem＇a－ tin），n．［＜Gr．iбrós，a web，tissue，＋aía（r－）， blood，$+-i n^{2}$ ．Ce．hematin．］One of a series of animal coloring matters or pigmentary sub－ stances found in invertebrates．See myohema－ the

Thia paper containa an acconnt of obaervations made on the spectrs of the organs and tissues of invertebrates of a aerics of animal colouring mattera which had not previously been diacovered．The uame histohcematins is proposed for all these colouring matters，and that of myo－ hematin for the intrinsic pigment occurring in atriped muacie which beiongs to the same acriea．

Dr．C．A．MacMunn，Proc．Roy．Soc．，XXXIX． 248. histoid（his＇toid），a．［＜Gr．ioros，a web（in mod． physiol．a tissue），prop．the（upright）beam of a loom，hence the warp fixed to the beam，the a loom，hence the warp fixed to the beam，the
web，etc．（ $\langle$ íradOac，stand，$=$ E．stand），+ हidos， form．］Like or involving organic tissne；par－ ticularly，of the connective－tissue gronp．－His－ toid tumor，a tumor compoaed of tissue of the connec－ tive－tissue group，auch sa a sarcoma，fibroms，myxoma，or lipoma．
histologic（his－tō－loj＇ik），a．［＜histology＋－ic．］ Of or pertaining to histology：as，histologic in－ vestigations．
Nerve－tubes with their contained protein－threads，and nerve－cells with their contained and surrounding masses of which the nervona H．Spencer，Prin．of Psychol．，§ 10. histological（his－tō－loj＇i－kal），a．［＜histologic ＋al．］Same as histologic．
histologically（his－tō－loj＇i－kal－i），adv．In a his－ tological way，mode，or manner；with reference to histology．
histologist（his－tol＇ö－jist），$n$ ．［＜histology + －ist．］．One who is versed in histology；a micro－ scopic anatomist．
histology（his－tol＇ō－ji），n．［＜Gr．iotó̧，a web，tis－ sue，+ － $10 \gamma^{\prime} \alpha,\langle\lambda \varepsilon \gamma \varepsilon \iota \nu$ ，speak：see－ology．］That branch of anatomy which is concerned with the structure，especially the microscopic structure， of the various tissues of the body；histomor－ phology．Vegetable histology is that branch of histol－ ogy which is concerned with the microscopic atructure of the tissnea of plants．Sometimea written histiology．
histolysis（his－tol＇i－sis），n．［NL．，＜Gr．iбrós，a web，tissue，$+\lambda \hat{\sigma} \iota \varsigma$ ，solution，＜$\lambda v \varepsilon \iota v$, loose，dis－ solve．］Degencration，disintegration，or dis－ solution of organic tissue；destruction of his－ tologic continuity by the decay or death of cells and cell－products．
histolytic（his－tō－lit＇ik），$a$ ．［＜histolysis（－lyt－） $+-i c$.$] Of or pertaining to histolysis；charac－$ terized by decay or dissolution of tissue ：as， histolytic changes in the tissues．
histomorphological（his－tō－môr－fō－loj＇i－kal），$a$ ． ［＜histomorphology＋－ic－al．］Pertaining to the morphology of organic tissues．
But there sre to be noted other histomorphological par－ ticuiars which are presented，of ciear signiflcance．
histomorphology（his tō－môr－fol＇ō－ii）， Gr．iotoc，a web，tissuc，＋E．morphology，q．v．］ The morphology of organic tissues；histology，

## histomorphology

with special reference to the forms assumed by various tissues．
histonomy（his－tou＇ō－mi），n．［＜Gr．iorós，a web， tissue，+ vores，a law．］The laws of the for－ mation and arrangement of the organic tissues， Histopedes，Histopodes（his－top＇ $\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{dē} z,-\overline{0}-\mathrm{de} z$ ）， n．pl．［Prop．Histopodes；＜Gr．iorával，cause to stand，set up（cf．iotos，auything set up，a mast，loom，eto．），＋mois（ $\pi$ od－），L．pes（ped－） $=$ E．foot．］A name applied to the Eunomians， who in the practice of baptism immersed the head and breast and held the feet in the air．
histophyly（his＇tộ－fi－li），n．［NL．，く Gr iorós， a web，tissue，$+\dot{\phi} \nu \lambda \bar{\eta}$ ，a tribe．］The compara－ tive history of organic tissues within the limits of a given phylum or tribe of animals．［Rare．］ Tribal hlatory of the cella，hardiy attempted as yet， histophyly．Haeckel，Evol．of Mau（trana．）， $\mathbf{I}$ ． 24. histophysiological（his－tō－fiz＂i－ō－loj’i－kal），$a$ ． ［＜Gr．iбтós，tissue，＋E．physiological，＇q．v．］ Of or pertaining to the physiology or functional activity of the tissues of the body．
Histophysiological reaearchea on the extenalon of the
in Mrayo，Jour．Roy．Micros．Soc．， 2 d aer．，V1． 365.

## Histopodes，n．pl．See Histopedes．

historialt（his－tó＇ri－al），a．［＜ME．historial， storial，〈 OF．historial，istorial，F．historial $($ rare $)=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．historial $=\mathrm{It}$ ．istoriale，$\langle\mathrm{LI}$ ． historialis，historical，く L．historia，history ：see history．］Historical．

But knewen for historial thyng notah
Chaucer，Doctor＇s Tale，1．156．
Adding within our hearts historial High epitheta past hyperboilcal．
storian（his－tō＇ri－an），$n$ ．［Formerly listria． ＜OF．historien，a．and n．，F．historicn，くML．as if＊historianus，＜L．historia，history：see his－
tory．］1．A writer，compiler，or narrator of history．

## Dubb＇d historians by express command，

To enrel your trlumpha ${ }^{\circ}$ er the seas and tand．
Mistorian，who ．．hast ．．．vouchasaled
This Iriendly condescension to relate
Thinga eise by me unaearchabla．
2．One who is versed in history．［Rare．］
Great captaina ahould be good historians．South． historiated（his－tō＇ri－ā－ted），a．［＜ML．histo－ riatus，pp．of historiare，narrate，depict：see his－ tory，$u$.$] Decorated with figures of animals，$ flowers，human beings，etc．，as the large illumi－ nated letters of medieval manuscripts，and in the sixteenth and seventeeuth centuries wood－ cut initial－letters for books，or as surface－orna－ ment in carving，etc．A distinction is sometlmes made between anch ornament containlng figures of men that made up nerely of flowers，etc．，which is called fo－ reated．
historic（his－tor＇ik），a．［＜F．historique $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． histórico $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．historico $=\mathrm{It}$ ．istorico（cf．D．G． historisch $=$ Dan．Sw．historish $),\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．historicus， ＜Gr．iotopiкós，〈iotopic，history：see history．］ 1．Of or pertaining to history or historians； containing or conveying history．

Here，rlaing bold，tho patriet＇a honeat faca；
There，warriora frowning In historic brass．
Pope，Epiatla to Addiaon，J． 58.
The vast power and demination of the Roman empira he Quincey，Philos．of Roman Iliat． A hoard of taiea that deall with knights， Hali－legend，halt－historic．

Tennyson，PrIncess，Prol．
To be really historic，I ahould have mentioned that be－ fore going to look for the lehone I had apent part of tha evening on the oppoaite alde of the Iittie place． H．James，Jr．，Little Tour，p． 193. 2．Noted or famous in history．
My first introdaction to the historic acenes which have aince engaged so many yeara of iny lifa milat be ascribed． historical（his－tor＇i－kal），a．［＜historic＋－al．］ 1．Of，pertaining to，or counected with history； contaiuing or of the nature or character of his－
tory：as，a historical poem；historical evidence； tory：as，a historic
The best actors in the world，elther for tragedy，comedy，
．historical－pastoral，．．．or poem nnilmited．
hak．，Hamlet，ii． 2.
In thla view of a aupreme divinity he［Juiain］made an approach to the Christlan monethelsm，but aubstituted an ing God and the personal historical Chrlat．

Schaff，Hiat．Christ．Church，III．\＆ 4.
The English Constitution $\circ$ ia merely a coilection of historical precedents，and for that reason It la held in
higheat reverence．
Stillé，Stud．Mcd．IIist．，p． 189.

## 2842

2．Narrated or mentioned in history；belong－ ing to the past，and mentioned or used at pres－ ent only with reference to the past．In this aense the terma of archeology，anclent and medieval art，law， are，historical，and are thua distingulahed from obsolete words，such as have no preaent nse at all．
3．In philos．，pertaining to things learned from the testimony of athers or by our own senses． －4．In aram．，used in statement of past facts or narration of past events ：as，a historical tense． Tha historical present is the present tense used in vivid narratlon，as in tha following passage：＂And，behoid，there cometh one of tha rulers of tha aynagogie，Jalrua by name； and when he saw him，he fell at hia feet．＂（Mark v．22．） In Greek grammar the tenaea purely past in meaning－ that is，the imperfect，\＆orist（English simple pretarit with－ out haveh，and the piuperfect indicatlve－are called histor． perfect（English preterit with have），tha perfect not being perfect（En s past tense（Ses perfect．）In tat in also the corresponding tenees ara callad historical，and，as the Latin perfect answers in measing both to the Greek ao rtat and to the Greek perfect，when used as an aoriat it is distlnguiabed as the historical perfect．Tha infinitive can be nsed in Latin in narration，and ia then callied the his－ torical infinitive．Historlcal cognition，credibility， geography，etc．See the nonns．Historical method． （a）The study of an abatract theory ln the light of the history of the object to be inveatlgated．（b）In hydrody－ of each particle．－Historical school，in jurisprudence， of each particie，－historical school，in juriapruatence， regarded as made by commands of tha sovereign，but is like the language of a nation，the rasuit of its hlatorical and social circumatances．The principal authors of this achool are Savigny and Puchta．
historically（his－tor＇i－kal－i），adv．In the man－ ner of history；according to history；as his－ tory；by way of narration．
The goapeis ．．．do all historically declare something which our Lord Jeaus Chriat himaelf eitber apoke，did，or suffered．Hooker，Ecciea．Pollty．
historicalness（his－tor＇i－kal－nes），$n$ ．Historical character or quality．
historiciant，$n$ ．［＜historic＋－ian．］A histo－ rian．
John de Hexam and Richard de Hexham［were］two
notable historicians．
historicity（his－tō－ris＇i－ti），n．［＜historic＋ －ity．］The quality of being true as history； historicalness．［Rare．］

In judging of tha pointa of controversy connected with Slnal we are bronght face to face with the queation of the historicity of the Hebrew recorda invelved．

Encyc．Brit．，XXII． 88
historicize（his－tor＇i－siz），r．$t$ ．；pret．and pp． historicized，ppr．historicizing．［＜historic＋ historied（horo $\quad$［Pp，of history，$]$ Cf．storiedI．］Having a history；famous in history；recorded in history；storied．［Rare．］ RIchiy historied Italy，where the magnificent past over－
hadowa the preaent． historier†（his－tō＇ri－èr），$n$ ．［＜history + eer 1 ．］ A historian．
Huntingdoniensiz，doctor Poynet＇s historier，reporteth of Priest Martin，Marriage of Prieats，gig．M．II．（1554） historiette（his－tō－ri－et＇），n．［＝D．historietje， $<\mathrm{F}$. historiette（ $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．historicta $=\mathrm{It}$ ．istori－ etta），dim．of histoire，＜L．historia，history：see history．］A short history or story；a tale．

It is not amiss to anbjoin here an historiette to shew the value of thia miniater．Roger North，Lord Gnilferd，II． 143. I have met somewhere with a historiette，which，whe－ truth．Emerson，Worka，II． 244 historify（his－tor＇i－fī），v．t．；pret．and pp．his－ torified，ppr．historifying．［र history +- －fy．］ To relate the history of；record in history．
He had jeft oft the plough to do auch bloody deeda with ployed about tha historifying of them．

Sir P．Sidney，Arcadia，iil．
Who thia klug and queen would well historify，
Need only speak their namea；theae them wili glorif B．Jonson，Love＇a Triumph．
which you have so worthily historified．
Lamb，The Tomba in tha Abbey．
historiograph̀（his－tō＇ri－ō－grảf），n．［＝G．his－ toriograph $=$ Dan．Sw．historiograf $=\mathbf{F}$ ．his－ toriographe $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．historiógrafo $=\dot{\mathrm{Pg}}$ ．historio－ grapho＝It．istoriografo，〈 LLL．listoriographus， ＜Gr．iбторıоүрáфоs，a writer of history，＜ioropia， history，＋үрáфetv，write．］Same as historiogra－ pher．
The paipable ignorsnce of our Historiograph Royai， tient passages relating to the Engliah Chronicle

Evelyn，To Mr．Sprat，Oct．31， 1664.
historiographer（his－tō－ri－og＇rạ－fêr），$n$ ．［Cf． OF．historiographeur；as historiograph + er ${ }^{1}$ ．］ A historian；a writer of history ；particularly，
history
in later use，a professional or official historian： a title often conferred by European courts， usually as an honorary distinction，and some－ times by public bodics or institutions．

And such as he IIistoriographers，
Truat not to much，in euery tatlying tong，
Ner blynded ba by partialitie．
teele Gias（ed．Arbcr），p． 77. An Iistoriographer discourseth of affayres orderiy as theys．wera donne，accountligg as well the timea as the ac Jean de Magnon，historiographer to the king of France， andertook to write an encyciopædia in Freach herol historiographic（his－tō＂ri－ō－graf＇ik），a．［＜Gr． iбторьоүрафіко́s，＜íторьоүрафí，historiography．］ Of，pertaining to，or of the nature of histori－ ography．
historiographic prefaca．
Schaff，Hist．Christ．Church，I． 88.
historiographical（his－tō ri－ö－graf＇i－kal）， a．
［＜historiographic + －al．］Same as historio graphic．
historiography（his－tō－ri－og＇ra－fi），n．［＜Gr． cторьoypaфí，history－writing，＜iotoplo $\rho$ ó́фоs，\＆ writer of history：see historiographer．］The art or employment of writing history；also，history． Haue you not beene a little red in historiographies

Breton，Wit＇a Trenchmeur，p． 13
The modern achool of historiography．
Contemporary Rev．，L． 201.
historiology（his－tō－ri－ol＇ō－ji），$n$ ．［＜Gr．iбторí， history，＋－ioyic，＜$\lambda \hat{\gamma}$ civ，speak：see－ology． A discourse on history；also，the science of history．
Part 1．is a tranalation of tha Monograph of Desterwe on Hivioriology．Jour．of Education，XIX．No．2，p． 1 historizet（his＇tō－rīz），v．t．［＜history＋－ize．］ To chronicle．
Towards Roma Triumphana leadea a long and apacious waik，full of countaines，under which is historized th Whoie Ovidan Dietamorphoais in rarely scuiptur a mezz
Eelievo． history（his＇tō－ri），n．；pl．histories（－riz）．［＜ ME．historie（abbr．storie，＞E．story ${ }^{1}$ ，q．v．），late ME．also histoive，after F．：ef．OF．estoire，his toire，F．histoire $=$ Pr．listoria，estoria，storia $=$ Sp．Pg．historia＝It．istoria＝D．G．Dan．his－ torie＝Sw．historia，＜L．historia，＜Gr．iotopía a learning or knowing by inquiry，the know ledge so obtained，information，a narrative， history，＜lov $\omega \rho$ or lot $\omega \rho$ ，knowing，lcarned，a wise man，a judge，for＊iST $\omega \rho$ ，く $\varepsilon i \delta \varepsilon ́ v a$, know， 2 d aor．ideiv，see，$=\mathrm{E}$ ．wit，know：see wit，v．］ 1．A narrative，oral or written，of past events a story：as，a history of England；a history of the civil war；a history of an individual．

## Ther－eff acriptura make as an historie， <br> To ende that ay ther－of be memorie．

have heard a prety hitoryconc
Coryat Cruditlentalne．
2．The recorded events of the past；also，that branch of science which is occupied with as－ certaining and recording the facts of the past． Hlatory may deal with the past development of human affairs as a whole，or with some apecial phase of human activity，as in political history，ecclesiastical history，the history of philosophy，etc．；or with the life of animals，as in natural hiatory；or with inorganic nature，as in geologi－ cal hlatory；but with reference to the lower animala and to inanimate natnrs the term has often no special implica－ jon of past time（see natural history，below）．
It is the true office of history to represent the events hemervationa and concluglona thereupon to tha liberty and faculty of every man＇a judgment．

Bacon，Advancement of Learning，ii． 136.
I have read somewhere or other－in Dionyalus of Hall carnassng，I think－that history ja philosophy teaching

Already for each
Lowell，Fable for Critlics．
It is a favorite maxim of mine that history，while it ahould be scientific in ita method，should pursue a prac ical object．That is，it ahould not only gratify the read present，and his forecast of the future．

J．R．Seeley，Expansion of England，Int
We do net so mnch want history explained after the manner of scieace as wa want it portrayed and interpret ed after the manner of iitersture．

The Century，XXVII． 926.
3．Recorded or accomplished fact；also，the ag gregate of the events，recorded or unrecorded， which mark a given period of past time，as in the development of an individual or of a race， etc．：as，a checkered history．

Per．Where were yon bred ？ ．．If it whonld tell my history，it would
Like liea disdained in the reporting． Shak．，Pericles，v．I

## history

One man in his time pleys many parta, His acts being seven agee. . . . Last acene of all, That ends this strange eventinui history

All town-spriukled lands that be, arope, the history of Aryan man in cal befng, begins in the lands round the Mediterranean, and of thenz it begins in the islanda and pcninaulas of 4. An eventful career; a past worthy of record: as, a man with a history.- $5+$. In liturgies, in medieval English uses, as in the Use of Sa rum, the series of responsories to a set of leetions from the historical or other books of Scripture. The history was named from the luitial words of the first responsory, and thess were often also used aa the pertod following during which the lections continued to bs taken from the book then begun.
6. A historical play or drama.

The ustional history likewiae continued to furnish subjecta; and the chrontcle history rematned s fs vourite speclea of dramatic composition.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 146.

Ancient history, the history of man from thy earllest suthentIc recorda to the destruction of the Roman empire, A. D. Romsas. - Ecclestastical history. See ecclesiastical. Medieval history, the hatary of ths period which extends from $A$. D. 476 to the beginning of the aixteenth cen
tury. See middle ages, under age.- Modern history ths tury. See middle ages, under age.- Modern history, thy
hitatory of the period which extends from the close of the hatory of the period which extends from tha close of the mubdivide modern history into later history (from 1492 to the begtnning of the French revolution in 1789) and latest history (from 1789 to the present time). - Natural history, a popular designation of the study snd deacription of nat ural objects, as animals, plsats, and minerala, eapecially ths two former, as distinguished from civil, ecclesiastical, military, etc., history.- Profane history, the history - Sacred history, the history recorded in thy Bible - Tribal history. Same as phylogeny: diatinguished icle, Annals; record, recttal, atory, relation. History in Its general aense Includes chronicles, annala, blography, sutobiography, sid even travels: as, the history of s ourney. In a reatricted aense it is an orderly account of ths princtpal events affecting the people of a nation or disrict for a given period. it is alnetimes divided into history proper and philosophical history, the former payhowing the eventa in connection with their causes and effecta. When the order of time la most conapicuous, the history is a chronicle, which is generally divided into sections, each aection covering a separate period of time. Annala are a form of chronicle in which the subdivtsion into periods is by yeara. Chroniclea susd annala are, however, sometimes used as names for simple snd unpretend
history (his'tō-ri), v. t.; pret. and pp. historied,
ppr. historying. [< OF. historier, < ML. histoppr. historying. [< OF. historier, < ML. historiare, narrate, depict, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. historia, history: see history, n.] To record; relate. [Rare.]

Keep no tell-tala to his memory,
Thst msy repeat and history his loss
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., tv. 1.
history-painting (his'tō-ri-pān"ting), $n$. The art of representing historical subjects by painting; historical painting
history-piece (his'tō-ri-pēs), n. A pictorial representation of a historical event.
histotrophic (his-tō-trof'ik), $a$. [< Gr. iotós, a web, tissue, $+\tau \rho \circ \dot{\phi} \dot{\eta}$, rearing.] Concerned in the formation of tissue.
Agents, hygienical or curative, which taks part in the ormation of orgsnized tisaue, may be termed histotrophic or constructive.

Dunglizon.
histozyme (his'tō-zīm), n. [< Gr. iбтós, a web, tissue, + そ̌́u , leaven: see zymic.] A substance or agent producing a zymotic action in the tissues.
Schmiedeberg discovered that injections of histozyme nto the blood of dogs produced hith Iever. Medical Newa, LII.
Histriobdella (his ${ }^{\beta}$ tri-ob-del'ä), n. [NL., 〈L. histrio, a stage-player, + Gr." $\beta \delta \varepsilon \dot{\prime} \lambda \lambda a$, a leech.] A genus of leeches, or Hirudinea, differing from all others of the group except Malacobdella in being dicecious, and further characterized by the possession of limb-like lateral appendages.
This genus has lately been taken from among the Iecehea and asaociated with Polygordius aud Protodrilua in s class Haploannetida.
histrio (his'tri-ộ), n.; pl. histriones (his-tri-ō'иēz). [L.: see histrion.] Same as histrion.
He who was of greateat reputation, and had carried the that way, was called Hister; of whose name all other ap terward were termed $\begin{aligned} & \text { IIistriones. } \\ & \text { Holland, tr, of Plutarch, p. } 725,\end{aligned}$ They are called histriones, or rather histrices, whitch Northbrooke, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 237. histrion $\dagger$ (his'tri-on), n. [< F. histrion $=\mathrm{Sp}$. histrion $=\mathrm{Pg}$. histrião $=$ It. istrione, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. his-

## 2843

trio( $n-$ ), a stage-player, < Etruscan hister. "The orig. sonse was probably 'one who makes others laugh,' cf. Skt. has, laugh, hasra, a fool"(Skeat).] A stage-player; an actor. Minslıu.
histrionic (his-tri-on'ik), a. and n. [ $\quad$ F. histrionique $=$ Sp. histriónico $=\mathrm{It}$. istrionico, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. histrionicus, < histrio(n-), a stage-player: seo histrion.] I. a. Pertaining to actors or acting befitting the stage; theatrical; hence, feigned for effect; unreal.
In consequence of his [Edward'a] love and his knowledge of the histrionick art, he tanght the choristera over which he presided to sct plays.
arton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 285.

## Fopprigh airs

And histrionic mummiry, that ret do
Coxper, Task, II. 563. I hsve been through as many hardshtps as Ulysses, in the pursult of my hiatrianic vocalio.
O. W. Holmes, Antocrst, ii.

## Histrionic spasm, spasm of thy faclal musclea.

II. n. 1. A dramatic performer; a stageplayer. [Rare.]-2. pl. The art of theatrical representation; dramatic manner or expression: as, the histrionics of a stump-speaker. histrionical (his-tri-on'i-kal), a. [< histrionic + -al.] Same as histrionic
Such naked and Forlorn Quakers act \& part much more cunning, falae, and histrionical than those that least af fect such pitiful simplicities.
er. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 164.
histrionically (his-tri-on'i-kal-i), adv. In a histrionic manner; theatrically. Johnson.
histrionicism (his-tri-on'i-sizm), n. [< histrionic $+-i s m$.] A stroke of histrionic art; a theatrical effect.
How could thla girl have taught heraelf, in the solitude in Iondo in London circles atrove for y ears to acquire?
histrionism (his'tri-0-nizm) [= onismo as histrion + -ism.] The Sp. histrionismo; as histrion + -ism.] The practice of stage-players; stage-playing; acting.
histrionizet (his'tri-ō-nīz), v.t. $\quad[<$ histrion + -ize.] To represent on the stage; act.
During the five hours apace that, at the duke's desire, the solicitation of ths Court, and has own recreation, he was pleased to histrionize it, he shewed himself ao natural a repreaentative that any one would have thought he had been ao many aeveral sctors.

Urquhart, in Sir John Hawkins's Johnson, p. 303.
Histriophoca (his ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ tri-ō-fóo'kä̆), n. [NL., < L. histrio(n-), a stage-player, + phoca, a seal.] A genus of seals, represeuted by the ribbon-seal, H. fasciata, characterized by double-rooted conical molar teeth.
hit ${ }^{1}$ (hit) $v . ;$ pret. and pp. hit, ppr. hitting. [< ME. hitten, hytten, hutten, hit, meet with, late AS. hittan (once), meet with, \& Icel. hitta, hit upon, meet with, = Sw. hitta, find, discover, light upon, invent, = Dan. hitte, hit upon.] I. trans. 1. To strike or touch with some degree of force; give a stroke or blow to; especially, to strike intentionally.

As a blynde man in bataille
Hath nons happ with his axs his enemye to hitte.
Chain'd thunderbolta and hsil
Of fron giobes; which, on the victor host
Levell'd, with such impetuous fury amote,
That, whom they hit, none on their feet might stand,
Though standing else sa rocks. Milton, P. L., v1. 592 .
Melisss, hitting all we atten cathe shafts
ennysan, Princess, it. Ay, that's shout It, Muster Bolsover. You've about hit 2. To knock; move by means of a hit, stroke, or blow.
Everything past use wss hit, as they say in Berkshire,
ont into the street.
H. Kizgaley, Ravenshoe, xlii.
The next ball is a beantifully pitched ball for the outer sturn, which the reckless and unfeeling Jack catches hold of, and hits right round to leg for five.
T. Uughes, Tom Brown st Rughy, ii. 8.
3. To reach or attain to in perception or execution ; come at; light upon; lay hold of so as to reproduce or portray.

Your father's image is so hit in you,
His very alr, that 1 should call you brother,
His very air, that I should call you brother,
As I did him.
Excellent actor, how ahe hits thia passion!
B. Jonson, New Inn, 1i1. 2.

It is a plessing and airy trifle, in which its suthor has sometimes happily hit the tone of Ariosto.
4. To conform to; agree with; fit; suit: as, this hits my faney.
I shall perform all these things In good time, I doubt , they do so hit me. L. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iti. 3.

Hard task! to hit the palate of such guesta,
Wlien Oldficld loves what Dartineuf detests
When Oldficld loves whst Dartineut detests.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. II. 80.
5. In backgammon: (a) To take up (one of an opponeut's men lying single or uncovered), by moving a mau to its point. (b) To beat when one's opponent has thrown off one or more men from the board.- Hard hit, or hit hard, hurt or crip. pled as hy a atroks of sdiveraity, as one bereaved or disappove. [Cólloq.]
I got hil hard at the Brussels races, lost twelve hundred at ecarte, and had sone ugly misadventures arizing out of a too liberal nse of my aun ograph.

Lever, Dodd Family Ahrosd, I. 174.
To hit it off, to agres; bs in sccord. [Colloq.]-To hit off. (a) To pioduc
taky off.
[Rars.]

We hit off a little Wit now and then, but no Animosity.
Congreve, Way of the World, 1ii. 13. (b) To repreaent or deacribe by charscteristic atrokes or tonches.
That genuing plesaure which a Yankee never fails to feel in suything amartly and neatly hit of in language. To hit the blot, to hit the cushiont, etc. See the hit the pipe, to smoke opinm. [Slang. 1
II. intrans. 1. To come in forcible contact; strike; clash.

Arthur with ane anlacs egerly smyttez,
And hittez ever th the hulke up to the hlltez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1148.
If bodies be extension alone, how can they move and hit one sgainat another? Locke. 2. To reach an intended point or object; effect an aim or purpose; succeed as by a stroke of skill or luck.

The hauyn that he hit to $w s$ hard by the cave
There Pellena in ponert prinely lay. ${ }_{\text {Degtruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), 1. } 234}$
Oft expectation faila, ... and oft it hits
Where hops is coldeat, and despsir most ahifts.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.
A little wit
B. Jonson, Volpone, Prol.

Will serve to make our phan
B. Jonson, Volp
all human race would fain be quits,
All human race would fain be quita
Aud milltons misa for one that hits
3. To agree; suit; fit.

The number so exactly hits.
Waterland, Scripture Vindicated, iii. 6. If matters hit right, we may thereby get better returna
than Cardigan silver Minnes afford.
IIovell, Letters, ii. 33. $4 \uparrow$. To act in harmony ; be of one mind.
Pray you let us hil together.
Shak., Lear, i. 1. (Steevena.)
To hit on or upon, to coms npon ; fall or light npon by
chance; discover as by accident.
"Acyf thou happe," quath hug, "that thow hitte on Clergie, And hast vnderatondyng what he wolde mene,
Sey to hym thy-self oner-see my bokes,
Ploroman (C), xii. 114
1 csn never hit on's name. Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 2 Scarcely any peraon who proposed to himself the same end with Bacon could fail to hit upon the same means.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.
To hit out, to strike ont with the fist ; deal s blow or blowa. It was a sight to see the colonel, in his sgony, hit right out . . . at that acnlor clerk's unoffending stomach.
hit ${ }^{1}$ (hit), $n$. [< hit $\left.1, v.\right]$ 1. A stroke; a blow; the collision or impact of one body against another.

Some have receiv'd the knocka, some given the hits,
And ail concludes in love.
scau, and Fl., Wit at Several Weapons, v. 2
2. In fencing, a stroke or touch with the sworl or foil.

Ham. I'll play this bout first.
Come., A nother hit : what say you?
Laer. A touch, s touch, I do confess.
Laer. A touch, s touch, I do confess.
3. A stroke of good luck; a casual or surprising success; a favorable effect or outcome: as, the play made a hit.

What late he call'd a blessing now was wit,
And Ood's good provldence s lucky hit.
Pope, Moral Easays, lit. 378
The actors crowded round her. "We'd no idea of tt!" "Capital!" "A great hit!" they exclaimed.
4. striking expression or turn of thought . A soes to the point: as, a happy h saying that goes to the point: as, a happy hit in a speech.
A yet more accurate representation of fine passagea, or
fellcitous hits in speaklag. Brougham, Lord Chatham. The passage, with its comic after-echoes, has now ex hanatsa itself, the hit hss been made, and the interrupte threada of the former dramatic actlon are gathered up sgaln as the scens moves on.
5. A stroke of satire or sarcasm; a touch of censure.
No long bursts of declamation, but dramatic dialogus and interrogstion, by-hinta, and neexpected hita at on and the other most common-place soldier's falling. Kingzley, Hypatia, xx1.
hit
6. In bacligammon: (a) A move made by a player which puts one of his opponent's men for a time out of play and compels him to return to the original starting-place. (b) A game won by a player after his epponent lias thrown off one or mere men frem the board, as distinguished from a gammon and a backgammon.-7. A good crop. [Prov, Eng.] -Gallery hit. See gallery.
hit2 (hit), pron. The original form of the neuter pronoun it. It fa atill fonnd in dialectal uae, but aometimes (as in negro speech) it is rather an acchen reSee hel and it. Chaucer.
Hit is in common use in Scotland for the neater pronoun it. This is a aurvival of an old form. Scotsmen do not be.
N. and $Q$., 7th aer., III. 112. hit3t. A (Middle English) contracted form of hidetl, third person singular present indicative of hide ${ }^{1}, v$.
hitamite (hit' $\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{mit}$ ), n. The dobson or hellgrammite. [Reading, Pennsylvania, U. S.] hitch (hich), v. [<ME. hitehen, hytchen, hichen, hychen; origin uncertain: (1) appar. an assibilated form of the verb which remains in mod. E. dial. hick, hop, spring, hike, swing, toss, throw, etc. (see hick 1 , hike): cf. G. dial. hicken, hickelu, hicksen, equiv. to G. (nasalized) hinken (> prob. Sw. hinka, Dan. hinke), go lame, limp, hobble; or (2) perhaps < OD. Iutsen, D. hotsen, shake, jolt, jog, > nlt. E. (Sc.) hoteh, move by jerks: see hotch and hustle.] I. intrans. 1. To move by jerks or with pauses or rests; hop; hobble; halt; limp, literally or figuratively: as, to hitch along on the ground; verse that hitches.
When the water began to ascend np to their reluged now they hitch up higher to the topa of the tallest treea. Rev. T. Adame, Works, III. 71.
Weary of long atanding, to ease themselves a little by
hitching into another place.
Whoe er off ends, at some uulucky time
Sildes into verse, and hitches in a rhyme.
Puishment this day hipe, Imil. of horace, 11. 1. 78. Punishment this day hitches (if she still hitch) after Crime with frightful shoes-oi-swirtness.
arlyle, French Rev., I. v. 5 .
2. To be fastened, entangled, or snarled; catch. We are told that there was an infinite innumerahis
company of little bodies called atoms from ail eternity company of little bodies, called atoms, from ail eternity, fiying and roving about in a void space, which at length
hicched together aud united.
Nouth, Works, IX. in. Set your opinion at whatever pitch,
Knots and impediments nake something hitch
Cowper, Conversation, 1.88.
3. To strike the feet together in going; interfere, as a horse. [Eng.] -4. To get on with another, as if in larness; work smoothly together. [Colloq.]
1 I. . . have come to drive a spell for this old fellow, but
Inrs. Clavers, Forest Life, I. 116.
To hitch up, to harness a horse or horses to a vehicle; make ready for driving. [Colioq.]
I was much amused at the iofty air with which the fat driver ordered his assistants to hitch up quickly,
Letters from the South,

He wouid hitch up at once and drive over to Elyria
II. trans. 1. To pull up; raise by jerks.

Some special powers with which his lega were endowed had siready hitched up his giossy tronsers at the ankles. Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, ií. 10.
Here comes a great huiking sailor; his face beams with
honesty, he rolls in his gait, he hitches up his wide trouhonesty, he roils in his gait, he hitches up his wide trou-
sera, he wears his shiny hat at the back of his head; his sera, he wears his shiny hat st the back or
hair hangs in ringlets ; he chews a quid.
he chews a quid
iV. Besant, Fifty
2. To fasten, especially in a torary or acmeans of a hook, a ling, a bridle, a rop oy "As true as you live, mother,", said Aunt Lois, Who had hitching her horse at our picket fence." H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 236. Sometimea the crab hitches one of ita clawa into some 3. Naut., to cover with a network of twine or small cord, worked with one end.-To hitch horses, to agree ; join interests. [Coiloq.]
After he poked his fist in my face, one election, we
never hitched horseas together. hitch (hich), n. [< hitch, v.] 1. A pull or jerk upward: as, to give one's trousers a hitch. -2. The act of catching er fastening, as on a hook, a pest, etc.-3. A halt; an impediment; a stoppage; an obstruction, especially of an mexpected and temporary nature : as, a hitch in the proceedings; a hitch in one's gait.
With pert jirk forward, and little hitch in my gait like

2844
1 am credibly informed that there is still a considerable hitch or hobble in your enunciation. Chesterfich, Letters. There are many hitches in the evolution ethic, as Dr. Martinean shows; and it is well for us that there are; for tablishument.
4. In mining, a slight fault or dislocation. -5. Temporary assistance; timely help: as, to lend one a hitch. [Celloq.] 6. Naut., a knot or noose in a rope for making it fast te anotherropo or to a spar or other object: as, a clovehitch, a rolling
 witch, etc. -7 . pl. In whaling, of theirenstrap on the socket of a toggle-iron. - Becket-hitch, a aheet-bend; a aingle bend or a weaver's hitch. Backwall hitch a hitch made with a rope over a hook so that it wili jam dining a atrain on the rope, and be easlly detach.
 when the strain is relieved. Wall nith. liliar hitch or interleleved.-Diamond hitch, a pepack or "packing" so arranged as to form astening a ) On the top of tha pack, the weight of the pack ring to tighten the hitch
The Missourian was an expert packer, versed in the mysropea that will insure a load ataying in its piace T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXVI. 202

Magnus hitch (naut.), \& peculiar way of fastening a rope to a spar, consisting in a round turn about the spar, with hitch made the standing part.- Rellng a tope twice ronud another rope or a spar in sach a way that the hanling part will jam these two turns, and then aecuring the end by a hali-hitch.
hitchcockt, $n$. A variant of hickock, fer hiceup. Baret, Alvearie, 1570
hitchelt, $v, t$. An obsolete form of hatchel.
hitcher (lich'er), n. 1. One who or that which hitches, in any sense.-2. A hoat-hook. E. H. Knight.

And when they could not canse him to rise, one of them tooke a hitcher, or long loate-hooke, and hitch'd in the
sick mane breches, drawing him backward.

## hitchily (hich'i-li),

Things go more hitchily the fly jerks; neventy than ever they do afterward
IV. D. Howells, Wedding Jonrney, ii.
hitchiness (hich'i-ncs), $n$. Frequent intermption or ohstruction.

You must be careful not to contradict me, or cross me in anything. . . . The great ohject is not to have any
Witchiness.
W. D. Hovella, Wedding Jonrney, il. hitching-bar (hich'ing-bär), n. A rail or bar set horizontally upon posts, and having lings or holes, to which herses are tethered or hitched: commonly fixed in front of a tavern. [U. S.] hitching-clamp (hich'ing-klamp), n. A form of cam used in fastening a lorse to a hitchingpost. The hitching strap is passed through it in such a way that the harder the horse pulls upon it the tighter it hinds.
hitching-post (hich'ing-pēst), n. A post to which horses are hitched or tethered.
Further down were the shops, each with ita row of hitch-ing-posts across the front. IIarper's Mag., LXXVIII. 443. hitchy (hich'i), a. [<hitch, n., $\left.+-y_{0}\right]$ Characterized by hitches or jerks; interrupted by temporary obstructions.
hithe, $n$. [< ME. hithe, hythe,< AS. hȳth, a port or haven.] A port or haven. The word is obsoas Hythe Rotherhith Quenhithe Lamberh (Angioser, Lambehth Lambhith) Queenhithe, Lambeth (Angio-Saxon When the ithe
When the hithe fell into the hands of King Stephen, he
The hythe or port which Pennant, London, p. 473. Bucklersbury. ${ }^{\text {J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. } 438 .}$ hither (hise'er), adv. [With change of $d$ to th (dh), as in thither, whither, father, mother, etc.; < ME. hider, hidere, hidre, heder, < AS. hider (sometimes hidres, in the phrase hidres thidres, usually hider and thider, hither and thither; the form hither is found once, appar. miswritten) $=$ Lcel. hedhra $=$ Sw. hit $=\mathrm{Dan}$. hid $=$ Goth.

## hitherward

hid.c, hither, $=\mathrm{L}$. citra, on this side (see cis-), Shi-, the pronominal base of he, him, here, etc., + -der, -dra, compar. suffix, $=-$ ther, $-t e r$, in whether, after, ete. Cf. thither and whither.] 1. To this place: used with verbs signifying motion: as, to come lither; to bring hither.
I a.bide after Merlin, that sholde come heder to speke Who doth ambition shan, Come hither, come hither, come hither:
IIere shall he see No enemy But winter and rough weather. Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5 (song). Many doe informe me, your comming hither is not for trade, but to invade my people Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 20 2t. To this time; up to the present time. From that tyme hidre, the Sowdan clepethe him aelf 3. To this point; to this end; to this argument or conclusion. [Rare.]
Hither wa refer whatever belouga to the highest perfecHither and thither, to this place and to that; back and orth.
The disowned of all parties, the rejected and foolishly hedrifted hither and thither, to what corner of nature can ho now drift with advantage?

Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 3 Hither and yon, here and there; near and far. [Prov. hither (his ${ }^{\prime}$
orin the diph er), $a$. [< hither, adv.] On the side or in the direction of the person speaking; near: correlative of further: as, on the hither side of a hill.
The Prince then proceeded to send hia army across the
river. . The rear gnard. . were alone ieft upon the river. . . The rear gnard. . Were alone ieft upon the hither bank, in order to provoke or to tempt the enemy. $\begin{gathered}\text { Hotley, Dutch Repubilic, 1I. } 257 .\end{gathered}$ This light overhung the far-rolitng landacape, . . . snd nearer still it touched to spring-like brilisincy a level, green meadow on tha hither edge of the water.

The Century, XXXV. 245.
hither (himi'ér), v.i. To come hither. [Rare.] - To hither and thither, to go back and forth; traves about.
An old hack trunk-a companion to our hithering and thithering for seven long years.

The New Mirror (New York), III. 06.
Fraser applied to me to write a word about him [Edward Irvingl, which 1 did; and, after much hithering and thithering, I ascertain to-day that it is at last to he printed. arlyle, in Froude

## hithermoret, a. compar. [< hither + -more.]

 Nearer in this direction.The . . . part of the Citty that atood on the hithernore Holand, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 472 hithermost (hisn'er-mōst), a. superl. [< hither + -most.] Nearest in this direction.
Amhassadors were sent to the cities of the hythermos part of Spain vnto Acquitaine.

Golding, tr. of Cesar, fol. 80.
The hithermost, in the changeahie blue and green robe, ta the commendably-fashioned gallant, Eucosmos.
B. Jonson, Cynthia'a Revels, v. 3.
hitherto (hist-èr-tö'), adv. [< ME. hiderto, < hider, hither, + to, to.] 1. To this place; thus far. [Archaic.]
Hitherto ahalt thon come, but no further
2. To this time; until now.

Oure lorde foryeteth not his Synner; and he hath [shewed] me yet hidyr-to that he hath me not foryeten. Hitherto they have flourish't, now I hope they will strike.
Af itton, on Def. of Humb. Remonat. ) uton, on Def. of Humb. Remonat. A gion.

Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.
It was a nobie and gracious spectacle - the meeting of those hitherto inveterate foes, the duke of Medina Sidonia and the marquea of Cadiz.
Rarely used adjectively : as,
The hitherto expertence of men
T. H. Green, Prolegomens to Ethick, 8 197.$]$
hitheruntoł (hish-er-un'tö), adv. [< hither + unto.] Until this time.
Every hour he was to look for nothing but some crue death; which hitherunto had only been delayed by the cap tain's vehement dealing for him.
hitherward, hitherwardi sidney, Arcadia, i. wärdz), ac hitherwards (hisн 'èr-wärd, durvard, hiderwarde. hierward, hideward, he and adj., hitherward, < hider, hither, + -weard -ward.] 1. Toward this place; this way.

Herkenes now hedyrwarde, and herys this storye
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 25.
0! turne thy rudder hitherward awhile;
Here may thy storme-bett vessell safeiy ryde.
Spenser, F. Q., 11. xii. 32
I thought I heard my father coming hithervard.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2

## hitherward

$2 \dagger$. To this time.
And fro that tyme hiderwardes, thei nevere woiden aufIren man to dweile amongea hemi lenger than 7 dayea and
7 Mandeville, Travels, p .154. hit-off (hit'ôf), n. [<hit off. Seo hitl, v. t.] elever presentation, imitation, or travesty.

The piaudita which would sccompany a aucceasful hit Jon Bee, Essay
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xi.
hit-or-miss (hit'ôr-mis'), adv. and a. I. adr: Recklessly; haphazard: as, he rodo hit-or-miss. II. a. Reckless; haphazard.

She taiked with a hit-or-mise hind of careieasness.
hitter (hit'èr), n. [ hitl $^{1}+-c r^{1}$.] One who hits or strikes, as in batting, boxing, etc.: as, a hard hittcr (that is, one who delivers a hard or heavy blow).
Then the cover-point hitter, that cunning man, goes on to bowl slow twistera. IIughes, Tom Brown st Rugby, ii. 8
Hittite (hit'it), $n$. and $a$. [With suffix $-i t e^{2}$ (equiv. to Hetean with suffix -an, く LL. Hctheus, rarely Cethewus, pl. Hethcei, also Het thim: Vulgate), く Heb. Khittim, pl. (initial heth), Hittites.] I. n. One of a powerful ancient people, probably not Semitic, of northern Syria and parts of Asia Minor. In the Ofd Testament the liittites are repreaented as ons of the orlginal Canaanitish racea, and as fnally aubjected to tribute by Solomon. Under the namea Khita and Khatti, they appear in Egyptian and Assyrian history aa possesaing a great empire, and as formidabie antagoniata during many centurica. they were a commercial and civiiizing peopie.
And the man went lo to the land of the Hittitea, and built city, snd called the name thereof Luz. Judges i. 26.
II. a. Of or pertaining to the Hittites.- Hitite art, the art of the Hittitea, barharona but original and with marked reminiscences of Egyptian and notahiy of Asayrian art. Ita remsina conslat of numerous funeral and other reilefs in Lycaonia, Phrygla, Lydia, and elaewhere in Asia Minor and in Syria.
hity-tity (hī'ti-tī̀ti), interj. and $a$. Same as hoity-toity.
hive (hī), n. [< ME. hive, hyve, earlier hyfc, < AS. hyffe, earliest form hyfi, a hive; perhaps radically $=\mathrm{L} . c \bar{u} p a$, a tub, cask, tum, vat, ete., $>$ ult. E. cup and coop, q. v.] 1. An artificial shelter or cell for the habitation of a swarm of honey-bees; a place in which bees harbor and lay up honey. Hives were for ages, snd in soms piaces still are, made of thick ropea of straw, wound and tastened in a characteristic conical form still distinctively known as the beehive torm; but they are now generaliy square for the storage and removal of the honey. The natural harbor of wild bees is usually in a hollow tree.
Our thighs pack'd with wax, our mouths with honey,
We bring it to the hive.
Shak., 2 Hen. 1V., iv.' 4.
idly walt
Spring. To Mr. Newton.
And bees in hives as idly wa
The cail of eariy Spring.
Cowper,
Cowper, To Mr. New
d like a beehive.
$2 \dagger$. A bonnet or hat shaped like a beeh
Upon her head a piatted hive of atraw,
Shak., Lover'a Compiaint, 1. 8.
3. Aswarm of bees, or the bees inhabiting a hive.

The commons, like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, acatter up and down. Shak., 2 Hen. V1., iil. 2.
Humm'd like a hive all round the narrow quay.
$4 \uparrow$. The abode of any animal.
Hena, Peacocks, Geeae, snd Ducka, bred io snd accus. tomed to Houses, forsook their wonted IIIVes, and turned
5. Figuratively, a place swarming with busy occupants; a bustling eompany.

Our public hivea ot puerile resort,
That are of chief and moat approv'd report.
Covper, Tirocinitum,
There the hive of Romsn ilars worahips giuttonous em-peror-ldiot.

Tennyson, Boadicea
hive (hīv), $v . ;$ pret. and pp. hived, ppr. hiving. [< hive, n.] I. trans. 1. To gather into a hive; eause to enter a hive: as, to hive bees. -2 . To stow, as in a place of deposit; lay up in store for future use or enjoyment.

So hive him
In the awan-akin coverlid and cambric aheeta
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ih. 2.

Iiving wisdom with each atudious year. Byron. Thid learning won by ioving looka I hived
As aweeter lore than all from booka derived
Lowell, To Geo. Wm. Curtis.
II. intrans. To enter a hive; take to a hive, as bees; take shelter or lodgings together, in the manner of bees.

Therefore I part with him. Shak., M. of V., Ii. б.
At this season we get into warmer houaes, and hive together in citiea.
hive-bee (hīv'bē), $u$. The common honey-bee, Apis mellifica.
hive-nest (hīv'nest), n. A large nest built and ocenpied hy soveral pairs of birds in common. Atrican birds of the family Ploceidee, or weavera; those


Hive-nest of Republican Grosbeak (Philetarus socins).
made by the republican grosbeak, Philetorus socius, are shaped like sottie-nosed nests built of mud by the repuhli-


Inve-nest of Republican Swallow (Peirochetidon bunyfrons).
can swallow, Petrochelidon lunifrons, and affixed to cliffs throughout the weatern United Statea, or under the eaves of honaes in popnious districts, are hive-nests, as ars aiso the remarkable structures made by the anis (Crotophaga ani), (i'vir), mo Oro
hiver (hi'ver), n. One who gathers bees into a hive.
hives (hīvz), n. [Origin nneertain.] 1. Laryn-gitis.-2. Urticaria and (loosely) other skin affections. Seourticaria.
hive-vine (hīv'vin), n. The partridge-berry or squaw-vine, Mitchella repens.
Hivite (hī'vit), $n$. One of an aneient Canaanite people in northern Palestine.
There was not a city that made peace with the chiidren of Israel, aave the IIvites, the Inhabitanta of Gibeon.
hizz $\dagger$ (hiz), v. i. [A variant of hiss.] To hiss.
The Wheels and Horses Hoots hizz'd as they past them Snow and Frostsl o'er. Cowley, Pindaric Odea, x. 10. To hsue a thousand with red burning spits To hsue a thousand with r

Shak., Lear, iii. 6 (tolio 1623).
hizzing (hiz'ing), n. A hissing or hiss.
Leat, by the gun the organs parch'd and spiil'd,
The dismal ghost uncertain hizzinga yieid.
May, tr. of I
$M a y$, tr. of Lucan, vi.
H. J. An abbreviation in epitaphs of the Latin phrase lic jacet (which see).
hl-. An initial combination formerly in use in early Middle English and Anglo-Saxon, now rednced to $l$ by the omission of $h$. For examples, see laugh, lean ${ }^{1}$, listen, loaf, lord, loud, low ${ }^{1}$, ete.
H. L. An abbreviation of House of Lords.
h'm ( $\mathrm{h}^{\prime} \mathrm{m}$ ), interj. A form of hem ${ }^{2}$, hum ${ }^{1}$. It is also used as a murmur of assent, being then often repeated, $h^{\prime} m, h ' m$.
H. M. An abbreviation of His (or Her) Ma-
jesty. M. An abbreviation of His (or Her) Majesty's customs.
H. M. S. An abbreviation of His (or Her) Majesty's ship, or steamer, or service : as, H. M. S. Bellerophon.
ho ${ }^{1}$ (hō), interj. [Also written hoa, formerly hoe, and, as a teamsters cry, whoa, q. v.; < ME. ho, $h o o=G . h o=$ Icel. $h \bar{o}=\mathrm{F} . h o=$ Hind. $h o$, etc. $;$ an aspirated form of $O, o h$, a sonorous syllable: see $0^{2}, o h$, and cf. ah, and ha ${ }^{1}$, hoo, ete.] 1. A ery or call uttered to arrest attention; also, an exclamation of satisfaction or exultation.
Ho! every one that thirsteth, come ye to the watera.
$H 0, h o$, quoth the devyll, we are well pleased.
Here dweilis my tather Jew: - Ho! who's within? Shak., M. of V., 11. 6 Halt in dresd
To hear my father's clamour st our backs
With $H$ o! from sonue bay-w indow ahake the night.

## hoar

2. In particular, a cry used to stop one who is passing, or to command a stop in some action; now, especially (also written rhooa), a cry used to stop a horse or other draft-animal; used imperatively, stop! hold!

But hoo ! for we han ryght yuogh of thla.
$I$ leepe, y daunce, $y$ sklppe, $y$ aynge,
I am so myrie y can not sele hoo. $H y$. . . I had rather thrash than be lound to kick these rascals till they cried ho! Beau. and ki, King and No King, v. 3. Heave hol See heave.
ho ${ }^{1} \dagger$ (hō), u. [< ME. ho, appar. < ho, interj.; but perhaps considered as short for hold: cf. D. hout, hold, stop, prop. houd, impv. of houden $=$ E. hold ${ }^{1}$ : see aucast.] 1. A command to keep silence, or to cease from anything.

An herand on a skaffold made an hoo,
Nil al the noyse or the peple wabido.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, 1. 1675.
2. Cessation; end; pause; intermission.

After that than gan he telle his wo,
But that was endeies, withouten $h o$.
Chaucer, Troilus, il. 1083
Out of all ho, without any moderation; out of ail mea. ure.
He loved the fair mald of Fressingfteì once out of all ho. There is no ho with him, he is not to be restratned.

But now these conrtieraBeau. and Fl. (?), Falthful Friends, 1ii. 2. $h^{1}{ }^{1}$ (hō), v. $i$. [< ME. hoen = Icel. hōa, cry ho; hol ho the interj. Cf. hoy2.] 1. To cry out; call out; hail.-2 2 . To stop; cease.

Whanne thou art tauzt that thou schuldist hoo
Ot aweering, but whanne it were neede,
Thou scornest hem that sayn thee soo.
Political Peema, etc. (ed. Furnivali), p. 195.
ho ${ }^{24}$, pron. A Middle English form of who. $\mathrm{ho}^{3}+$, pron. See hel.
Ho. The chemieal symbol of holmium.
hoactzin, hoaczin (hō-akt'zin, -ak'zin), $n$. [S. Amer.] The Opisthocomus cristatus, a remarkable bird of South America, of uncertain affinities, differing so miffering from all much from all other known birds that
a superfamily group, Opisthocomi or Heteromorphce, has romorphre, has its recention its reception.
Also hoatzin, hoazin.
hoamingt, n. A
word not found elsewhere than in the passage
 cited, where it is probably an
error (for combing in the form coaming, or else for foaming?).

Vent. What a sea comea in!
Maet. A hoaming Sea! We shall have foul Weather.
Dryden, Tempeat, i. 1
hoar (hōr), a. [Early mod. E. also hore ; <ME.
hore, hoor, <AS. hār = Icel. hārr, hoar, hoary prob. $=$ OS. heèr $=$ OHG. hēr, distinguished, orig. 'venerable' (\%): see herre. Cf. haar.] 1. White: as, hoar frost (see hour-frost); hoar cliffs.

And the warm bresthings of the sonthwest pasaed
Over the hoar rime of the Saugus hills.
2. Gray, as with age ; hoary: as, hoar

Thanne mette I with a man, a M ydienten Sondaye,
As hore aa an hawethorne, snd Abraham he histe.
Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 173.
He toke the heed ali white hoor in the foreste of Darmanntea, where he mette hym in giae of a palmer.
$\operatorname{Merin}$ (E. E. T. S.), iii. 401.
And trembles on Ita arid atalk
The hoar plume of the golden-rod.
Hence - 3. Old; ancient; autique.
At length ahe found tha troden gras,
In which the tract of peoples footing was,
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 10.
These hoar relics [filnt implements] of long-vanished
Ifuxley, Lay Sermona, p. 193. nerationa or men.
$4 \dagger$. Moldy; musty.
A hare, sir, in s ientell ple, that is aomething stale and

## hoar

hoar（hōr），n．［＜hoar，a．］Hoariness；an－ tiquity．［Rare．］
His grsnts are engrafted on the publick law of Enrope，
covered with the swful hoar of Innumersble ages，Durke．
hoar（hōr），v．［くME．＂horen，not found，く AS． härian，become hoar or gray，＜hār，hoar：see hoar，a．］I．$\dagger$ intrans．1．To become white or hoar．－2．To become moldy or musty．

## But a hare that ia hoar

Is too much for a acore，
When it hoarz ere it be spent．
Shak．，R．and J．，II． 4.
II．trans．To make white or hoary．［Rare．］ On th＇one aide，Hlla hoar＇d with eternall Snowes And craggy Rocka Baigneres doe incloae

Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，i．s．
hoard ${ }^{1}$（hord），n．［＜ME．hord，＜AS．hord $=$ OS． hord $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．MHG．hort，G．（revived）hort $=$ Icel．hodd，hoddr＝Goth．huzd，a treasure； prob．akin to L．custos，a guard，keep，custodia， guard，watch（see custody），lit．perhaps，as the word in comp．（esp．in AS．）indicates，a place ＇hidden，＇being ult．akin to AS．hȳdan，etc．， hide：see hide 1 ，and cf．hut，and house，from the same ult．source．］1．A treasure；a fund； a stock or store laid by；an accumulation of somethiug for preservation or future use；hence， any mass of things preserved by being deposit－ ed together．

I have a venturoua fsiry that shall seek
The squirrel＇a hoard，and fetch thee new nots．
Shak．，M．N．D．
As some lone miser，visiting his store，
Hoards after hoards his rising raptures fill，
Yet atill he sighs，for hoards are wanting still．
Goldsmith，Traveller，1．53．
Up to thal fimg［1009］the revanue of the crown had been drawn malnly from the rents of its own demesne and the royal dues collected in every shtre from thegns who held grants of folk－land．The hoard was msde up from other ources of wealth．．．Green，Cooq．of Eng．，p． 387.
Hers st Winchester we may suppose the king a hoard
was deposited．
A thenuum，No． 3083 ，p． 706 ．
a treasure－house or trea－
2ł．A hoarding－place；a treasure－house
sury．

## Hit is wel kept in horde．

MS．Cantab．F1．v．48，1．54．（Halliwell．）
Cupa and basins of the same precious metals［silver and gold］were stored th the hoardg of the weal thter nobles．
$3 \dagger$ ．A place of retirement or concealment；a closet or cabinet；a lurking－place．
He that is usaunt to this synne of glotony be ne may no syme withstonde；he most ben in servage of alle vices，
for it is the develes hoard ther he hideth him snd rest． eth．
is the develes haard ther he hideth him snd rest－
Charson＇d Tale． hoardl${ }^{l}$（hōrd），$v$ ．［＜ME．horden，＜AS．hordian $(=\mathrm{OHG}$. gi－hurten，MHG．horden $=$ Goth．huzd－ jan），hoard，くhord，a hoard，treasure．］I．trans． To treasure up；collect and store；amass and deposit for preservation or security，or for fu－ ture use；store；lay up：often followed by up
The places where the Golde ts，sppeare snd are knowns it selfe could not horl $p$ Gold in her spectous chest but shee muat needs proue bare and barren of her wonted good workea．Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 689.
II．intrans．To gather and save；lay up store． Ere our coming，see thon shake the bags of hoarding sbbots．Shak．，K．John，tii．B． hoard ${ }^{2}$（hōrd），n．［८ AF．＊horde，hurde，OF． horde，a palisade，barrier，くOD．horde，a hurdle： see hurdle．］Same as hoarding 2 ．
hoarder（hör＇dėr），n．［＜ME．（Kent）hordyer， ＜AS．hordere，a treasurer，steward，＜hordian， hoard：see hoardl，v．］It．A treasurer；a stew－ ard．
The King＇a Hoarder was sa old as the King＇s＂hoard．＂ Under the Normsn relgns he sppears under the Latín title
of t＇reasurer．E．A．Freeman，Normsn Cooquest，V． 291. 2．One who hoards or accumulates；one who lays up a store of something；one who gathers and keeps a stock or fund．
Since commodities will be raised，this slteration will be sn advsotage to nobody but
hoard－house ${ }^{\text {t，}}$ n．［＜ME．horde－hows；＜hoardl
$+h o u s e^{1}$ ．］A treasure－house or treasury．

> Ryghte above Rome yste
o horde－hows they hsve let mske．
MS．Cantab．FY．11．88，f．187．（Halliwell．）
hoard－house ${ }^{2}$ t，$n$ ．［Appar．＜hoard ${ }^{2}+$ house $^{1}$ ．］

## A shed for cattle．

hoarding ${ }^{1}$（hōr＇ding），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of hoard ${ }^{1}$ ， v．］The act of amassing or making a hoard．

My covetous Passion did spprove
The IIvording np，not Use of Love
Covoley，The Mistresa，Vatn Love．
hoarding ${ }^{2}$（hōr＇ding），$n$ ．［ $\left\langle\right.$ hoar $d^{2}+$－ing ${ }^{1}$ ．$]$ ． In medieval fort．，a covered structure of timber，

2846
either temporary or permanent，placed on top of the walls and towers of a fortress to afford in creased facilities for defense．The hoarding pro－

 eubbrasure in the wall；$L$ ，$L$ ，Ioopholes for archers，etc，in，$A S$ ，ma
chicolations．（From Vlolletole－Duc＂s＂Dict．de l＇Architecture．＂）
might be dropped throngh machicolatious or holes in its foor uponsa enemy below；and it was provided with nu－
2．A fence for inclosing a house and inaterials while builders are at work；any similar inclo－ sure of boards．［Eng．］
Hereagsinsts hoarding of decsying timber he is bronght
Dickens，Blesk Honse，xlvi． to bsy．
Wooden fences or hoarding（ $\delta \rho \dot{\rho} \phi$ aктot）were ususl at Atheos for enclosing fore－conrts．

C．O．Miller，Manual of Archeol．（trans．），p． 280.
Hence－3．A bill－board；any boarding on which bills are posted．［Eng．］
llis consclence so multiplled each blll and poster that in twenty－four bours London aeemed to him great Also hoard
hoaredt（hōrd），p．a．［Early mod．E．horea；pp． of hoar，v．］Moldy；musty
Thya onr prouyaion of bresd，we toke with vs out of our houses，whotte，the day we departed to come vnto you． And now beholde，it is dryed np and hored．
ible of 1551，Josh．Ix． 12
hoar－frost（hōr＇frôst），n．［＜ME．horfrost，hoor－ frost，hore vrost；＜hoar，a．，＋frost；not so com－ bined in AS．，where，however，cf．＂hrim and forst，häre hildstapan，＂＇rime and frost，hoar warriors＇（Cyvevulf，Andreas，1．1259）．］White frost．See hoar，a．，and frost．

He acsttereth the koarfrost like ashes．Pg．cxlvii． 10. hoarhound，horehound（hōr＇hound），n．［The d is excrescent；＜ME．horhoune，horone，hore－ hune，＜AS．hārhune，also hār hūne，hoarhound （hurt hār hūne，white hoarhound）：hār，hoar white；$h \bar{u} n e$（also used alone），hoarhound．］The popular name of several plants of the natural order Labiate． （a）The common or white hoarhouad， Marrubiumvulgare． It growa in waste placea and by way－ aides，and is distrib． uted throughou ern Agta and nst uralized in North America It is an erectbranched herb， covered thronghout with cottony white hairs；the flowers are small and almost Whita，crowded in leaves；the smell is aromstic and the flavor bitter．It is much used as a remedy for cougb aod asthmas．
An heved hor ala horhowne．

Reliq．Antiq．，1i． 9

（b）The black or stinking hoarhound，Ballota nigra，a com－ mon European weed in waste places nesr towns snd vil． lages．The flowers are purple，and the whole plant is fetid spectes of Lycopes partlcnlarly L．Europous a native of Europe and America．

## hoary

hoariness（hōr＇i－nes），$n$ ．［＜hoary＋－ness．］ 1. The state of being hoary，whitish，or gray：as the hoariness of age．

With carg＇s harsh sudden hoariness head
2†．Moldiness．
Hfoarienease，vinewednesse，or mouldinesse，comming of molsture，for lack of clesusing．
hoarish $\dagger$（hōr＇ish），a．［Early mod．E．also hor－ ish；〈hoar＋－ish1．］Hoary；gray．
The white and horizh heerea，the messengera of age，
That shew like linea of true belif，that this ufe doth as awage．
hoarse（hörs），a．EEarly mod E also horse • ME．hoors，hors（with intrusive r），hoos，hos， earlier has，＜AS．häs＝MD．heeseh，and heersch， haersch（with intrusive r），now heeseh $=$ MLG． hēsch，heisch，LG．heesch $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．heis，heisi， MHG．heis，heise，also with adj．formative eer， heiser，G．heiser $=$ Icel．häss（for reg．＂heiss）$=$ Sw．hes＝Dan．has，hoarse，rough．The D． term．－seh，and perhaps the intrusive $r$ in E．and D．，may be due to confusion with harsh，q．v．，in ME．harsk，often without its $r$ ，hask．］1．Deep and rough or harsh to the ear；discordant；rau－ cous．

Me thonght I herde a hunt blows
T＇sssay his grest horne，snd for to knowe
Whether it was clere，or horse of gowne．
Isle of Ladies．
The hoarse resounding shore．Dryden，Ilisd， L ．
Iloarse，broken sonuda，like trumpets＇harsh alarms，
Run through the hive，and call them to their arms．
Whispering hoarse presage of oblivion．
His volce，rather hoarse io Its lower notes，had a clear og ring when raised． 2．Having a deep and harsh or grating voice； uttering low raucous sounds：as，to be hoarse from a cold．

Warwick la hoarse with calling thee to arms．
Shak．， 2 Hen．VI．，V． 2
Lond thunder to tts bottom shook the bog
And the hoarse nation crosk＇d，God asve Klug Log ！
Pope，Dunclad，1． 330 ．
I hear thes not st all，or hoarse
Aa when a hawker hswks his wares． Tennyson，The Blackbird．
hoarse（hōrs），v．t．；pret．and pp．hoarsed，ppr． hoarsing．［＜hoarse，a．］To render hoarse：as， he was all hoarsed up．［Obsolete or colloq．］
When his［the sinner＇a］volce is hoarsed－I mcan his acknowledgement gone－hls case is slmost desperate．
Rev．T．Adams，Works，I． 355.
hoarsely（hōrs＇li），adv．In a hoarse manner； with a rough，grating voice or sound．

With untuned tongne she hoarsely calla her maid．
The hounda at nearer distance hoarsely bay＇d．
Dryden，Theodore snd IIonoria，1． 279.
hoarsen（horr＇sn），v．t．［＜hoarse $\left.+-e n^{1}(3).\right]$ To make hoarse．［Rare．］
I shall be obliged to hoarsen my volce and roughen my
Richardson，Clarisss Harlowe，V． 79.
hoarseness（hōrs＇nes），n．［く ME．hoorsnesse， hoosnesse，く AS．häsnes，hāsnys，＜hā̀，hoarse： see hoarse．］The state or quality of being hoarse；harshness or roughness of voice or sound．
Soverstgne it la for the dropste and hoarsenesse of the throst；for presently it acoureth the plpes，clecreth the votce and maketh it andible．

Holland，tr．of Pltny，xxll． 23.
Hoarseness of voicea msy srise from the glottis not en－ irely closing during the vibrations of the vocal chorda． Helmholtz，Sensations of Tone（trana．），p． 154
hoarstone（hōr＇stōn），u．［＜ME．＊horstone，＜ AS．hār stān，a hoarstone：hār，hoar（frequent ly applied to trees，stones，cliffs，etc．）；stān stone：see hoar and stone．］A stone marking the bounds of an estate；a landmark．［Eng．］ hoary（hōr＇i），a．［Early mod．E．also hory， ＜ME．＂hory（in comp．ME．horiloeket，hoary locked）；＜hoar $+-y^{l}$ ．In seuse 4 prob．mixed with hory，q．v．］1．White or whitish．

Thua sha reated on her arm reclin＇d
The hoary willowa waving with the wind．
Adison．
At a distance the same olives look hoary and aoft－ blowa their branches all one way，they ripple like a ses of silver．
．A．Symondá，Italy snd Greece，p．5．
2．White or gray with age：as，hoary lairs．
Who with his bristled，hoarie bugle－besrd，
Comming to klss her，makes her lips afeard．

## hoary

Haply some hoary－headed awain may aay， Gray，Elegy．
3．Figuratively，remote in time past：as，hoary antiquity．－ $4 \dagger$ ．Mnsty；moldy：as，hoary bread． －5．In bot．and entom．，covered with short， deuse，grayish－white hairs ；canescent．
hoast（hōst），$\mu_{0}$［Also haust；＜Icel．hösti $=$ Sw．hosta＝Dan．hoste＝reg．E．（dial．）uchoost， q．v．；not comnected with hoarse，but ult．with poses，a cough，cold in the head．］A cough． ［Prov．Eng．and Scotch．］
He［John Knox］hecame ao feeble with a honst that he could not continue hid ordinar task of reading the scrip－ tures．D．Calderwood，Hiat．Ch．of Scotiand，p． 60 ． They were all cracking like pen－guna；but I gave them Gate，Annala of the Parish，ii． Ill make him a treacie－posset；It＇a a famous thing for
keeping off hoasts．Mrs．Gaskell，Syivia＇s Lovers，xxiv． hoast（hōst），v．i．［＜hoast，n．］To cough． ［Prov．Eng．and Scoteh．］
hoastlert，$n$ ．An obsolete spelling of hostler． hoatzin，$n$ ．Same as hoaetzin．
hoax（hôks），$n$ ．［A contr．form，in altered spell－ ing（for＊hokes，as coax for cokes＇2），of hocus，q． v．The word is recent，and has no connection， as alleged，with ME．hux（only in Layamon， about A．D．1205），（ AS．hucs，huex，in comp． hux－，huse－，seorn，mockery，derision，$=$ OLG．
OHG．／ose，derision，or with ME．hoker，〈AS． OHG．lose，derision，or with ME．hoker，〈AS．
hōcor（rare），scorn，mockery，derision．］1．A humorous or mischievous deception；a practi－ cal joke；usually，a marvelous or exciting fab－ rication or fiction gravely related as a test of credulity．
Has the modern world no hoax of ita own，anawering to the Eleuslnian myateriea of Grecian daya？
De Quincey，Secret Socletlea， 11. It is difficult to believe that ．．．he ．．．would have been acared by so ally a hoax．

Macaulay，Hist．Eng．，xxi．
2．One who misleads or deceives；a hoaxer；a humbug．［Rare．］
Thua Lady Widgery had always been rusbed for and con－ tended for by the other sex；and one huaband had hardiy
time to he cold in hla grave before the air waa flled with the rivalry of candidatea to her hand；and after ali tha beautifui little hoax had nothing for it but her attractive aoul－case．

H．B．Stowe，Oldtown，p． 292.
The moon hoax，a famoua account of pretended wonder－ fui discoveries $\ln$ the moon by Sir John Herachel in his ob－ aervations at the Cape of Good Hope，publighed by Rlchard Adama Locke in the＂New York Sun＂ 1 n 1835 ，and so plau－ aibly constructed as to deceive for atime the pubiric at large， and even some scientific men．It waa aeparately pub－ lisked in severai editiona at home and abroad．De Mor－ gan，in A Budget of Paradoxea＂（London，1872），puts forth Freach astronomer 1 n the United States．
hoax（hōks），v．t．［A contr．form of hoeus，$v$ ． see hoax，n．，and hoeus．］To deceive by an amus－ ing or mischievous fabrication or fiction；play upon the credulity of．
Mittlo was hoaxing you aureiy about my engraving；＇tlia a
hoaxer（hōk＇sèr），$n$ ．One who hoaxes．
hoazin，$n$ ．Same as hoactzin．
hoazin，$n$ ．Same as hoactzin． dial．word of obscure origin．Not conneeted with Dan．hob（ $=$ E．heap）or with W．hōb，a measure of capacity，or with W．hob，swine．］ 1．A round stick，stake，or pin used as a mark to throw at in certain games，as in quoits or the game called hob．
To play at this game［of quoita］，an Iroo pin，cailed a hob，is driven into the ground，withly a few inches of the
2．A boys＇game in which halfpence are set on the end of a round stick（the hob），at which something（as a stone）is pitched．When the hob is knocked down，alii the halifpence that fall with their heada upward are the pitcher＇s，and the reat are eet up again on the hob to be pitched at．IEug．］
3．A hardened threaded steel mandrel for cut－ ting a comb or chasing－tool．
Instrumenta knowa as hobs are also employed in form－ ing the cutting enda of acrew－chaning toola for use in the
lathe．C．P．B．Shelley，Workahop Appllancea，p． 100 ．
This portion was ground，milied，or filed to an edge，and an
Sci．
Smer．，N．S．，LIV． 145.
4．The nave of a wheel：same as hub， $7 .-5$ ． A structure inserted in a fireplace to diminish its width，originally introduced wheu broad open fireplaces were first fitted with grates for the burning of coal；also，the level top of such a structure，forming a space upon which any－ thing can be set which it is desired to keep hot． They componuded some hot mixture in a jug ．．．and
put lt on the hob to gimmer． put it on the hob to aimmer．$\underset{\substack{\text { Dickens，Chrlstmas Carol，p．} 44 . \\ \hline}}{\text { ．}}$

## 2847

## hobbler

6．The shoe of a sledge．［Prov．Eng．（York－ shire）．］－To play hob，to cause great confusion ：often used satirically：as，you＇ll play hol（that la，you cannot or
shall not do the thing you propose）．
［Siang．］－To play hob with，to unset ，derange，or damaga：as，thia law will play hob with his trade．［Slang．］
$\mathrm{ob}^{2}$（hob），$n$ ．［A generalized use of $H o b$ ，a familiar form of Robin，Robert，like Hodge，q． v．，for Roger．From $H 0 b$ are derived tho sur－ names Hobbs，Hobbins，Hobson，Hopkins，Hop－ kinson，etc．See Robin，Robin Goodfellow．］ 1. A countryman；a rustic；an awkward，clownish fellow．［Obsolete or rare．］
Many of the country hobs，who had gotteu an eatate Liable to a fine，took lt at frst as a jeast． Select Lives of Eng．Worthies．
2t．A sprite；an elf；a holgoblin．
From eives，hobs，and fairies，
Defead ua，good Heaven！
Fletcher，Monaieur Thomaa，iv． 6.
Hob＇s pound，a difficuity；a serape．Davies．
What！are you all in Hob＇a pound？Well，they as wiil hoballt，$\because$ ．［Also howball，hobhold，etc．；origin obscure．Cf．hobble and hob2．］A fool；a dolt．
The worat of them no howball，ne no foole．
Thynn，Debate between Pride and Lowllness， Ye are auch a calfe，auch an asae，such a blocke，

Udall，Roister Dolater，iii． 3.
hob－a－nob，hob－and－nob（hob＇a－nob＇，－and－ nob＇），adv．Same as hobnob．
hob－a－nob，hob－and－nob（hob＇a－nob＇，－and－ nob＇$^{\prime}$ ，$v, i$ ．Same as hobnob．

Perchance that very hand，now plnioned flat， H．Smith，To a Mummy．
Sllp－ahod waiter，lank and sour，
Let us have a quiet hour，
Let u® hob－and－nol with Death．
Tennyzon，Vibien of Sin， 1 v ．
hobbedehoy，hobbedyhoy，hobbadehoy（hob＇－ e－dệ－hoi＇，hob ${ }^{\prime}$ ạ－dệ－hoi＇），$n$ ．Same as hobblede－
hobbedyhoyish（hob＇e－dệ－hoi＇ish），$a$ ．See hob－ bledenoyish．

When Master Daw full fourteen years had told，
He grew，as it is termed，hobbedyhoyish．
Colnan，Poetical Vagaries，p． 12.
Hobbesian（hob＇zi－an），a．［＜Hobbes（see Hobb－ isme＋－ian．］Ot or pertaining to Thomas Hobbes or his doctrines．See Hobbism．
The Hobbesian war of each against all was the normal atate of exiatence

Huxley，Nineteenth Century，XXIII． 165.
Hobbism（hob＇izm），n．［＜Hobb－es（see def．）＋ －ism．］The doctrines of Thomas Hobbes（1588－ 1679），an English philosopher．He advocated abso－ gerved aubmisglon on the part of the subject to the will of the soverefgn in alf thinga，religioua and moral aa well as political．His philosophical vlewa were aenaualiatic and materiaisatic．In leglc Hobbes was an extreme nominaliat． In paychology he ia remembered as having revived the
Hobbist（hob＇ist），$n$ ．One who accepts the doc－ trines of Thomas Hobbes．See Hobbism．
Many Hobbistz do report that Mr．Selden was at the heart an Infidel，and Incrined to the Opiniona of Hobbs
hobble（hob＇l），v．；pret．and pp．hobbled，ppr． hobbling．［＜ME．hobelen（ $=\mathrm{D}$ ．hobbelen，toss， ride on a hobby－horse，stutter，stammer，$=G$ ． dial．hoppeln，hop，hobble），var．of＊hoppelen， E．hopple（used in trans．sense），freq．of hop ${ }^{1}$ ， v．：see hopple，hops．W．hobelu，hop，hobble，is prob．＜E．hobble．］I intrans．1．To go with a gop or hitch；walk with a hitch；go on crutches； go lamely；limp．

Wo haunten nooo tavernea ne hobelen abouten．
Piers Plowman＇s Crede，1． 106.
And dancea like a town－top；and reels，and hobbles．
Fletcher and Shirley，Night－Walker，i．
The friar was hobbling the same way too．Dryden．
ibie ilittie old woman hobbling out of the box in hia bed－ room．

Dickens，Martln Chuzzlewlt，v．
2．To danco．［Scotch．］
Minatrels，blaw up ane brawl of France ；
Lyndray，S．P．R．，II． 201.
3．To move roughly or irregularly，as verse． II．trans．1．To tie the legs of together so as to impede or prevent free motion；clog；hop－ ple．
I am ready to go down to the place where your uncie Tho mules have atrayect，being insufficientiy hobbled

2ł．To perplex；embarrass

I could give no account of myaeir（that was the thing that ，［＜ bobble（liob＇l），$n$ ．［＜hobble，v．］1．An un－ equal，halting gait；a limp；an awkward step． One of his heels ia higher than the other，whlch gives 2．Difficulty；perplexity；scrapo．
Now Captaln Cleveland will get us out of thia hobble，it any can．

Scolt，Pirate，xxxlv．
The army of the Spanlsh kinga got out of a aad hobble among the mountalns at the Pass of Losa by the help of a ahepherd，who showed them the way．
3．Anything used to hamper the feet of an ani－ mal，especially a rope tied to the fore legs of a horse to insure its being caught when wanted； a clog；a fetter．Hobbles are made of leather and auch articis la then commonly in the piural，like hand－ cuffa，manaclea，abackles，etc．：as，to put the hobbles on a horse or mule．
hobble－bobble（hob＇l－bob＇l），$n$ ．Another form of hubble－bubble，1．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］ hobble－bush（hob＇l－bush），$n$ ．［ hobble（uncer－ tain）＋bushi．］A low bush（Viburnum lan－ tanoides）found in the northern United States．


Branches of Hobble－bush（Viburnum lantanozides）with flowers
and fruit．$a$ ，fertile fower，front view；b，same，back view ；$c$ sterile ${ }_{\text {fower．}}^{\text {and }}$
Its leaves are round－ovate，abruptly pointed，heart－shaped underneath t the stalks and branchletg are very ruaty and acurfy．The fowers are large and handsome，la broad， flat，gessil cymea．
hobbledehoy（hob＇l－dẹ－hoi＇），n．［Also holbede－ hoy，hobbedyhoy，hobbadchoy；earliest instance perhaps hobledehoy（Palsgrave，1540）；appar．of popular origin，prop．＂hobbledyhoy，く＂hobbledy， extended from hobble（cf．higgledy－piggledy，simi－ larly extended from higgle，etc．），＋hoy，appar． an unmeaning syllable．Cf．hobbledygee，hobble－ depoise．＂Tusser says the third age of seven years is to be kept＇under Sir Hobbard de Hoy＇＂ （Halliwell）－a humorous twist of the word．］ 1．A stripling；a youth in the half－formed age preceding manhood；a raw，awkward youth．
James，then a hobbadehoy，waa now become a young
man． I was then a Hobble－de－Hoy，and you a pretty litilie tight Giri，a favourite Hand maid of the Honsekeeper．
Sleele，Conselous Love

Sleele，Conscious Lovers，iii． 1.
At the epoch I apeak about，I was between
A man and a boy，
Barham，Ingoldsby Legenda，II． 124.
There waa a terrific roaring on the grasa $\ln$ front of the house，occasioned by all the men，boys，and hobbledehoys attached to the farm．Dickens．
We are in process of tranaformation，atill in the hobble－ dehoy period，not having ceased to be a college，nor y $\in t$ having reached the full manhood of a university．
2．A large unmanageable top．Halliwell． ［Prov．Eng．］
hobbledehoyish（hob＇l－dē－hoi＇ish），a．［Also hobbedyhoyish；＜hobbledehoy＋－ish．］Like a hobbledehoy．
hobbledepoise（hob＇l－dē－poiz＇），a．［Trreg．＜ hoblle + poise，after hobibledygee，hobbledehoy．］ 1．In uustable equilibrium；unevenly balanced． Hence－2．Wavering in mind．［Prov．Eng． in both senses．］
hobbledygee（hob＇l－di－jō＇），adv．［Cf．hobble－ depoise，hobbledehoy．］With a limping or gal－ loping movement．Hallivell．
＇Tong comea the country man，
Hobbledygee，hobbledygee！
Hobbledygee，hobbledygee！＇Nursery rime．
hobblerl（hob＇lér），$n$ ．［＜hobble $\left.+-e r^{1}.\right]$ One who or that which hobbles．
hobbler ${ }^{2}$ ，hobler（hob＇lér），n．［く ME．hob－ ler，hobeler，hobiler，＜OF．（AF．）hobeler，hobi－ ler，hobelier，hobler，also hobeleor，hobelour，also

## hobbler

Tobbiner（ML．hobcllariuts，also hoberarius），a hobbler，appar．（hobi，holin，a small horse：sce hobby ${ }^{1}$ ．］ $1+$ ．One who by his tenure was to maintain a hobby for military service ；hence， a soldier mounted on a hobby；a light－horse－ man employed in reconnoitering，intercepting convoys，etc．
Hsuing with them to tite number of eight hundred men of armes，flue hundred hobleres and ten thousand men on
foot．
Holinshed，Edw．II．，an． 1321.
No man ahali be conatrained to find men－at－arma，hob－ lers，nor archers，others than those who hoid by anch aer－
vice． vice．

Quoted by llallam
It was from the younger brothers of the yeoman Iami－ lies thst the householda of the great lorda w ere recruited： they furnished men at arms，archera，and hobelers to the royal Joree at horne and abroad．

Stubbe，Const．Hist．of Eng．\＆ 480
2．A man employed in towing vessels by a rope on the land，or in a small boat with oars． ［Prov．Eng．］－3，［Partly confused with hob－ by ${ }^{1}, n$ ．］A horse：same as hobby ${ }^{1}$ ．［An erro－ neous use．］
He．．．auffered the dismonnted cavalier to rise，whlie ha himself remounted hts hobbler

Fair Mald of Perth，vil hobbleshow（hob＇l－shō），$n$ ．Same as hubble－ hobblingly（hob＇ling－li），adv．In a hobbling manner；with a limping，interrupted step． Johnson．
hobbly（hob＇li），a．［＜hobble $+-y^{1}$ ．］Full of holes；rougl！；uneven，as a road．［Prov．Eng．］ hobby＇（hob＇i），n．；pl．hobbies（－iz）［＜ME． $7 h o b y,<$ OF．hobi，＂haubi，haubby，var．of hobin （＞It．nbino），a nag，hobby（the OF ．word being used chiefly in ref．to Scotland）；＜OF．hober， ober，stir，move；of LG．or Scand．origin，くOD． hobben，toss，move up and down，D．hobben，toss， a weakened form of hoppen $=\mathbf{E}$ ．hop ${ }^{1}$ ，as $\mathbf{E}$ ． hoblle for hopple；cf．North Fries．hoppe（a childish word），horse，Dan．hoppe，a nare，OSw． hoppa，a young mare，G．hopp，a word of en－ couragement to a horse，etc．：see hopl．］ $1+$ ． A strong active horse of medium size having an ambling gait；a pacing horse；a nag；a garran．
They have likewise excellent good horaea（we term the［m］hobbies），which have not the same pacs that other Holland，tr．of Camden＇s Ireland，p． 63.
Thou never saw＇st my gray hobby，yet，didat thou？
B．Jonson，Every Man out of his Humour，ii．
2．Same as hobby－horse，3．－3．Any favorite object，pursuit，or topic；that which a person persistently pursues or dwells upon with zeal or delight，as if riding a horse．
John was not without his hobby．The fiddla relteved
his vacant hours．
Lamb，South－Sea House．
Each with unwonted zeal the other scouted，
Put hia spurred hobby through its every pace． Lowell，Oriental Apologue．
＂But to do that we must organize！＂broke in Foley， springtng on his favorite hobby at a bound；＂organize sn＇
be free！＂The Century，XXXVII． 303. hobby ${ }^{2}$（hob＇i），n．；pl．hobbies（－iz）．［Early mod． E．also hoby；＜ME．hobie，hoby，also hobe，＜OF hobe，also hobier，houbicr，aubier，oubier，also in dim．forms hobet and hoberet，hobert，and ho－ bereau，hobreau，obereau，aubreau，appar．〈OF． hober，stir，move，$>$ also E．hobbyi，q．v．］A small European falcon of the genus Falco and subgenus Hypotriorchis，H．subbuteo．It is about 12 inches long，dark－brown above with the feathera edged with rufous，and white below with s．ruaty tinge and dark streaks．It is a trua falcon，though undersized，and was formerly flown at smali game，as larks．It is related to the merlin，$F$ opalon，and to the A mertcan ptgeon－hawk，$H$ ． columbarius；there are several varietiea．
As the Reverend Dr．Wren，Deane of Windesore，waa
travelling in his coach over Marleborough downes， travelling in his coach over Marleborough downes，a iis－ net or finch was eagerly pursued by a hoby or aparrow hawke，and tooke sanctuary in the coach．

Aubrey＇s $\overline{6}$ its，MS．Royal Soc．，p．160．（Hallivell．） Netther［can］any Hawka soare so high as the broode of
Lhe Hoboy． They do insuit over and restrain them，never hoby so
They do insuit over and restrain them，never hoby 80
dared a larke．
Burlom，Anst．of Mel．，p． 609. hobby ${ }^{3}$（hob＇i），n．；pl．hobbies（－iz）．［Appar． dim．of hob 2 ，or a particular use of hobby1 or hobby2（9）．］1．A goose．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng． （Durham）．］－2．A stupid fellow．［Prov．Eng．］ hobby－birdt，$n$ ．The wryneck or cuckoo＇s－mate， Iynx torquilla．
hobby－hawkt，n．［Early mod．E．holie－hauke； ＜hobby＋haw ${ }^{2}$ ．］Same as hobby2．Levins． hobby－headedt，$a$ ．Stupid．

Oh，you hobby－heoded rascal，I＇ll have you flay＇d．
hobby－horse（hob＇i－hôrs），n．［＜holby ${ }^{1}+$ horse：ef．equiv．D．hobbclpaard．］ $1 \uparrow$ ．One of
the principal 2848 having a figure of a horse made of wickerwork supported abont his waist，and his feet con－ cealcd by a housing．He performed antics imi－ tating the motions of a horse，and various jug－ gling tricks．
Else shall he suffer not thinking on，with tha hobby－ horse；whose cpitaph is，For，0，for，0，the houby－horse is forgot
Tha morria ringa，while hobby－horae doth foot it fea－ teouaiy．Beau．and Fl．，Knight of Burning Pestle，iv． 5 ．
Hera one feliow with a horse＇a head painted before him， and a tail hehind，and the whose covered with a long foot－ cloth，which was supposed to finde the body of the animal， ambled，caracoied，pranced，and plunged，sa he performed to in our ancient drana．
21．A person who acts in a foolish，subservient manner．

Thia is a puniahment upon our own pridea
Most justly laid ；wé must abuse brava gentiemen，
Maka＇em tame fooia and hobby－horsee．
Beau．and $F^{\prime}$ l．，Littla Freach Lawyer，v． 1.
That sight hobby－hhrse，my sister，whose foul name I will
rase out with my poniard．
Diddeten，Blurt，Master－Constabie，v．I．
3．A wooden figure of a horse，usually provided with rockers，for children to ride on．
Maid，aee a fine hobby－horse for your young master．
B．Jonson，Barthoiomew Fair，it
＇Tiis thoughtfui Father＇a plous Care
Provides his Brood，next smithfeld Fair，
With supplemental Hobby－Horses．Prior，Alma，i．
4．A favorite pursuit or topic ：now commonly hobby．See hobby ${ }^{1}, n ., 3$.
The Hobby－Iforse which my Uncle Toby always roda opon，was，in my optoioo，an iloobby－ITorse well worth giv－ 5．A kind of velocipede；the draisine．
He［Baron von Dratg］at any rate introduced into Eng－ land from France the hobby horse．Thia machine con－ sisted of two stout equai－aized wooden wheeis held in iron forka，the rear fork bcing securely bolted to a stout bar of wood，＂the perch，＂whilist the front fork passed through the perch，and was so arranged that it could be turned by modern bicycie．Bury and Hillier，Cycling，p． 55. Hobby－horse dance．See the quotation．
Bromley Pageta waa remarkable for a very singuiar sport
n New Year＇a Day and Twelfth Day，called the Hobby on New Year＇a Day and Twelth Day，called the Hobby Iforse Dance；a peraon rode upon the tmsige of a horse，
with a bow and arrow in his hands，with which he made with a bow and arrow in his hands，with which he made
a snapping noise，keeping time with the mulic，whilat aix a snapping noise，keeping time with the mulsic，whilst aix
others danced the hay and other country dances with as others danced the hay and other country dances，with as
many rein－deer＇s heads on their shoulders．To this hob－ by－horse belonged a pot，which the roeves of the tovn kept and filled with cakes and ale，towards which the spectators contributed a penny，and with the remainder maintatned their poor，and repaired the church．
hobbyhorsical（hob＇i－hôr＇si－kal），$a$ ．［＜hobby－ horse + －ic－al．］Pertaining to or having a hobby－horse；eccentric．［Humorous．］
Dr．Siop，parodying my Uncie Toby＇s hobby－horsical re－ flection，though fuli as hubby－horsical himself．

Steme，Tristram Shandy，iii． 13.
He．．．marched back to hidg himself in the manse with his crony，Mr．Cargili，or to engage in some hobbyhorsical purauit connected with his neighboura in the Autoun． cott，st．Ronan＇a Well，xxviid
hobbyhorsically（hob＇i－hôr ${ }^{*}$ si－kal－i），adv．Odd－ ly；whimsically．［Humorous．］
hobbyist（hob＇i－ist），$n$ ．［＜hobby $\left.{ }^{1}+-i s t.\right]$ One
who rides a hobby；one who is devoted in an enthusiastic and one－sided manuer to a partic－ ular principle，pursuit，nethod，or＂fad．＂
Fantastic dreamers，pig headed hobbyista，erratic crsnks of every description．

The Century，XXXIV．
Any teacher who conducts two succeasiva recitations
is a hobbyist．N．E．Jour．of Education，XIX．291．
hobby－owl（hob＇i－oul），n．The white owl or barn－owl，Strix flammea or Aluco flammcus．See cut under barn－owl．
hobet，n．A Middle English form of hobby2
hobgoblin（hob－gob＇lin），no［First recorded， perhaps，in Shakspere；＜hob $2,2,+$ goblin．Cf． E．dial．hobgobbin，an idiot．］A mischievous imp or sprite；an alarming apparition；hence， something that causes fear or disquiet．

Those that Hobgooblin call yon，and sweet Puck，
You do their work，and they shall have good Juck．
A doieful night was it to tha shipwrecked Pavonisns， Whose ears were incessantiy assailed with the raging of fested this perfidious strait．
ha hobgoblin of Jittle minds．
hobilert，$n$ ．See loobbler ${ }^{2}$ ．
hobitt（hob＇it），n．［＜G．haubitze：see howitz， howitzer．］A small mortar or short gun for throwing bombs，a howitzer．［Rare．］

## hock

hobler，$n$ ．Sce hobbler ${ }^{2}$ ．
hoblike（hob＇lik），a．［＜ioob ${ }^{2}, 1,+$－like．］Clown－ ish；boorish．
hoblobt（hob＇lob），n．［＜ $1 \mathrm{lol}^{2}+70$ ．$]$ A clown；
a lout．Davies．Thee rustical hoblous
Of Cretes，of Dryopea，and payncted ciowns Agathyrst， Dooa fetch theyre gambalds，hopping necre consecrat ai
Stars．
Stanurst，Eneld， $\mathbf{i v}$ ． 150.
hobnail（hob＇nāl），n．［＜hobl＋nail．］1．A short thick nail with a pointed tang and a largo head，used for nailing the soles of heavy boots and shoes．
Steel，il thou turn the edge，．I beseech Jove on my knees thou mayest be turned to hobnaile．

Shak．， 2 Hen．VI．，iv． 10.
A good commodity for soma smith to make hobnaily of
B．Jonaon，Every Man in hia Humour，i． 4.
2t．A clownish person：used in contempt．
No antick hobnail at a morris but in more handsomeiy lacetious．

Milton，Colasterion
Hobnall－liver．See hobnailed liver，under hobnailed．
hobnail（hob＇nāl），v．t．［＜hobnail，n．］1．To furnish or fasten with hobnails．－2．To tread roughly upon，as with heavy hobnailed shoes． ［Rare．］

Your righta and charters hobnaild into sluoh．
Tennybon，Queen Mary，ii． 2
hobnailed（hob＇nāld），a．［＜hobnail＋－ed ${ }^{2}$ ．］
1．Furnished with hobnails．－2．Wearing hob－ nailed shoes；hence，clumsy；countrified；rough． Come on，clownes，foraake your dumpa，

B．Jonson，A Particular Entertainment．
Hobnailed liver，in pathol．，a liver with uneven aurfaca suggesting hobnatis，such aa may resuit from iong－con－ asive hypere
hobnob（hob＇nob＇），adv．［Var．of habnab：see habnab，hab－or－nab．］1．Take or not take：a familiar invitation to drinking．－2．At ran－ dem；come what will．
Hob nob，ia hia word；giva＇t，or take＇t．${ }^{\text {Shak．，T．N．，ili．} 4 .}$
Also written hob－a－nob，hob－and－nob，hob－or－ nob．
hobnob（hob＇nob＇），$v$ ．i．；pret．and pp．hob nobbed，ppr．hobnobbing．［र holnob，adv．］To drink together；hence，to talk familiarly or so－ cially．Also hob－a－nob，hob－and－nob，hob－or－nob．

O＇er s joily fall bowh，sitting cheek by jowi，

> And hob-nobbing away.

Barham，Ingoldaby Legends，I． 252 A tough old hachejor of good estate，who had made him－ self necessary to the comfort of the master of Overstoke by hunting or fishing with him by day，and hobnobbing hoboet，hoboył（hō＇boi），n．Same as hautboy， oboc．
hob－or－nob（hob＇or－nob＇），r．i．Same as hobnob． Hobson＇s choice．See choice．
hobthrush（hob＇thrush），$n$ ．［＜hob2，2，＋thrush ${ }^{3}$ ． Cf．hobgoblin．］A hobgoblin．［Prov．Eng．］
If he be no hob－thrush，nor no Robin Goodfellow，I could finda with all my heart to sip np a stitybub with him．

Two Lancashire Lovers（1840），p．222．（IFallivell．）
hobthrush－louse（hob＇thrush－lous），n．A mil－ leped．［Prev．Eng．］
hobyt，$n$ ．An obsolete form of hobby ${ }^{1}$ ，hobby ${ }^{2}$ ． hoccamoret，$n$ ．See hockamore．
hocco（hok＇ó），$n$ ．［Native name in Guiana．］ A curacao－bird；any curassow．The word is trace－ abie in fiterature to Barrère，1745，and became with Bris－ son，1760，a generai name for curassowa（Cracidce）and some other birds，as the hoactzin，including thoas caited mitu，mutu，mituporanga，pauxi，etc．It is now naually applied，in distinction from curazaow or Crax proper，$t$
hochepott，n．An obsolete form of hotchpot．
Chancer． Chancer．
Hochheimer（hōèh＇hī－mér），n．［G．：see hocka－ more，hoch ${ }^{-6}$ ．］A Rhine wine produced at Hoch－ heim，near Mainz，in Germany．Ona of the flmest Giveyards th the Domdechanei or Cathedral Deanery，which ho spelling of hough（hot，$n$ ．［Hock is a mod．phonetic pron hough ing（ci．shock forshough）；inanother if sped \＃coft）（ ，spelled cof）；（ME．houz，hoz，ho，く AS． $h \bar{h} h, h \bar{o}$, heel，in comp．AS．hōhfôt，heel（＇hock－ foot＇），hōhseanca，shank（＇hock－shank＇），and hṑsino，pl．hōhsina（＂hōhsene，＂hōxcne，notfound） （ME．houzsenues，pl．，E．dial．hucksens，huxens， huckshins $)=$ OFries．hōxene，$h \bar{x} x n e=$ Icel．hāsin $=$ Dan．has，hase $\left(\right.$ for ${ }^{*}$ hasen $)=$ Sw．has，hock，lit． ＇heck－sinew＇：ef．MHG．hahse，hehse，G．hechse， hächse，hächse，hähse，the chambrel of a horse（＞ OHG．hahsinōr，MHG．hehsenen，G．dial．hech－ snen，hechsen，hesscn，hock，hamstring）；per－
haps ult．$=$ Skt．Kaksha，nook，armpit，$=$ L．coxa，

## hock

thigh: see coxa.] 1. (a) The joint on the hind leg of a quadruped between the knee and the fetlock, corresponding to the ankle-joint in man; that part of the leg between the tibia and the cannon-bone, consisting of the anklebones more or less completely united. (b) In mall, the back part of the knee-joint; the
ham.-2. In the game ham. 2 2. In the game
of faro, the last card remaining in the box after all the othors have been dealt.
hock ${ }^{1}$, hough (hok), v. t. [< ME. houghen, howwhen, "hozen; from the noun. Cf. the equiv. hocks, hox.] To hamstring; disable by cutting the sinew or tendon of the hock - that is, the tendo Achillis. They account of no man that hath not a battle axe at hith or weare dor With, or wearea not a cock'a fether in a thumb hat like a Penilesae (1592), (Halliwell.) The clan, who would deacend by night to born the houses and to hough the cattle of thobe who offended
Lhem. them.
hock ${ }^{2}+$ (hok), n. [<ME. hole, hokke, hoc, < AS. hoc (gen. hocces), also called hoc-leaf (see hockleaf), mallow: ef. W. hocys, mallows. Now only in comp. hollyhock, hock-herb, hock-leaf, q. v.] Mallow; hollyhock.

Hock, althæa rosea, malva sylvestria, malva rotundifolia. Eng. Dial. Soc., Plant Names.
hock ${ }^{3}$ (hok), n. A variant of hacki. [Prov. Eng.]
hock ${ }^{4}$ t, n. [ME.hock.] A caterpillar.
Brenne her and ther the heedles garlic aceles,
The atynks of tt for hockes [Latio contra campas] help and hele is. Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 32. Other als seyne, hockes for to lese,
Kest figtree aske on hem.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.
hock ${ }^{5} \dagger$, $n$. [Origin obscure.] An old game of cards.
hock ${ }^{6}$ (hok), n. [Abbr. of hockamore, q. v.] 1.
Originally, the wine Hochheimer (which see). -2. Any white German wine.
His father, in delight at his arrival, sent the nurse a dozen of hock more than a houdred years old

Ouarlerly Rev., CXLV. 329
hockamoret, hoccamoret (hok'a-mōr), n. [A corrupt form of G. Hochheimer (sc. wein), wine of Hochheim, near the river Main, in Germany, lit. 'high home': seehigh and homel.] The wine Hochheimer; hock.

Restor'd the fainting high and mighty
With brandy, wine, and aqua vita
With bachrach hockamore, and mum
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. 1il. 300.
hock-cart (hok'kärıt), n. [For *hockey-cart, く hochely ${ }^{2}+$ cart.] The harvest-home cart; the
last loaded wagon. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

The harvest awaives and wenches bound
For joy, to aee the hock-cart crown'd.
Herrick, The Hock-Cart.
hock-dayt (hok'dā), n. [< ME. hokday, hokeday ( $>$ AF. hokkeday); prob. a dial. var. of high-day, the first element being, as also hocktide, HockMonday, Hock-, Hox-Tuesday, an altered form of high, ME. hiz, hez, etc., sometimes hoghe, < AS. heáh (cf. hocki for hough, where the terminal consonants are similarly related, and D. hoog, G. hoch, $>$ ult. E. hock $6, ~ q . v.), ~ h i g h-d a y, ~ h i g h t i d e, ~$ etc., being used for 'festival-day,' otc.: see highday and hightide. There is nothing to connect the term with Icel. höku-nött, midwinter night, or with hogmenay, q. v.] A day of feasting and mirth kept formerly in England on the second or third Tuesday after Easter. Authoritics differ as to its origin and the exact date. Also called Hock-Tuesday, Hox-Tuesday.
Also that yerly, at the lawday holdyn at hokday, that tha grete enquest ahalle provida and ordeyn whether the pageant shuld go that yere or no.
Hock-day was generally observed as lately as the silx-
teenth century.
Strutt, Sporta and Pastimea, p. 453.
hockelty-card (hok'l-ti-kärd), n. Same as
hocker ${ }^{1}$, hougher (hok'e̊r), $n$. [< hoch ${ }^{1}$, hough, hocks or
hocker $^{2}$ (hok'ér), v.i. [Cf. hucki.] 1. To scramble awkwardly; do anything clumsily; loiter. -2. To stammer or hesitate. [North. Eng. in both senses.]
hockeryet, $n$. See huckery.
hocket (hok'et), n. [< OF. hoquet, hocquet, houquet, a hiccup, an interruption; in music, as defined. See hic, hick ${ }^{3}$, hicket.] In music: (a) An arbitrary interruption of a voice-part by rests, so as to produco a broken, spasmodic ef fect, frequently in two voices or groups of voices alternately. As a contrapuntal device it was mostly used before the fifteenth century, but a aimilar effect oc. curs occasionaliy in modern music. (b) A composition in which this effect is frequently employed. hockey ${ }^{1}\left(h^{\prime} k^{\prime}\right.$ i), $n$. [Also written hawhey, hookey; appar. <hook, in ref. to the hooked or curved club.] 1. A game of ball played with a club curved at one end. Also called shinny, shinty. It ia played (in the nerthern United Statea, commonly in winter on lece) by a number of personz divided into two pall or block with the curved end of the club into that ban or blo part of the field marked oft aa the opponenta' goal
Ou the common were some young men playing at hockey. land excent at schools, was atill preserved in the primil tive vicinity of Rood by the young yeomen and farmera . Bulwer, My Novel, viil. 5 ,
2. The stick or club used in playing this game. Also called hockey-stick, hockey-club.
hockey ${ }^{2}$ (hok'i), $n$. [Also written hawkey, horkey; origin obscure; possibly a corruption of hock-day, q. v., which seems to have been applicableto any festival day.] Harvest-home; the harvest-supper. [Prov. Eng.]
hockey-cake (hok'i-kāk), n. A kind of cake made for harvest-home festivals. [Prov. Eng.]

Harvest is done, therefore, wife, make
For harveat men a hoaky cake. Poor $R$
hockev-load (hok'i-lōd), n. [Also hawkey-load <hockey ${ }^{2}+$ load.] The last load from the harvest. [Prov. Eng.]
vest. [Prov. Eng.]
hock-glass (hok'glàs), $n$. A wineglass of colored glass, often used for white wines.
hock-herbt (hok'erb), n. [ < hoch ${ }^{2}$ + herb.] Mal low. Also called hock-leaf.
hockle ${ }^{1}\left(h_{0 k} \mathrm{l}\right), v . t . ;$ pret. and pp . hockled, ppr. hockling. [Freq. of hock ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}, v$. .] To hamstring. Skimer.
hockle ${ }^{2}$ (hok'l), v. t.; pret. and pp. hockled, ppr. hockling. [Prob. a var. of hackiler, like hock's for hack ${ }^{1}$.] To mow, as stubble. [Prov. Eng.] hock-leaf $\dagger$ (hok'leef), $n$. [Not found in ME. AS. hoc-lcaf, mallow, < hoc, mallow, + leaf, leaf see hock ${ }^{2}$ and leaf.] Same as hock-herb.
Hock-Mondayt (hok' mun ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ dā), n. [See hockday.] The second or third Monday after Easter.
hock-moneyt, $n$. [< hock (-day) + moncy.] Money paid for the celebration of hock-day.
In the churchwardea'a accounta for the parizh of Lammonies recelved from the mea and the women for the church eervice. Strutt, sports and Pastimea, p. 453. hockst, v. t. See hox.
hocksert, $n$. See hoxer.
hocktide'(hok'tid), $n$. [See hock-day.] The first or second week following Easter week.
Hock-Tuesdayt (hok'tü" dệ), n. Same as hock-day.

The subject of the IIock-Tuesday how was the massacre of the Danes, a merorable event in the Engliah hiatory, ou St. Brice'a night, November 13, 1002, which was expreased "in action and in rhimes.

Strutt, Sporta and Paatimes, p. 241.
hocus (hō'kus), n. [Short for hocus-pocus, q. v. Contr. hoax, q. v.] 1. A cheat; an impostor; also, a conjurer.
Did you never see a little hoeus by aleight of hand popping a prece aevera

Loyal Observator, 1683 (Harl. Misc., VI. 67).

## 2. Drugged liquor given to a person to stupefy

 him.hocus (hō'kus), v. t.; pret. and pp. hocused or hocussed, ppr. hoeusing or hocussing. [<hocus, $n$. Contr. hoax, q. v.] 1. To impose upon; cheat. One of the greatest pleces of legerdemain with which theae jugglers hocus the vulgar and incautelous of the present age.
Hence - 2. To stupefy or render insensible by means of drugged dink for the purpose of cheating or robbing.
He was hocussed at aupper, and lost eight hundred
pounds to Major Loder and the fonourable Mr. Denceace Thackeray, Vantty Fair, lxtv.

## hodden

3. To drug, as drink, for the purpose of stupefying.
"What do you mean by hocussing hrandy and water?" inquired Mr. l'ickwick. "Puttin' land'uum in it,", replied
Sam.
Dichens, lickwick, xili. I atrongly suspect the arum of delibcrately hocusing Its together in an advasiced stage of apparent tntoxication upon the polien-covered floor of an arum-chamber. 182
hocus-pocus (hō'kus-pō'kus), $n$. and $a$. [A sham-Latin riming formula, mere jugglers' sham-Latin riming formula, mere jugglers' G. Dan. Sw. hokus-pokus, formerly also oches bockes, oclics boks, F. hoceus-bocus, etc.; E. also hoky-poky ; cf. hanky-panky, of similar sense and origin. "According to Turner, in his 'History of the Anglo-Saxons,' from Ochus Bochus, a magician and demon of the Northern mythology; according to Tillotson, a corruption of hoc est corpus, uttered by Romish priests on the elevation of the host" (Webster's Dict.); but these are mere inventions of the fancy.] I. $n$. 1t. A juggler; a trickster.
Danctag wenches, hocus-pocuses, and other anticks past my remembrance

Sir T. Herbert, Travela in Africe, p. 154.
My mother could juggle aa well as aay hocus-pocue in the world.
. Kirk, Seven Championa, quoted in Strutt's Sport
2. A jugglers' trick; a cheat used by conjurers; jugglery.

Convey men's interest, and right,
From stitegas pocket into Nokez's,
Aa easily as hocus-pocus.
S. Butler, Hudibraa, III. iii. 716. Our anthor is playing hocus pocus in the very aimilitude he takea from that fugler, and would alip upou you, as he phraeaea it, a counter for à groat. Bentley, Free Thinking, \& 12. If the doctrine is an impozture. . . . It would be inter esting to have tt pointed out by what extraordinary hocue pocus the acientific men of the present age have been im
II. a. Juggling; cheating. That Burlesque 18 a Hocus-Pocus trick they have got,
Which, by the virtue of Hictius doctiug topsy turvey, they make a wise and witty Man in the World a Fool upon the
Stage, you know not how. Wycherley, Country Wife, iii. Such hocua-pocus tricks, I own, Belong to Gallic barda alone.

Mason, tr. of Horace's Odes, Iv. 8.
hocus-pocus (hō'kus-pō'kus), v. i.; pret. and pp. hocus-pocused or hocus-pocussed, ppr. hocuspocusing or hocus-pocussing. [< hocus-pocus, n.] To juggle ; deceive; cheat.
This gift of hocus-pocussing and of digguising matters
Sir $R$. $L$ Extrange. hocus-pocusly $\dagger\left(h o ̄ ' k u s-p \bar{o}^{\prime} k u s-l i\right), a d v$. By jugglery; cheatingly
Many of their hearers are not only methodistically conviaced or alarmed, but are also hocus.pocusly converted.
i. [A dial. var., like haud, hod ${ }^{I}$ (hod), r. $t$. and i. [A dial. var., like
etc., of hold ${ }^{1}$.] To hold. [Prov. Eng.]
etc., of hold ${ }^{1}$.] To hold. [Prov. Eng.]
hod $^{1}$ (hod), $n$. [A dial.var., like hud, haud, etc of hold : see hold ${ }^{1}, v$. and $n$. The E. dial. hot ${ }^{2}$, F. hotte, a basket for carrying on the back, is a different word.] 1. A form of portable trough for carrying mortar and bricks to masons and bricklayers, fixed crosswise on the end of a pole or handle and borne on the shoulder. See cut under hod-elevator.-2. A coal-scuttle.-3. A form of blowpipe used by pewterers. It consista of a cast-irou pot with a close cover, containing ignited charcoal. A Atream of air is forced through it thy meana of a hellowa worked by the foot, the air entering through a pipe and nozle on one side and passing out through a nozle on the opposite side, whitch di
4. A tub made of half a flour-barrel to which handles are fitted, used for carrying alewives. It is also a measure, holding about 200 of these fish. [Maine, U. S.]-5. A hole under the bank of a stream, as a retreat for fish. [Prov. Eng.] hod ${ }^{2}$ (hod), v. i.; pret. and pp. hodded, ppr. hodding. [Sc. also houd; cf. Roddle.] To bob up and down on horseback; jog.
hod ${ }^{3}$, n. A Middle English form of hood.
hod-carrier (hod'kar/i-èr), n. A laborer who
carries bricks and mortar in a hod.
hodden (hod'n), a. and n. [A dial. form (Sc. also haudin, hadden, etc.) of holden, pp. of holdr, v.] I. a. 1. [p.a.] Kept; held; held over: as, a hodden yow, a ewe intended to be kept over the year; hcudin cawf, a calf not fed for sale, but kept that it may grow to maturity. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]-2. [Attrib. use of hoddon, $n$.] Wearing hodden-gray; rustic.
The hodden or russet individuals are uncustemary.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. ©.
hodden
II. $n$. [Abbr. of hodden-gray.] Same as hod-den-gray.
Drest in hodden or ruseet.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. 1. 6.
IHow true a poet is he : And the poet, too, of poor men, of gray hodden and the gucrnaey cont, and the blonse.
hodden-gray (hod'n-grā'), n. [That is, hodden gray, or wool hodden or kept in its natural color: see hodden, a.] A coarse cloth made of undyed wool of the natural color, formerly much worn by peasants. [North. Eng. and Scotch.] But Meg, poor Meg! msun with the shepherds atay, And tak what God will send in hodden-grey.
hoddie (hod'i), $n$. Same as hooded crow (which see, under hooded). [Scotch.]
hodding-spade (hod'ing-spād), n. A sort of spade principally used in the fens, so shaped as to take up a considerable portion of earth entire. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]
hoddle (hod'l), v.i.; pret. and pp. hoddled, ppr. hoddling. [Appar. freq. of hod ${ }^{2}$, q.v.] To waddle; hobble. [Scotch.]
Ye abull has that for a tune 0 " the pipes, Steenile.
Play us up "Weei hoddled, Luckia.
Scott, Redgauotlet, letter xi
hoddy (hod'i), n.; pl. hoddies (-iz). [Sc., also written hoddie, hoodie, hoody, and in comp. hod dy-craw, huday-s: see hooded and hoodie-craw. Same as hooded crow (which see, under hooded). [Scotch.]
hoddy-dodt, n. [Cf. hodmandod.] A snail.
The ruaning mange or tettar is a mischeefe pecnllar hell-snailes atlcking hard thereto and eating it.

Holland, tr. of Pllny, xvii. 24.
hoddy-doddył (hod'i-dod'i), n. [A riming compound, with various equivalents, hoddypeke, hoddypoll, doddypoll, doddypate (q.v.), etc., all terms of contempt for a foolish, stupid fel low.] An awkward or foolish person.

That make your husband such a hoddy-doddy. B. Jonson, Every Man in his Homour, iv. 8. My master is a parsonabie man, sud nota spindie-ahank'd houdy-doddy. Swift, Mary, the Cook-maid, to Dr. Sherldan. hoddy-peak, hoddy-peke (hol'i-pēk), $n$. [OSc. hud-pyke (Dunbar), a miser or skinflint; origin obscure; cf. hoddy-doddy.] A fool; a euckold. [Obsolete or Scoteh.]
What, ye brain-sicke fooles, ye hoddy-pekes, ye doddy
Latimer, Sermona, fol. 44, b.
hodegetics (hod-ē-jet'iks), n. [<Gr. ט́dךүךтєко́s, fitted for guiding, < odn $\quad$ eiv, show the way, guide, < ód $\eta \gamma o ́ s$, a guide, < ódós, way, $+\dot{\eta} \gamma \varepsilon i ̈ \sigma \theta a \ell$, dycu, lead.] Same as methodology.

## hod-elevator (hod'el" ē-vā-tor), u. An appa-

 ratus for raising hods filled with bricks or nortar in a building which is in process of erection. It generally conalats of endeas chalns naited by rigid inks or bars to which the hods are hooked. The above and below, and are moved by hand cranks. hoder-modert, $n$. and a. [See hugger-mugger.] Hugger-mugger. Skelton.hodful (hod'fül), n [<hod1, n., + ful, 2.] As much as a hod contains; the contents of a hod.
hodge (hoj), n. [A generalized use of form of Romilar Roger, like Rob, q v., for Robert, Robin
 From Hodge are de rived the surnames Hodge, Hodges, Hodgeson, Hodson, Hotchkins, Hoskins, Hodgkinson, etc. The name Roger, F. Roger, Sp. Pg. Rogerio, It Ruggiero, ML. Rogerus, is of OHG. origin: OHG. Ruodigēr, Mruadgēr, MHG. Rüedegēr, Rüedigēr, Rüegēr, G. Rüdiger, lit. 'famous with the spear,' < OHG. "hruodi (only in proper names, $=$ AS. hrōth, glory, fame, = Icel, hrodler, fame) + gèr $=\mathrm{AS}$. gār, spear: see gar ${ }^{1}$, gore ${ }^{2}$. The first syllable is the same as that in Roderick, Rodolph $=$ Rudolph, Roland, Robert $=$ Rupert.] A coun$=$ Rudaph
tryman; a rustic ; a clown. [Colloq.]

2850
One of these somnolent, grinning hodges wili suddenly diaplay activity of body and finease of mlnd.

The century, XxVII. 183.
hodgepodge (hoj'poj), n. [A corruption of hotchpotch, q. v., and this of hotchpot, q. v.] 1. Same as hotchpotch.
And Leablan floare, . . whereof the Turks make their ingredients. Man's life is but vain; for 'tis subject to psin And sorrow, and ahort as a buhble
Tis a hodge-podge of business, and money, and care, And care, and money, and trouble.

Quoted in Hi'alton's Complete Angler, p. $178 .^{2}$ He [a horae] Ireated me to a hodge-poulge of all his sever-
Ll gaits at once.
Lowell, Firealde Travels, p. 202
2. In law, a commixture of lands. See hotchpot, 2.
hodgepokert, $n$. $[<$ hodge (cf. also hob 2$)+$ poker2, equiv. to puch.] A hologoblin.
Mazzaruolo [It.], a sprite, a hag, a hobgoblin, a robiogoodfellow, a hodgpoker, a Jaria tha chimney. Florio. hodge-pudding (hoj" půd "ing), n. [< hodgc(podge) + pudding.] A pudding made of a medley of ingredients.
Mrs. Page. Why, Sir John, do you tilink . . . That ever the devil could bave mada you our dellght:
Ford. What, a hodge pudding f a bag of flax?
Shak., M. W. of W., v. ह.
Hodgkin's disease. See disease.
hodiern $\dagger$ (hō'di-ern), a. [=OF .hodierne $=\mathrm{It}$. odierno, < L. hodiernus, of this day, < hodie, on this day, to-day, contr. of hoc die, abl. of hic dies: hic, this (see hic jacct); dies, day (see diary, diurnal). For the term., cf. hestern, hesternal.] Same as hodicrnal.
I koow that this ia contrary to the common oplyion, not ooly of the schools, but even of divers hodiern mathema-
ticians.
Boyle, Works, III. 754. hodiermal (hō-di-er'nal) $a_{a}[=O W$ hadiemal. as hodiern $+-a l$.$] Of this day; belonging to$ the present day.
Literature is a point outside of our hodiernal circle, through which a new one may be descríbed. Emerson.
hodman (hod'man), n.; pl. hodmen (-men). [< hodl + man.] 1. A man who carries a hod; a hod-carrier.

Alas, so la it everywhere, so will ever he; till the Hodman is discharged, or reduced to hodbeariog, and an Architect is hired. Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 73. 2. A young scholar admitted from Westminster School to be student in Christ-church College in Oxford. [Local cant.]
hodmandod (hod'man-dod), 3. [E. dial. also hodmondod, hodmedöd, hoddydod; cf. dodman, a snail, E. dial. (Corn.) hoddymandoddy, a simpleton.] A snail; a dodman. [Eng.]
Those that cast their ahell are the Jobster, the crab, the cra-fish, the hodmandod or dodman, the tortolse, etc.

I amsnant, a gast, a worm; a woodcock amongat birds; a hodmondod amongst flles; amongat curs a trendle tail. Tebster, Applus and Virginia, iii. 4.
So they hoisted her down just as safe and as well
The New Bath Guide (ed. 1830), p. 36. (Hallizell.)
hodograph (hod'ō-gràf), n. [< Gr. ódos, way, + रpaфع $+\nu$, write.] A curve the radius vector of which represents in magnitude and direction the velocity of a moving particle. It was invented by Sir W. R. Hemilton.
hodographic (hod-ō-graf'ik), a. [< hodograph $+-i c$.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hodograph: as, "hodographic isochronism," Eneyc. Brit., XII. 43.
hodographically (hod-ō-graf'i-kal-i), adv. On the principle of the hodograph.
hodometer (hō-dom'e-tér), $n$. [<Gr. ódóueтpov, or ódóneтpas, an instrument for measuring distances by land or sea, <ódós, way, road, $+\mu$ ḱtpov, measure.] An instrument for measuring the distance traveled by a wheeled vehicle. It ia a clockwork arrangement which, attached to a spoka The oumber of revolutions multipiled by the circamference of the wheei gives the distance traversed. Also odor${ }_{2}$
hodometrical (hod-ō-met'ri-kal), a. [<hodometer $+-i c-a l$.$] 1. Pertaining to a hodometer.$ -2. Serving to find the longitude at sea by dead-reckoning. Smyth.
hodthai (hod'thī), n. [E. Ind.] A resin obtained from Balsamodendron Playfairii, an East Indian tree of the natural order Burscracece. See Commiphora, the name under which the genus was formerly known.
hoel (hō), n. [Formerly spelled how (Ray, 1691, who calls it rastrum Gallicum, a French rake), and erroneously haugh (Evelyn); < ME. howc, < OF. houe, hoe, F. houe, く OHG. houwa,

## Hoffmannite

NHG. honve, G. have, a hoe, < OHG. howwan, MHG . howen, G. hauen $=$ E. hew 1 , cut: see hew ${ }^{1}$.] An implement for digging, seraping, or loosening earth, cutting weeds, etc., made in various forms. The common hoe, also called consists of a blade of iron set transversely at a conyenient sngle at the end of a logg haodie. In the Dutch hoe, push-hoe, or scuftiehoe the cutting bliade ía set like the blads of a spade.


They seze Sarzyns myne the wale
gret dy mal.
Sir Ferumbras, i. 14993,
The hoe is an ingenious instrument, calculated to call out great deal of atrength at a great disadvantage.
C. D. Warner, Summer in a Garden, iif.

Bayonet-hoe, a form of hoa with the biade set on the handless in the field-hoe, but narrow snd pointed much in the form of a trowel-bayonet. - Horse-hoe, a frame mounted on wheela and furniahed with ranges of share spaced 80 as to work in the intervals between rows of


## English Horse-hoe.

plants, such as turnipa, potatoea, etc., nsed on farms for the ame purposes af the feld-hoe, and drswn by a horse ; cuitivator. smalier machines of the same nature are mad to be pushed by a man.
hoel (hō), $r$; pret. and pp. hoca, ppr. hoeing. [Formerly also haugh; <hoer, n.] I. trans. 1. To cut, dig, scrape, or clean with a hoe.-2 To clear from weeds or cultivate with a hoe: as, to hoe turnips or cabbages.
When the sowing god firat hoeing and tiunning of the crop [carrots] are got over saccesstully, the after culture A hard or a long row to hoe, a difficult or tiresome ask to perform. [U. S.] - To hoe one's own row, to do II. intrans. To use a hoe.

Begin the work of haughing as soon as ever they [weeda] begln to peep. Erelyn, Calendarium Hortense, July. hoe ${ }^{2}$ (hō), n. [< Icel. hār (and corruptly hāfr) $=$ Norw. Dan. haa $=$ Sw. haj $=$ D. haai, $>$ G. hai, a shark, dogfish.] The common dogfish, Squalus acanthias or Acanthius vulgaris; also, a name of several other kinds of sharks. See cut under dogfish. [Shetland and Orkney islands, and U.S.]
hoe ${ }^{3}$ (hō), n. A variant of how ${ }^{2}$. [Local, Eng.] Thon that lofty place st Plymonth called the Hoe, Those mighty wreatiers met. Drayton, Poiyolbion, L. 482 hoe ${ }^{4}$, interj. and $n$. An obsolete form of hol. hoe-cake (hō'kāk), n. Coarse bread, generally in the form of a thin cake, made of Indian meal, water, and salt: originally that cooked on the broad, thin blade of a cotton-field hoe. [Southern U.S.]

Some talk of hoe-cake, fair VIrginia's pride.
. Barlow, Hasty Pudding, 1.
There was also a hoe, on which Mrs. Jake baked cold water hoe-cakes when ahe had company to aupper.
E. Efglexton, The Graysons, xvil.
hoe-down (hō'doun), n. A dance: same as breakdown. [Southern U. S.]
It ia very difficult to get the hoers trained to select and It ia very difficult to get the hoery trained to select and
leave oniy the atouteat planta. Encyc. Brit., I. 307. hoff (hof), $n$. A dialectal variant of hocki. Hoffmannist (hof'man-ist), $n$. [ Hoffmann (see def.) + -ist. The surname Hoffmann, Hofman, means 'courtman, courtier,' \& G. hof, MHG. OHG. hof $(=$ OS. D. hof $=$ AS. hof, house (see hovel), = Icel. hof), courtyard, palace, royal court, + mann = E. man.] One of a body of Lutheran dissenters, followers of Daniel Hoffmann, a professor at Helmstedt in Germany (1576-1601), who taught that reason and reve. lation are antagonistic.
Hoffmannite (hof'man-it), n. [< Hofimann (see defs.) $+-i t e^{2}$.] 1. A member of a short-lived German Anabaptist sect of tho sixteenth century, founded by Melchior Moffmann.-2. A member of a small German sect of Millenarians,

## Hoffmannite

founded in 1854 by Christian Hoffmann．The seet was also called Jerusalem Friends．
Hofmann＇s violet．Same as dahlia， 3 ．
hofult，a．［＜ME．howful，holeful，hozful，く AS． hohfu，hogful，careful，anxious，＜hogu，care， anxiety：see how and－ful．］Prudent；careful； considerate．Richardson．
Sir Gregory，ever hafull of his doings and behaviour，di rected especial ietters unto him．

Stapleton，Fortress of Fsith，an．1565，p．97，b．
hofullyt，ark．Carefully；prudently．
Women serving God hofully and chasteif．
Stapleton，Fortress of Faith，an．1565，p．419，b．
hog ${ }^{1}$（hog），h．［＜ME．hog，hoge，hogge，a gelded hog，a young sheop（cf．in comp．hog－pig，a bar－ row－pig，hog－colt，a young colt，hogget，a sheep or colt after it has passed its first year，and obs．E．hoggerel，hoggrel，a young sheop，hogga－ ster，hogster，a boar in its third year，also a lamb after its first year，hoglin，a boar）；prob． ＜hog ${ }^{1}, v_{0}$ ，a var．of hag ${ }^{3}$ ，which is a var．of hack ${ }^{1}$ ， cut：8eo hog ${ }^{1}, v$. ，hag ${ }^{3}$ ，and hach．1．The term is applied to a＇cut＇or gelded boar，to a sheep ＇cut＇or shorn the first year，or just after the first year，hence a young sheep，and hence ex－ tended to a young colt．There is no sufficient evidence for the current etymology from W． hwch，a sow，＝Corn．hoch，a pig，hog，＝Bret． houch，hoch，a hog，$=$ Ir．suig，ult．$=$ AS．sugu， $s \bar{u}$ ，E．sow ${ }^{2}$ ：see sow ${ }^{2}$ ．］ $1+$ ．A gelded pig；a barrow－pig．－2．An omnivorous non－ruminant mammal of the family Suido，suborder Artio－ dactyla，and order Ungulata；a pig，sow，or hoar； a swing．All the varieties of the domestic hog are de－ rived from ths wiid boar，Sus scrofa．（See boari．）．Ths
river－hoga ars somewhat aquatic AIrican species of the genus Potamochoerus．The babirusas is a true hog of the same family，Suidce．See cut nuder babirusa．
Shall I keep your hoge，and eat hnaks with them？
Shak．，As you Like it，i． 1.
But for one piece they thought it hard
From the whole hog to be deharr＇d．
From the whole hog to be debarr＇d
Cowper，Love of the Worid Reproved．
3．Some animal like or likened to a hog，not of the family Suider．See wart－hog，Phacocho－ rus，peccary，and Dicotyles．－4．A sheep shorn in the first year，or just after the firgt year；a young sheep．［Prov．Eng．］－5．A young colt． －6．A bullock a year old．［Prov．Fng．］－7． mean，stingy，grasping，gluttonous，or filthy person．［Colloq．］－8．Naut．，a bort of scrub－ bing－broom for geraping a ship＇s bottom under water．－9．A stirrer or agitator in the pulp－vat of a paper－making plant．－10t．A shilling，or perhaps a sixpence．［Old slang．］
＂It＇s only a tester or a hog they want your honour to give em，to drink your honour＇s health，＂gaid Paddy． Miss Edgeworth，Ennui，vi．
Guinea hog，the river－pig of Guinea，Potamochoerus pic－ tus．－Horned hog，the bahiruass：so cailed from the pro－ trusive teeth，resembling horna．See cut nnder babirus． saa－Pygmy hog，an animal of the genus $P$ oreula，as $P$ ． salvania，which is found in Nepai and Sikhim．－To caw
one＇a hoge to the hill．See carz2．－To go the one＇d hoge to the hill．See caw2．－To go the whole hog．（hog）．
ging．［In def． 1 prob．a var．of hag ${ }^{3}$ for hog－ cut；the orig．，and not a derivative，of $h o g^{1}, n$ ．， to which，however，the later вenses are due． Cf．MLG．hoggen，a secondary form of howwen $\overline{\bar{I}}$ E．hew，to which hack ${ }^{1}$ is ult．referred．］ $\overline{\bar{I}}$ ．trans．1．To cut（the hair）short：as，to hog a horse＇s mane．［Prov．Eng．］－2．To serape （a ship＇s bottom）under water．－3．［With ref．to hogback，q．v．The resemblance to $G$ ． hocken，carry on the back，get upon one＇s back， also set in heaps，＜hocke，a heap or shock of sheaves，also the back，eeems to be accidental．］ To carry on the back．［Local，Eng．］
II．intrans．1．To droop at both ends，so as to resemble in some degree a hog＇s back in out－ line：said of the bottom of a ship when in this condition either through faulty construction or frem aceident．
As a result it was found that the extremiliea tended to droop with relerence to the midship part，and the ship was aid to break，this particular form of breakage being
Termed flogging．
Thearle，Naval Arch．， 8193. 2．In the manège，to hold or carry the head down，like a hog．
$h^{2} g^{2}$（hog），$n$ ．［Origin obscure；by some iden－ tified with $h_{0} g^{1}$ ，as＂laggard stones that manifest a pig－like indolence，＂or，it might be thought，in allusion to the helplessness of a hog on ice，there being in the United States an ironical simile，＂as independent as a hog on ice．＂But neither this explanation nor that which brings in D．hok，a pen，kennel，sty，dock，
is supported by any evidence．Perhaps first hog－cote（hog＇kōt），$n$ ．A shed or house for applied not to the stone，but to the hog－8cere or swine；a sty．［Eng．］ line＇cut＇in the ice，〈hog1，cut，and thus in fact hog－deer（hog＇der），n．1．A small spotted deer， conneeted in another way with hogI，q．v．］In the game of curling，a stone which does not go over the hog－score；also，the hog－score itself． ［Seotch．］
hog $^{2}$（hog），v．t．；pret．and pp．hagged，ppr．hog－ ging．［ $h^{2} g^{2}, n$ ．］In curling，to play，as a stone，with so little force that it does not clear the hog－8core．［Scotch．］
hogant（hō＇gạn），n．［Abbr．of Hogan－Mogan（or Hogen－Mogeï）rug．］A kind of strong liquor．

Those who toast all the family royal In bampers of Hogan and Nog Have hearts not more true or more loyal
Than mins to my sweet Molly Mog． Gay，Moliy Mog．
For your reputation we keep to ourseives your not hunt ing nor drinking hogan，either of which here would be sufficient to lay your honour in ths dust．

Gray，Letters，I． 12.
Hogan－Mogant，n．and a．See Hogen－Mogen．
hog－ape（ $\log ^{\prime}$ app），$n$ ．The mandrill baboon，$C y$－ nocephatus mornon．Also called hog－monkey． hog－apple（ $\operatorname{hog}^{\prime} a^{\prime \prime} 1$ ），n．The May－apple，Po－ dophyllum peltatum．
Hogarth＇s Act．See act．
hogatt，$n$ ．See hogget．
hogback（hog＇bak），$n$ ．1．A back like that of a hog；a back which rises in the middle．
He［ths perch］haa a hooked or hog back，which is armed with sharp and atiff briatlea．

I．Walton，Complete Angler，p． 155.
2．A fish in which the back is humped oome－ what like a hog＇s．－3．A low，sharply crested ridge rising upon the adjacent region，and ueu－ ally formed of sand or gravel with boulders intermixed：in New England more commonly callod horseback．Compare horseback，estear， kame．At ths eastern base of the Rocky Mountains the couspicnousiy projecting upturned edges of the rocky atrata are calied＂hogbscks，＂and the region where theae onteropa are common the＂hogback country．＂
I pushed forward across deep gulchea，over high peaks 4．In coal－mining，a sharp rise in the floor of a coal－seam．－5．A heg－frame．
The strength of her huil and the solldity of her hag－back． Waterbury（Conn．）American，April $2,1886$.
hog－backed（hog＇bakt），a．Having a back like a hog＇s：specifically applied to a monstrous va－ riety of the cominon trout．
hog－bean（ $\log ^{\prime}$ bēn），$n$ ．The lenbane，Hyoseya－ mus niger．Also hog＇s－bcan．
hog－bed（hog＇bed），n．The ground－pine，Iyco－ podium complanatum．
hog－brace（hog＇brās），n．Same as hog－frame． hog－caterpillar（heg＇kat＂er－pil－är），n．The larva of a moth，Darapsa myron，of the family


Sphingider： 80 called from the swollen thoracic joints．The large，round，yellowish－green egge are faid aingly on the leaves of the grape，and the iarvæ feed sepa－ ravey on the leavea．
hog－chain（ $\operatorname{hog}^{\prime}$ chān），$n$ ．Same as hog－frame． hog－cherry（ $\operatorname{hog}^{\prime}$ cher＂${ }^{\prime}$ ），$n$ ．The bird－cherry Prunus P＇adus．
hog－choker（hog＇chō＂kerr），n．An American sole，Achirus lineatus，of the family Soleidee： 80 called from its werthlessness as a food－fish． It has an ovsi body of a brownish coior crossed with nar－ America．See cut under Soleidee．
hog－cholera（hog＇kol＂e－rä̈），$n$ ．See cholera．
hog－colt（hog＇kolt），n．A colt a year old； hogget．［Eng．］
hog－constable（hog＇kun＂sta－bl），n．．Same as hog－reere．

Cervus（Hyelaphus）porcinus，abundant in In－ dia，and related to the axis．Seo axis2．－2． The babirussa．
hoget，$a$ ．A Middle English form of huge．
［Sometimes written gen－mō＇gen），n．and a． ［Sometimes written Hilogan－Mogan；＜D．Hoog en Mogend，＇high and mighty，＇an honorific title of the States General：hoog＝E．high；mogend， mighty，orig．ppr．of mogen，may，can，have power，$=$ E．mayl．］I．$n$ ．The States General of Holland；Holland or the Netherlands．［Old slang．］

But I have sent him for a token
To your Low－conntry Hogen－Afogen．
S．Butler，Hudibras，II1．i． 1440.
II．a．Dutch．［Old slang．］
Well，in short，I was drunk；damnably drunk with Aie； Dryden，Wild Galiant，i． 1.
What think you of our Hogan－3fogan Belle？
Didn＇t she trick the Trickster niceif well ？
Mirs．Centivere，Artifice，Epii．
Hogen－Mogen rugt，a＇high and mighty＇- that is，very
strong－drink：later called simpis hogan．See hogan and rug．

There was a high and mighty drink call＇d Rug． Sures since the Reigne of great King Gorbodug，
Injection，operation and ejectionection，
Injection，operation，and ejection，
To provoke sieep and atupefle the sences
$J o h n$ Taylor，Certain Travalles（1653）．
hog－fennel（hog＇fen el el，$n$ ．The aulphur－weed， Peucedanum officinale．Also hog＇s－fennel．
hogfish（hog＇fish），n．1．A popular name of va－ rious fishes．（a）Scorpana scrofa，a fiah of large aize and red color，with a spiny head，inflated cheeks，annken crown，and cirri or taga on the head and body．The nsme ia also given to other apecies of the same genus．［LLocait Eng．］（b）A darter，Percina caprodes，of the family Per－ cidec and aublamily Elheostomince inhabiting American fish．（c）A Also calied hog－moty，log－perch，and rock－ choice．［U．S．］（d）A ishroid fish，Lachnolomus maximus or $L$ ．suillus．It has 14 dorsal apinea，the first 3 strong and

produced into iong filaments or streamers in the sdult； the entire preoperculum，operciea，and cheeks are scaly． Florida coast．
2．The common porpoise or sea－pig，Phocena communis．
hog－fleece（hog＇flös），$n$ ．［＜hog1，4，＋flccce．］ The fleece obtained from a sheep that is shorn for the first time．［Prov．Eng．］
hog－frame（hog frām），n．In steam－vessels，a fore－and－aft frame，usually above deck，form－ ing in combination with the frame of the vessel


Hog－frame as used in a light－draft river－steamer．
a truss to resist vertical flexure：used ehiefly in American river－and lake－steamers．Also called hogging－frame，hog－brace，hog－chain．
hoggardt，$n$ ．Same as hogherd．
Our regent（who had in him no more humanity than as
Connical Hizt．of Francion（1655）． hogjard）．
hoggastert，$n_{\text {．}}$ See hogster．
hogged（hogd），p．a．［Pp．of hog1，v．i．，1．］ Having a droop at the ends：said of a ship when her ends are lower than her midship part， a condition resulting from accident，as from running aground，or from structural weakness．
A very bad worid indeed in some parts－hogged the moment it was launched－a number of rotten timbers．
hoggepot $t, n$ ：Same as hotchpot．
hogger（hog＇èr），n．［Appar．for＊hocker，〈hoch ${ }^{1}$ + －er．Cf．equiv．Sc．hoshen，hoshin，hoeshin．］ A stocking without a foot，worn by coal－min－

## hogger

2852
hogshead
ers when at work. Soo sinker. [North. Eng. and scotch.]
hoggerel (hog'e-rel), ${ }^{n}$. [Also hoggrel, hogrcl;
dim. of hog1, year. [Eng.]

And to the temples first they hast, and seeke
By sscrifice for grsce, with hogrels of two years.
hogrels of two years.
Surrey, tr. of Virgil, iv. 72.
hogger-pipe (hog'er-pip), $n$. In mining, the upper terminal pipe with delivery-hose of the mining-pump, [North. Eng.]
hoggery (hog'er-i), $n_{1}$; pl. hoggeries (-iz). [< swine are kept; a piggery.-2 A collection of hogs or swine. [Rare.]

Crime and shame
And all their hoggery, trample your 8mooth world, Nor leave more foot-marks thsin Apollo's klne.

Mr8. Browning, Aurora Leigh, vli.
3. Hoggishness; swiuishness; brutishness. [Rare.]
hogget (hog'et), n. [Early mod. E. hogat, hogatte; < hog1 + dim. -et.] 1. A young boar of the second year. [Eng.]-2. A sheep or colt more than one year old. [Eng.]
Bidens [Lhla a sheepe with two teeth, or rather that 1 s
two yeres old, called tn sonse place hogrelles or hogaties.
Elyot, 1559.
Farther in
We found all the rest of the poor sheep
o or three of the weaklier hoggets were packed. Two or R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlii. hogging, hoggin (log'ing, -in), n. [Perhaps < $\log ^{1}+-i n g{ }^{1}$; "from the rounded form of the heap" (\%).] Screened or sifted gravel. [Eng.]

Filter-beds of sand and hoggin. The Engineer, LXV. 82
hogging-frame (hog'ing-frām), n. Same as hog-frome.
hoggish (hog'ish), a. [< hog $\left.1+-i s h^{1}.\right]$ Having the characteristics of a hog; swinish; greedy; gluttonous; filthy; mean; selfish.
Those dlvels so talked of, and feared, are none else but
hoggish jaylors. Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Prison.
Abaddon and Asmodeus canght at ine.
With colt-like whlnny snd wlth hoggis $h$ whine
They burst ny prayer.
hoggishly (hog'ish-li), adv. In a hoggish, brutish, gluttonous, or filthy manner.
hoggishness (hog'ish-nes), $n$. The character of being hoggish; brutishness; voracious greediness in eating; beastly filthiness; mean selfish-
ness.
hoggism (hog'izm) , n. [ as hoggishness.

I got with punch, sles
In hoggism sunk,
Wolcot, Peter Pindar, p. 108.
hog-gum (hog'gum), n. A kind of gum of nncertain origin. In the West Indies it is employed as a substtute for pitch in tarring boats, ropes, etc. One
vsriety is collected from among the roots of old trees of Symphonia globulifera, a species of British Guiana, belong. ing to the natural order Guttiferce. Another variety is obtained from Spondias mangifera, a tree of the dry forest of many parts of India and Burma, belonging to the natural order Anacardiacece. Other varieties are thought to be the product of Rhus Metopium, of the order Anacardiaceas; of Moronobea coccinea, of the order Guttiferop; and
of Hedivigia balsamifera, of the order Burseracere. It is probable that all yield resinous substances of similar qual ittes. Also called hog-doctor's gum, doctor-gum.- Hoggum tree, a large tree, Moronobe a coccinea, from 90 to 100 feet high, a native of Brazil and the West Indies.
hoght, $n$. An obsolete form of hou ${ }^{2}$.
hogherd (hog'herd), n. [< hog $1+h e r d 2$.$] A$ hoghood (hog'húd), n. [<hogi + -hood.] The nature or condition of a hog. [Rare.]
Many a Circe island wlth temporary enchantment, temporary conversion into beasthood snd hoghood.

Carlyle, French Rev., III. 1. 7.
hog-in-armor (hog'in-är'mor), n. The ninebanded armadillo, Dasypus゙ or Tatusia novemcinctus. $F$. A. Ober.
hoglin (hog'lin), n. [< ME. hoglin; < hog $1+$ -lin, equiv. to dim. -ling1.] 1 t. A boar.-2. An apple-turnover. [Prov. Eng.]
hoglingt, a. [Appar. < hog $\left.{ }^{1}+-l i n g{ }^{2}.\right]$ Hoggish (i).

Slr Robert Msnsel being now in the Mediterranean, Marquis Spinola should in a hogling Way change his Master for the Time, and, taking Commisston from the Empethe Forces of the King of Spsin in the Netherlands.

Hovell, Letters, 1. 11. 8.
hog-louse (hog'lous), $n$. A terrestrial isopod crustacean of the family Oniscide; a woodlouse, sow-bug, or slater.

And if the worms called wood-lice, or hog-lice, be seen In great quantities together, it is a token that it will rain
shortly after,
Husbandman's Practice (167),
hog-mace (hog'mās), n. 1. The official mace of the corporation of Sandwich in Engla
The officer whose badge of office it is.
It is stated that the hogmace, or sergeant of the brazen mace, bears a stout staff wlth a brazen head.
hogmant, n. A kind of loaf. Ord. and Regulations, p. 69. (Hallivocll.)
hogmanay, $n$. See hogmenay.
hog-mane (hog'mān), n. The mane of a horse
cut short or roached so as to stand up, like the bristles on a hog's back.
hog-maned (hog'mānd), a. Having a hogmane: roached.
hog-meat (hog'mèt), n. In Jamaica, the root of the Boerhaaria decumbens. It is emetic, and a decoctlon of it 18 ssid to be used as a remedy in dysentery. Also called hog's-brcad.

## hogmenay, hogmanay (hog' me-nā, -ma-nā), n.

 [Formerly also hogmena,hagmena,hogmyne, etc.: said to be a corruption of F. "au guimenez, 'lead on to the mistletoe,' a cry which in some parts of France the boys that go about begging on the last day of December are said to use " (Imp. Dict.), but authority for this phrase is lacking; prob. a corruption through the Norm. F. forms hoguinanno, hoquinano, hoguigagné, haguirenleu, haguinelo, haguilomef, etc., perverted forms of OF. aguilanneuf, aguillanneu, aguillanneuf, guil. lanncuf, etc., F. dial. aiguilan, guilané, guilanneu, prop. au-gui-l'an-neuf, "the voice of countrey people begging small presents, or new year's gifts, in Christmas; an ancient tearm of rejoycing, derived from the Druides, who were wont, the first day of January, to go into the woods, where having sacrificed and banquetted together, they gathered Mistletow, esteeming it excellent to make beasts fruitful, and most sovereign against all poyson" (Cotgrave), i.e. 'to the mistletoe! the New Year!': au, <L.ad illum, to the; guy, now $g u i$, mistletoe ( $=$ mod. Pr. visc $=$ Cat. vesc $=\mathrm{Sp}$. visco $=\mathrm{It}$. visco, vischio, < L. viscum, viscus, mistletoe: see viscum); le, <L. ille, that; an, <L. anmus, year; neuf, < L. nocus = E. new. The Sp. aguinaldo, a New Year's gift, Christmas box, is from the $\mathbf{F}$. word.] 1. The last day of December and of the year; also, the month of December.-2. Entertainment or refreshment given to a visitor on the last day of the year, or during December; a gift bestowed on those who apply for it, according to ancient custom, at that time of the year. [North. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.?
## Togmanay Trollolay,

Gte's o' your white bread and nane o' your gray.
They [Scotch yonth] . . go abont the shops seeking
The cottar weanies, glad and gay,
Wi' pocks out owre their shouther,
Sing st the doors for hogmanay.
Rev. J. Nicol, Poems, I. 27.
hog-molly (hog'mol"i), n. 1. The hog-mullet
or hog-sucker, Hypentelium migricans. [Local, U. S.] - 2. Same as hogfish, 1 (b).
hog-money (hog'mun"i), u. [So called from the hog represented on the coins.] The coins issued at the beginning of the seventeenth century for circulation in the Somers Isles (now the Bermudas). They are of copper, silvered, and are of the valne of $1 \mathrm{~s} ., 6 \mathrm{~d}$. , $3 d$. , and $2 d$.
hog-monkey(hog'mung'ki), n. Same as hog-ape.

hog-mullet (hog'mul/et), $n$.

## Hog-money (twopence) <br> of Somers Isles (Bermu- das). British Museum. (Size of the original.)

The hog-sucker, Hypentelium nigricans.
hog-nosed (hog'nozd), r. Having a snout like a hog's: specifically applied to American serpents of the genus Heterodon.
hognose-snake (hog'nōz-snāk), $n$. A snake of the genus Heterodon, which flattens the head when about to strike. It is not venomous. Also called flathead or flat-headed adder, blowing-viper, etc. See Heterodon.
hognut (hog'nut), n. 1. The pignut or brown hickory, Carya porcina. See hickory. [U. S.] -2. The earthnut or arnut, Conopodium denudatum (Bumium flexuosum). Also called havk-mut.-3. A species of Omphalea belonging to the natural order Euphorbiacee. [Jamaica.]
hogot (hō'gō), n. [Álso written hogoe, hogoo;
an F. spelling of F. haut goût, high flavor: see haut ${ }^{1}$, gout ${ }^{3}$. Cf. hoboy for hautbois.] High flavor; strong scent.

Ralshazzar's sumptuous fcast was heightened by the
ogo of his delictons meats and drinks. M. Griffith, Fear of God and the King (1660), p. 76. hog-peanut (hog'pe"mut), n. A twining plant, Amphicarpea monoica, of tho natural order Leguminosa, growing in rich wood-lands in the United States, with purplish flowers at the summit which seldom produce fruit, and otliers at the base which produce pear-shaped pods usually with a single seed, ripening in the ground or on its surface under the fallen leaves.
hog-per (hog'pen), n. A hog-sty; a pig-sty.
hog-plum (hog'plum), n. A plant of the genus Spondias, natural order Anceardiaccer. Some of the spectes yield pleasant fruits, fis $S$. purpurea and $S$ lutea of the West Indies. Their Iruit is a common food for hogs. A much-esteemed Brazilian dish 18 prepared from the juice of S. tuberosa, mixed with milk, cards, and sugar. In North Americs the name ls applied to several of the castern United States; Rhus Mletopium the poison wood or coral-sumac of tropleal Florida. and Ximenia woo or coral-smmac of troplcal Florida; sind 1 imenia introduced from the West Indies,
hog-rat (hog'rat), $n$. A West Indian rodent of the genus Capromys, as the Cuban C. pilorides. Also hutia-conga, hutia-carabali.
hog-reeve (hog'rēv), $n$. An officer charged with the prevention or appraising of damages by stray swine. In England the hog-reeve was formerly a parish officer. In New England he was elected as a town officer snd hog-reeves are still chosen in some places, generally as a jest, the office being merely nominal. Also called
0 gr
hogrel (hog'rel), n. See hoggercl.
hog-ring (log'ring), $n$. A metal ring, clasp, or other device inserted in a pig's snout to pre vent it from rooting up the ground.
hog-ringer (hog'ring"err), n. 1. One who puts rings in the snouts of swine.-2. A form of pincers for inserting rings in the snouts of pincers
swine.
hog-rubber (hog'rub"èr), n. A low, coarse fellow fit only for such work as rubbing hogs. [Rare.] The very risticks and hog-rubbers, . . if once they tast of this Lone liquor, are lnspired in an iustant.

Burlon, Anat. of Mel., p. 536.
hog's-back (hogz'bak), n. Anything shaped like the back of a hog; iugcol., same as hogback, 3 . hog's-bane (hogz'bān), n. Same as sowbane.
hog's-bean (hogz'bēn), n. [Tr. of Gr. iюбкía $о$ оs: sce IIyoscyamus.] Same as hog-bean.
hog's-bread (liogz'bred), $n$. Same as hog-meat. hog-score (hog'skōr), n. [<hog${ }^{2}, q_{\text {. }}$. . + score, a line.] In the game of curling, a distance-line drawn across the rink or course one sixth of tho way from each of the two tees.

$$
\begin{array}{r}
\text { Now he lags on Death's hog.score. } \\
\text { Burns, Tam Sam }
\end{array}
$$

hog's-fennel-(hogz'en"el)
Same as hog
hog's-garlic (hogz'gär'lik), n. A kind of garlic, Allium ursimum. See garlic.
hog's-haw (hogz'hâ), n. A small tree, Crategus brachyocantha, a native of Louisiana and Texas. hogshead (hogz'hed), n. [Early mod. E. also hoggeshed; < ME. hoggeshed, hoggis hed, hoggys hed, hoggeshedo (1434); in form < hog's, poss. of hog', + head. But the word is prob. an adapted form of what would reg. be oxhcad (not found in this senso), くMD. ockshoofd, oghshoofd (Kilian), later okshoofd, oxhoofl (Sewel), now okshoofd $=$ LG. okshoofd, oxhoofd (Bremen Dict.), $>$ G. oxhoft, ochshoft (the G. ochsenhaubt (1691) being an accom. form); cf. Dan. oxehoved = OSw. oxhufioud, Sw. oxhufvud, a hogshead, lit., as the Dan. term also signifies, an 'oxhead,' $=$ E. oxhead, $^{\text {q. V. The D. and LG. forms may }}$ be accom. from the Scand.; the reg. forms for 'oxhead' are D. ossenhoofd, LG. *ossenhöved or -höfd. The reason why the name was applied to a cask is not certainly known; perhaps because such casks had the figure of an ox's head branded on them, or in allusion to a figure of the head of Bacchus, with golden horns, supposed to have adorned such casks. The Ir. tocsaid, hogshead, is from the E.] 1. A large cask for liquors, etc.
Swallowed with yest and froth, as yon'd thrnst a cork Specifically - (a) A cask having the defintte capscity of 63 Specifically - (a) A cask having the defintte caps
old wiue-gallons, 54 beer-gallons, etc. See def. 2.
Now as for wine-vessels, they sre seldom smaller thsn hogsheads which are of 63 gallons. (b) A cask having a capacity of from 100 to 140 gallons: as, 2. A liquid measure containing . A gallons (equal to $52 \frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons), this Value having been fixed by an English statute of
1423 . The hogshead of molasses was msde 100 gallons

## hogshead

by a statute of 22 Geo. II. Formerly the London hogshead 48 ale-gallons, sud the ale-sind beer-hogshead for the rest of Fugland was 51 gallons. Other hogsheads, for clder, oats, lime, tobscco, etc., hsve had loc
3. [Directly <hog'shcad.] Adraught, as of wine or ale, taken from a cup which forms the head ol cover of a jug in the shape of a log. Sce
Susscx pig, under pig.
hogsheadweightt, $n$. Five huudredweight. 112 noundes make 1 hundredweight. 5 of thosc liundreds hog-shearing (hog'shēr"ing), n. Much ado about nothing. [Ludicrous.]

Why do I hold you thus long in these his noisome exhalsilons, and hidcous cry of hog-shearing, where, ss we no wool? hog-shouther (hog'shưft"èr), n. [Appar. in allusion to the crowding and pushing of hogs while being fed, $\left\langle h o g^{1}+\right.$ shouther $=$ E.shoulder. A game in which those who take part jostle one another with the shoulders. [Scotch.]
hog-shouther (hog'shúst ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ér), v,i. [See hogshouther,
[Scotch.]

## The warly tace may drudge an' drive, Hog-shouther, jundis, streich, an' strive.

Burns To Wiliiam Simpson
hogskin (hog'skin), $n$. Leather made of the hides of hogs, having a grained and minutely punctured surface, used for saddles (generally under the name pigskin) and as an ornamental material for bookbinding and wall-hangings. For the latter uses also called sowoskin and hogs leather. See also Avignon lcather (under leather) and corami.
There were many examples of superb binding, especially exquisite tooling on hog-skin.
C. D. Warner, Littls Journey, vi.
hog-snake (hog'snāk), n. A serpent of the genus Heterodon; a hog-nosed snake.
hog's-pudding (hogz' pudd ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ing), $n$. The ontrails of a hog, stuffed with pudding composed of flour, currants, and spice. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng. $]$
hog-steert (hog'stēr), n. [Appar. <hog ${ }^{1}+$ steer $^{2} ;$
but orig. an accom. of hogster.] A boar of the third year.
Hee scornes theese rascal tsme games, but a sounder of hogsteers,
Or theesteers,
eth.
Stanihy lion too stalck fro the mountain he wissh. Aneid, iv. 163.
hogstert (hog'stér), n. [Early mod. E. hoggester, hoggaster; appar. < hogl + -ster.] 1. A sheep in its second year: same as hoggerel.-2. A boar in its third year.
hog-sty (hog'stī), n. [< ME. hogstye; < hog ${ }^{1}+$ styl.] A pen or an inclosure for hogs.

The besolted Grecians being so far from endeavonring s recovery that they jested st the losse, snd ssid that they
had but tsken a Ifogs.stie.
Sandys, Travsiles, p. 21. hog-succory (hog'suk"̄̄-ri), n. A species of Hyoseris, small taraxacum-like plauts of the Mediterranean region.
hog-sucker (hog'suk "èr), $n$. A catostomoid fish of the United States, Hypentelium nigricans, the hog-molly or hog-mullet. It has varions other local names, as crawl-a-bottom, hammerhead, stone-lugger, stone-vollcr, and toter.
hog-wallow (hog'wol"ō), n. A peculiar kind of irregular surface, when the clayey soil is broken up by a series of hillocks and hollows closely succeediug one another. [U. S.]
Thase hog-wallones are formations of pitfalls snd elevations, hollows and hillocks of every variety, which succeed esch other like cups and ssucers turned topsy-turry.
hog-ward $\dagger$ (hog' wârd), n. A hog-keeper.
The hog-roard who drove the swins to the "denes" it the woodland paid his lord fitteen pigs at the slaughtertime, and was himseli paid by the increase of the herd.
J. R. Green, Couq. of Eng., p. 317.
hogwash ( $\mathrm{hog}^{\prime}$ wosh), $n$. The refuse of a kitchen ol brewery, etc., given to swino as food; swill. hogweed (hog'wed), n. One of several plants, as Heracleum Sphondylium, Polygonum aviculare, and Ambrosia artemisiafolia. The poisonous hogweed is Aristolochice grandiflora of the West Indies.
hogwort (hog'wèrt), n. An annual euphorbiaceous plant, Croton capitatus (Hcptalon grarcolcus), with densely soft-woolly and somewhat glandular stems, and the fertile flowers capitate and crowded at the base of the sterile spike. It occurs from Illinois and Kentucky southward.

2853
hohispath (hōl'spåth), n. [G., く hohl, hollow, spath, spar.] An early name given by Wer tolite or macle. See chiastolite. Also called follow spar.
hoics, hoicks (hoiks), interj. In hunting, a cry to cheer the hounds.
Groom (within, holloing), Coms along, Sir Callagan O'Brallagsan! Ifoics ! hoics ! Hark forward, my honeys -Hoics! hoics! What is the matter here?

Macklin. Love ds Is II II. 1
hoics, hoicks (hoiks), v. t. [< hoics, interj.] Po salute or encourage with the hunting-cry "Hoics!" Davics.
Our adventurer's speech was drowned in the acclamaions of the fox-h ters, who now triumphed in their turn, and hoicksed the spesker.

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Smollett, Sir L. Greaves, ix
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hoiden, hoyden (hoi'dn), n. and a. [< MD. heyden, now heiden, a heathen, gentile, a gipsy, vagabond, $=\mathrm{E}$. heathen, q. v. The W. hoedon, a coquette, a flirt, a hoiden, is from the $\mathbf{E}$. The D. ey, ei, sounds nearly as E. "long $i$," and this was formerly commutable with oi, as in hoiden and hoise, hoist (also from the D.), joist, joint, point, etc., dial. or obs. hist, jist (gist), jint, pint, etc.] I. n. 1t. A rude, bold man.
Shall I argue of conversation with this hoyden, to go and practise at his opportunities in the larder?
2. A rude, bold girl; a romp.

Such another slstiernly ignorsit hoyden I never siw.
Life of Mrs. Delany, II. 323. II. a. Rude; bold; inelegant; rustic.

They throw their persons wlth a hoiden air
Across the room snd toss into the chair. Young, Satires, y
hoiden, hoyden (hoi'dn), v, i. [< hoiden, n.] o romp rudely.
They have been hoidening with the young apprentices.
hoidenhood, hoydenhood (hoi'dn-hüd), n. [<
hoiden + -hood.] The condition of a hoiden. Craig.
hoidenish, hoydenish (hoi'dn-ish), a. [<hoiden + -ish ${ }^{1}$.] Having the manners of a hoiden; like or appropriate to a hoiden.
She is very handsome, and mighty gay and giddy, halt
tonish and half hoydenish. Mme. D' Arblay Didy,
hoid nism hoy (hoidn-izm) [
den + -ism.] The character or manners of a hoiden; rompishness; rusticity. Imp. Dict. hoigh1, interj. See hoy ${ }^{2}$.
hoigh' ${ }^{2}$ (hoi), $n$. [Appar. a var. of high used allusively, with perhaps a ref. to hoigh1, interj.] High excitement; rampage: in the phrase on or upon the hoigh, eager; excited; excitedly; riotously.

Young wenches now are sll o' the hoigh.
Middleton, Family of Love, ili. 2.
Hark, they all sre on the hoigh,
They toil like M111-horses.
There comes running upon the hoigh together me sll the hucksters, fishmongers, butchers, cookes

Terence in English (1614).
hoighty-toighty, interj. and $a$. An occasional spelling of hoity-toity.
hoiset (hois), v. t. [Early mod. E. hyse, hyce (Palsgrave), $\langle$ OD. hyssen, D. hijschen = Dan. ( $>$ F. hisser, hoist a sail). Now, with exerescent $t$, hoist (due prop. to pp. hoist = hoised), vulgarly hist (hist). For the relation of hoise, hoist, to hyse, hist ${ }^{2}$, cf. hoiden, joist, etc.] To raise; lift; elevate; hoist.
They . . . hoised up the malnsall to the wlnd, snd made oward shore. Acts xxvil. 40. We descried lsnd, which land wa bare with ail, hoising out our bost to discouer what land it might be,

Hakhuyt's Voyages, I. 236.
For 'tis the sport, to have the engineer
Hoist with his own petar. Shak., Ilamlet, iii. 4. 1 hoise up Parneli partly to spite the envious Irish folks here.

Swift, Journal to Stelis, 1vil.
hoist (hoist), $v, t$. [Also dial. hist; a later form of hoise, due prob. to the pp. hoist, vulgarly hist: see hoise.] To raise; lift; elevate; es pecially, to raise by means of block and tackle or other machinery.
I have hoisted sail to sll the winds
Which should transport me farthesi from your sight.
Whers other princes, hoisted to their thrones
By Fortune's passionate snd disordered power,
sit in their height. B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1
Deposits formed originally on the floor of the sea hava dry land.

## Holaspideæ

Hoisted and swang (naut.), resdy to be lowered into the water at the word of command, as s boat. $=$ Syn. Heave, hoist (hoist), $n$. [</hoist, $v$.$] 1. The act of hoist-$ ing; a lift.-2. That by which something is hoisted; a machine for laising ore, merchandise, passengers, etc., iu a mine, wareliouse, hotel, etc.; au elevator:-3. The porpendicular height of a flag or ensign, as opposed to the fy, or breadth from the staff to the outer edge; also, the extent to which a sail or yard may be hoisted: as, give the sail more hoist.-4. Naut., a numas, give the sail more hoist.- fastened together hoisting as a sigual. -Pneumatic hoist, a lifting apparatus consisting of a pistform which is raised by suspension-chains passing over drums, and thence to pistons operated by com-
hoistt(hoist). Past participle of hoise, regularly hoised.
hoist-bridge (hoist'brij), $n$. See bridgc.
hoister (hois'tèr), $n$. One who or that which hoists; an elevator or lift.
hoisting (hois'ting), $n$. [Verbal n. of hoist, v.] The act of raising or elevating.
It msy be truly affirm'd, he was the subversion and fall of that Monarchy which was the hoisting of hlm

Milton, Reformation In Eng., ii.
hoisting-crab (hois'ting-krab), n. A crab or windlass adapted for hoisting.
hoisting-engine (hois'ting-en jin), $n$. A special type of steam-engine, usually double, and either directly connected with a hoisting-drum around which a hoisting-rope is wound, or proaround which a frictional clutch to control the hoisting-drum or let it run free at will. Such engines for light work are usually portable, with an upright boiler, and one or two cylinders placed horizontally at the base of the holler.
hoisting-jack (hois'ting-jak), $n$. A device for applying hand-power to lift an object by means of a screw or lever. E. H. Fnight.
hoistway (hoist'wā), n. A passage through which goods are hoisted in a warehouse; the shaft of a freight-elevator.
hoitt (hoit), v. i. [Origin uncertain; ef. W. hoetian, suspend, dandle.] To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth.
Hark, my husband, he's singing and hoiting, - snd I'm fain to cark snd care, and all little enough.

Beau. and $F^{\prime} l$., Knlght of Burning Pestle, i. 3.
hoity-toity (hoi'ti-toi'ti), interj. [Also written hoighty-toighty, hity-tity, highty-tighty; appar. a varied redupl. of hoit, without def. meaning.] An exclamation denoting surprise or disapproAn exclamation denoting surprise or aisapprolent to pshaw.

Hoity-toity! what have I to do with dreams?
Congreve, Love for Love.
hoity-toity (hoi'ti-toi'ti), a. [Also hightytighty, etc.; <hoity-toity, interj.] Elated; giddy; flighty; petulant; huffy: as, he is in hoity-toity spirits. [Colloq.]
hok t , hoke $\dagger, n$. and $v$. Obsolete variants of hook. hokedayt, $n$. Same as hock-day.
hokert, $n$. [ME., < AS. hocor, scorn, mockery derision: see remarks under houx.] Scorn; derision; invective; abusive talk.

She was as digne as water In a dich,
As ful of hoker sud of bisemare.
haucer, Reeve's Tale, 1. 45
hokerlyt, ado. [ME., <hoker + -ly2.] Scornfully; disdainfully; abusively.

Thanne wol he be angry, and answere hokerly and an-
Chaucer, Parson's Tale. grily.
hoky-caket, $n$. See hockey-cake.
oky-poky (hō ki-po ki), n. 1. Same as hocuspocus. [Prov. Eng.]-2. Lce-cream sold by e pennyworth by street venders.
Hokey Pokey is of a firmer make snd probsbly stiffer ma public favour and it is buill up of variously flovoure layers. holt, a. An obsolete form of whole.
holarctic (hol-airk'tik), a. [<Gr. bios, whole, entire, + a $\rho к \tau \kappa \kappa$ б, aretic.] Entirely arctic; wholly subject to aretic influences: as, the holarctic region.
The great northern or holarctic fauna.
[(1887), p. 8.
hoiarthritic (hol-är-thrit'ik), a. [< Gr. ö $\lambda_{o \varsigma}$
entire, whole, + apopirıs, gout: see arthritis.]
Having gout in all the joints. Dunglison.
Holaspideæ (hol-as-pid'ē-ē), n. pl. [<Gr. ${ }^{\circ} \lambda o s$, entire, whole, + áomis (áötid-), a shield, + eca. In ornith., in Sundevall's classification, the first cohort of the series of scutelliplantor ascines consisting of an unnatural association of the larks, Alaudide, and the hoopoes, Upupide.

## holaspidean

holaspidean（hol－as－pid＇ọ－an），a．Pertaining to or having the characters of the Holaspidea； specifically，having the posterior portion of the tarsus covered by large scutella in a single se－ ries，as in the larks，Alaudide．
holbard $\dagger$ ，holberd + ， ．Obsolete forms of halberd． Holboellia（hol－bel＇ $\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{ii}$ ），$n$ ．［NL．，named after F ． L．Holboll，superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Copenhagen．］A genus of climbing shrubs，of the natural order Berberidect（Bcr－ beridaceer），tribe Lardizabaleer，the type of End－ licher＇s tribe Holbecllicre．Its technical characters ara：monoeccoun frowera with 6 petailet sepals and 6 minute mentary ovary，the female with 6 sterile stamena and 3 oblong carpelf；berry oliong，indehiscent；Peavea digitite－ iy 3 ．to 9 －foiielate；flowers purple or greeniah，in axillary racemea．Only 2 apecias ara known，natives of the Hima－
Holbœllieæ（hol－be－li＇ệē），n．pl．［NL．，くHol－ boellia + ece．$]$ A tribe of plants established by Endlicher in 1840 for the then recognized suborder Lardizabalece，of the Menispermacees， transferred by later authors to the Berberidece （Berberidaceec），and employed by Bentham and Hooker as a tribe，which includes the genus Holberllia．
Holbrookia（hōl－brük＇i－i．i），n．［NL．（C．Girard， 1851），named after J．E．Holbrook，an American herpetologist．］A notable genus of lizards，of which there are several American species，re－ lated to the horncd toads．The leading species is $H$ ．maculata，found on the western plains， especially among prairio－dogs．
 ship which is towed，a ship of burden，〈＜iर кecv， draw：see Holcus．］In Gr．antiq．，a ship of bur－ den；a merchantman．
holcodont（hol＇kö－dont），a．［＜Gr．$\delta 2 \pi \kappa \delta \varsigma_{\text {，}}$ a fur－ row，track（see Holcus），+ oboiv（ （odovt－）$=\mathrm{E}$ ． tooth．］In ornith，having teeth distinctly and separately sockcted in a long continuous groove，as the Odontolece．
Holcus（hol＇kus），n．［NL．，〈 L．holcus，〈Gr．
 adj．，drawing to oneself， trailing，ózoós，a furrow，$\langle$ होккev，draw，draw out．］A genus of perennial plants， of the natural order Gra－ minew．It is characterized by apikeleta crowded in an open panicle，2－flowered，and jointed with the pediceia，and boat－ shaped glumes inciosing and much exceeding the remotiah flowers．The lower flewer is per－ fect，its papery or thin ceriaceons lower palet heing awness and similar，staminate，and bears a atout bent awn below tha apex． The atamena are 3 in number About 8 speciea ara knewn，ori－ ginally natives of Europe and Airica，but some are now widely distributed．II．lanatus，the vel is extenaively naturalized in the United States．It is regarded as of little value either for pastura or for hsy．H．mollis，the creeping aoft－grass，is regarded as a trou－ blesome weed．II．saccharatus is said to contain a large qusntity of augar．The specles are kn
hold ${ }^{1}$（hōld），v．；pret．held，
 po．held（arechaic holden，

## Velvet－grass（Holcus tana tus $)$ ．$a$ ，spikelet．

 pp．held（archanc holden，holding．［E．dial． houd，hod，Sc．hald，haud，had（see had ${ }^{2}$ and hod ${ }^{2}$ ），$\langle$ ME．holden，earlier halden（pret．hcld， helde，hilde，hylde，pl．helden，etc．，pp．holden， holde），＜AS．healdan（pret．heóld，pl，heóldon， pp ．healden $)=\mathrm{OS}$ ．haldan $=\mathrm{OFries}$. hald $a=\mathrm{D}$ ． houden $=$ MLG．lealden，LG．holden $=\mathrm{OHG}$. hal tan，MHG．G．halten $=$ Icel．halda $=$ Sw．halla $=$ Dan．holde，hold，keep，＝Goth．haldan（pret． haihald，pp．haldans），keep or tend cattle；a re－ duplicating verb．The special Goth．sense sug－ gests a connection with Gr．$\beta$ ov－k $\delta \lambda o s$, a cow－herd （see bucolic），the Teut．root being then＂hal， with present－formative $-d$ ；but this is doubt－ ful．］I．trans．1．To keep fast or close，as in the grasp of the hand；control or prevent the movement or action of，by grasping，binding， arresting，or other means of constraint or de－ tention；retain；keep：as，to liold a horse by the bridle；to hold a prisoner in chains；to hold the attention of an audience；to hold one＇s self in readiness．Youre knyf withe mete to yeur mouthe nat bere，
And in yours handa aor holden yee yt ne way．
Babees Book（E．En＇T．S．）

2854
Whem Ged hath raised up，having loosed the pains of denth；it．
＇Twixt hia finger and his thumb he held
A pouncet－box．
2．To keep back；detain：as，goods held for the payment of duties．

In forcing of a wonnd，nor after－gain
Of many daya can hodd mom from ny wiil．
Fletcher，Haithful Shepherdeas，iv． 1.
Whilst I at a banquet hold him sure，
Iliflod some cansing practice out of hand
Te acatter and disperse the giddy Goths． Shak．，Tit．And．，v． $2^{2}$
I hoped to hold Pemberton in my front while Sherman ahould get in his rear and into Vicksburg．
3．To keep back from action；restrain from action or manifestation；withhold；restrain； check．
The most IIIgh ．．．held atill tha flood till they wera passed ever．
IIoid，hold，ha yielda；hold thy brave awerd，ha＇s con－

## querd．

Beau，and Fl．，Knight of Malta，il． 5 ．

## There was aflence deep as death；

And tha boldest held his breath
Fer a tima．Campbell，Battie of the Baltic．
4．To contain，or bo capable of containing； have capacity or accommodation for：as，a bas－ ket holding two bushels；the church holds two thousand people．
They hava ．hewed them out ciateros，broken cia．
Jerna，ii．that cas hold ne water． terna，that can hold ne water．

And they milght enter at his open door，
Eea till his apacious hall wound hover，Hopa，i． 309. The lewer city weuld naturally be apread over the mere
aheltered gronad which holds all that is icft of Durazzo aheltered grouad which hot
under tha rula of the Tark．

E．A．Freeman，Venice，p． 378. 5．To pursue，prosecute，or carry on；enter－ tain；employ；sustain：as，to hold one＇s course； to hold a court or a meeting；to hold an argu－ ment；to loold intercourse．
Grete was the feesta that the kynge hilde on the euea of the assumpcion．

Hertin（E．E．T．S．），111． 614 There y was wonte to leape bifore，
Fer aboute new my wei y hoolde．
aboute new my wei y hoolde．
II ymis to Virgin，etc．（E．E．T．S．），p． 72
Wherein the spirit held his wont to walk．
Shak．，Hamlet，i． 4.
About this time a Parlisment was hotden at Westinin－ ster，where Subsidiea were wilingly granted．

Baker，Chronicles，p． 386
Tha Inhabitanta holde trade with other Samoeds．
Purchas，Pllgrimage，
Purchas，Pllgrimage，p．433．
Seed time and harveat，heat and hoary frost，
Silton，$P$ ．$I_{\text {，}}$ ，
Shall hold their course．Milton，P．I．，xi． 900.
Aa haga hold sabluths，leas for joy than apite， So theas their merry，miserable night． Pope，Moral Essaye，ii．239．
The language held by both father and daughter to tha llouse of Commoes．Brougham． Specifcally，in music：（a）To aing or play，as one of aeveral parts in a harmony：as，to hold the tenor in a giee．（b）To maintain in one part
6．＇To have and retain as one＇s own；be vested with title to；own：as，to hold a mortgage．
＂Holde，Joseph，＂sayd Iheau，＂that conertura oi my
body．＂ ody． But he hsthe lost alle but Grece；and that Lond he
Molt alle only． holt alle only．Mandeville，Travela，p．\＆
I M．take thee N．to my wedded wlfe，to have and to hotd from this day forward．

Book of Common Prayer，Solemnization of Matrimony． The doctrioe grew that tha temporal lorda alene were peers，as alone haviag their blood＂enoebled，＂which is
the heral d＂a way of aaying that they held their aeata by hereditary right．

E．A．Freeman，Encyc．Brit．，XVIII． 460.
7．To have or be in possession of；occupy：as， to hold land adversely；to hold office．
Tha whiga had now held offica，under Grey and Mel－ bourne，with a ahort interruptiea，for tea years． 8．To maintain；uphold；defend：as，to hold one＇s own；to holdone＇s right against all comers． With what arma
We mean to hold what anciently we ciaim
Of deity or empire． Of deity or empire party ．．drava hia kith and kin，
His party ．．drava his kith and kin， And all the Tabie Ro

Tennyson，Lancelot aod Eiaine． Halleck on the same day，the 5tb of December，directed me not to attempt to hold the country aouth of the Talla 9．To entertain in the mind；regard，or regard as ；consider，deem，esteem，or judge to be：as， to hold an opinion or a prejudice；to hold one＇s self free to act．

## hold

This tre of Samrel is holde ingreta veneracion amongea The Lord will not hold him guiltess that taketh hifs．
Ex． xx .7. Sise milea from hence is a Well holden in like sacred acceunt，which cureth Leproales．
urchas，Pilgrimage，p． 75.
Iuquira hew alia thioka of hinn，how ahe holds him．
Fletchcr，Wildgoose Chase，iil． 1.
1 hotd reason to ha the beat Arbitrator，and the Law of Law it gelfe．Milton，Eikenoklastes，v． She took no offence at his reference te nursery gossip， which she had learned to held cheap

O．IF．Holmes，A Niortal Antipathy，xil．
10．To decide；lay down the law：as，the court held that the plaintiff was entitled to re－ cover．－11．To bear；endure．［Rare．］

Now humbie as the ripest mulberry
That will not hold the handiing．Shak．，Cor．，ili． 2.
Corses now－a－daya，that will acarce hold the laying in．
12．To support；maintain；keep up；bear； carry．

Yet cease I not to ciamour and to cry，
Whila my atill apine can hold my weary head．
Tennyson，St．simeon Stylites．
Some man or other must preaent wali；；ind
Shak．，Mingers thus．
Katie walka
By tha long waah of Australasian seas Far eff，and holde her head to other stara， And breathes is converse aeasons．

Tennyson，Tha Brook．
13．To keep or set apart as belonging to some one；keep．

For her own flowera and favorite herbs，a apace
By sacred charter，holden for her use．
14．To bet；wager．［Archaic．］
I＇l hold thee any wager，
When wa are both accoutred like young men，
Ili prove the prettier fellow of the two
shak．，M．of V．，11i．
I hold my ilfa you have forgot your dancing．
Middleton，Chaste دlald，1． 1. 111 hold three tooth picks to one pound of anuff，I catch him．Goldrmit Not It to hold a candle to．See candle．－To boholden， to be holdt，to be beholdeo er indebted．

And I so moche am hold to his grace，
That for to haue his Reme myself aiene，
Generydes（E．E．T．S．），1． 495.
To hold a candle to the devll．See devil．－To hold by the button．See button．－To hold copy．See copy．－ to hold down a claim，to re a on a wneralip uoder the homeatead iaw．［Weatern U．S．］
It is very common to fiod a lone and unprotected fe－ ＇IIarper＇s Mag．，LXXVII． 236.
To hold forth，to pot forward to view；offer ；exhibit； proposa．
Ohserve the connection of Ideas in the propositiona which books hold forth and preteud to teach as trutha
To hold hands togethert，to hold hand witht．Sea hand．－To hold in，to held with a tight rein；curb； hand．－to restrain ；check；represa．
Be ye not as the horse，or as tha mule．．．whose mouth must ho held in with bit and bridie，leat they come aear unto
ore to say．
Edm．You look as you had something more to
All．If there be more，more woful，hold it in．
Shak．，Lear，v． 8.
To hold in balance，in hand，in play．See the nouns． title derived from：as，to hold lands of the king．－To hold off，to keep off or aloof；keep at a distance．

Mar．You shali not go，my lerd．
Ham．
Hold off your hand．
Shak．，Hamlet，i． 4.
To hold on，to coatinas or proceed in ：as，to hold on a
course．－To hold one＇s day $\dagger$ ，to keep ene＇s appoiatment． Thia knight
Seyde had holde his day，as he hadde hight．
Chaucer，Wife of Bath＇s Tale，1．168． $f$ there yea misee me say If there yed misoe me，say
I am ne Gentieman：lia hold my day．Kinduess．
Heywood，Woman Killed with Kind To hold one＇s hand．See hand．－To hold one＇s nose， perceiving a ba grindstone．See grindstone．－To hold one＇s own，to keep ong＇s present condition or advantage ；atand one＇s ground．

It had always been taken for granted．．that ．．an an active militaot parson ．Trollope，Barchester Towera，xxi． all comers．Trollope，Barchester Towera，xxi． To hold one＇s peace，to keep ailent；cease or reiraln from
apeakigg． The gentlemen held their peace and smiled at each other， as who should say，＂Well！there is no sccounting for tastes．＂${ }^{\text {＂}}$ ， to hol

Ferd. Nay, sir, 'tis only my regard for my sister makes me apeak.
Jerome. your tather make you, sold in future, let your regard for

To hold out. (a) To extend, stretch forth, ience, to offer; propose.

Fortune holds out these to you as rewarda, B. Jonson. Health and virtue, gifts
That can alone make aweet the bitter dranght
That iffe hold out to all.
Cowper, Task, 1. 759 (b) To continue to reaiat or endure. [Rare.]

> He cannot iong hold out theae pangs.

Told ation or action : aa, to holil over a bill or an amendmider Yon haven't got the money for a deai abont you? Then I'Jl tell yon what l'il do with you; I'ii hold yon over.
(b) Said of a tone in music whose duration extenda over from one measure to the next.-To hold tack with (naut.), to keep course and speed with.
They [the States] made young Count Maurice their Governor, who, tor twenty-five Years together, held lack with the Spanlard, and during thoae 'Traveraes of War was very fortunate.

## To hold talet, to keep account

01 other heucne than here thei holden no tale. Piers Plowman (C), ii. 9
To hold the belt. See belt.-To hold the market, to modity, as stock. - To hold the plow to gulde or manmodity, as stock.- To hold the plow, to guide or man age a plow in turning up the aoil.- To hold to bail. See oail2.-To hold under one's girdlet. See girdlel.-T' hold up. (a) To keep in an erect position; raise: as, to

But neither bended knees, pure handa held up,
Sad aighs, deep groana, nor ailver-ahedding tears,
Could penetrate her micompasaionate alre Playing, whose end . . . ia, to hold, as 'twere, the mir(b) To anstain; keep from falling or ainking; hence, to snpport ; uphold.
When I aald, My foot slippeth ; thy mercy, 0 Lord, held me up. B. xciv. 18.

Know him [the king of Engiand] in ua, that here hold
Shak., K. John, ii. 2. $u p$ his right.
(c) To forcibly stop and rob on the highway: as, to hold $u p$ a stage or a mail-carrier. [Western U. S.]-To hold Water. (a) Naut., to atop the progress of a boat by holding the biadea of the oars fiat against the current. (b) To be sound or consistent thronghont; not to be leaky or unrive one to sur - in leave or give one the bag to hold.

II, intrans. 1. To keep or maintain a grasp or connection, literally or figuratively; adhere; cling; be or remain unbroken or undetached; not to give way: as, hold on by a rope; the anchor holds well; he holds to his agreement.
He toke the awerde, and put it in the stith, and it heilde as weie, or better, than it dide be-fore.
ferlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 101.
If one [point] break, the other will hold.
shak., T. N., i. ..
To hold by." Francia was no anchor, none, On Everard's Bhonlder, with "I hold by him."

Tennyson, The Epic.
It was . inimpossibie that he [Emerson] could conto the ordinance he wiahed to give up.
o. W. Holmes, Emerson, iii.
2. To maintain a position or a condition; stand fast; remain; continue; last: as, hold still; the garrison held out; my promise holds good.

Our force by land
Hath nobly held. Shak., A. and C., iif. 11.
The wet aeaaon begins here [in Tonquin] the latter end ond of Angnst.

See here, my child, how freah the colours look,
How fast they hold, like colours of a sheli.
Tennyson, Geraint.
She is making for the Rigolets, . . . and wiil tie up at the iittie port of St. Jean . . . before gundown, if the

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G_{0} W \cdot C a
$$

W. Cable, The Grandissimes, p. 358
3. To hold one's way; keep going on; go forward; proceed.

Then on we held for Carliale tonn. Kinmont Willie (Child's Bailade, VI. 63). Beneath the moon a unciouded light
1 held awa to Annie, 0 . Burns, Riga o' Barley.
We crossed the flelds, and held along the forest.
4. To be restrained; refrain ; cease or pause in doing something: commonly used in the imperative.

Hold! the general speaks to you.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.
And damn'd be him that flrst crica, "Hold ; Macduff
One of his fellows (that loved him what., Macbeth, v. 7. but with a muskett (thel conid not hold,

180
5. To have a possession, right, or privilege derive title: followed by of, from, or under as, to hold directly of or from the crown; tenants holding under long leases.
They holde of noo man hut of theym aelfe, saffe they pay tribute to the Turke. Sir 1. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 10
Allodium is a Law-word contrary to Feudum, and it signifles Land that holds of no body.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 64. His imagination holds immediately from Nature.

In every connty or In of parity with him.

Maine, Eariy Hist. of Institutions, p. 131
6. In shooting, to take aim.--Hold hard! stop! hait! "Hold hard!" said the conductor; "I'm blowed if w ha'n't forgot the gentieman." Dickens, Sketchea, Tales, xi. To hold ahead, to aim in front of moving game.-To hold forth, to speak in pubiic ; harangne ; preach; prociaim.
If thia virtnoso excela in one thing more than another it ia in canes. He has spent his most select houra in the knowledge of them; and is arrived at that periection, that he is abie to hold forth upon canea Jonger than upon any
one ankject in the worid.
Steele, Tatier, No. 142.
He [Wordaworth] held forth on poetry, painting, poii Greville, Personal Traita of Britiah Authora, p. 21.
To hold in, to restrain or contain one's self.
I am full of the fury of the Lord; I am weary with hold-
To hold off, to keep aloof or at a distance; be offizh.
I tell you true, I cannot hold off ionger,
Nor give no more hard ianguage.
Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her;
Some that she but held off to draw him on.
To hold on. (a) To keep fast hold. cling.
To hold on. (a) To keep fast hold ; cling.
"There are no Sailors," said Sir Anthony, "fike the Eng-
liah Sailors, for Courage and for Holding on." liah Sailors, for Courage and Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 18
(b) Ta continne; keep golng.

The trade held on many yeara
(c) To atop; halt: chiefly iu the imperative. [Colioq.] (d) dure; tast; be constant; continue in action, reaistance, etc.

If you conid hold out till ahe saw yon, ahe aaya,
It would be better for you
B. Jonson, Aichemist, iii. 2.

They [the Braziliana] rule themaelues by the Sunne, and goe two or three hundred ieagnes thorow the wooda: no horse wili holde out with them.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 848. A worae loaa ia apprehended, Stirling Castie, which could Walpolc, Letters, II.
To hold over, to remain in offlce or in posseaaion beyond the regular term: as, he held over until hia successor wa appointed. - To hold together, to be kept from falling to pieces; remain united.
O, it is a great matter, when brethren love and hold to-
Latimer, 2 d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550 . Paul. How fares our gracious lady
Emil. As weli as one 80 great and 80 forlorn
May hold together. Shak., W. T., ii. 2.
Yet, sooner or later, a time must come when the original Honaehoid can no longer hold together. Ita bulk becomea nnmanageable.
F. E. Hearn, Aryan Houaehoid, p. 139.
ad, to hold up nnder miafortune. The wife, who watch'd his face,
Paled at a audden twitch of his iron mouth,
"Or sureiy I shall shame myaelf and him.
Tennyson, Ayimer's Fieid.
(b) To atop; cease; especially, to stop raining.

We are pleased with all weathers, let it rain or hold up, be calm or windy.
farston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, ii. 1
Though nice and dark the point appear
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. 1i. 404.
(c) To continue the aame apeed; keep np the pace : a word ne's record, score, performance, or winnings. - To hold with, to side with; take part with.

With ypocritis sche may not holde,
Hymns lo Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.
I hold well with Piato, and do nothing marvel that he oureby all men should have and enjoy equal portione wealth and commod Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinaon), i. hold ${ }^{\text {I }}$ (höld), n. [< ME. hold, hald, hold, support, protection, power, possession, custody, a stronghold, castle, dwelling, < AS. heald, geheald, hold, protection, custody, guard; from the verb: see hold ${ }^{1}, v_{.}$] 1. The act of holding; a grasp, grip, or clutch; a seizure or taking possession; hence, controlling force: as, to take hold; to lay hold of ; to keep hold of a thing; imagination has a strong hold upon him.

## hold-beam

And at the last they keat ij grett ankers to gedyer, And as Gad wold they Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62 Take fast hold of instruction. Prov. iv. 13. When the Roman ieft ns, and their Jaw
Relax'd ita hold upon us. Cennyson, Guinevere. 2. Something which may be grasped for support; that which supports; support.

Scarce had he done, when Ezechias . . .
Hies to the Temple, teara his purple weed,
Sylvester, tr. of Dú Bartas's Weekz, ii., The Decay. He that atanda npon a slippery place
Makes nice of no vlle hold to stay him up. $\underset{\text { Shak., K. John, iil. 4. }}{ }$
The ioose earth freshly turned up afforded no hold to
Prescott, Ferd. and Iaa., ii. 12. 3. Confinement; imprisonment; keeping.

Kynge Mordrams wente vnto the pryaon where that vnhappye kynge hadde Ioaeph and his company in holde. They iaid hands on them, and put them in hold nnto he next day

Acts iv. 3.
4. A fortified place; a place of security; a castle; a stronghold.
They are also Lorda of Bitlis, and some other Cities and The next morning to Leedes Caatle, once a famous hold, now hired by me of my Lord Culpeper for a prison.
5. A dwelling; habitation, [North. Eng. and Scotch; also hauld, haud, etc.]-6. In law, land in possession; holding; the cstate held; tenure: as, freehold, estate held in fee or for life, this being anciently the estate or tenure of a freeman; leasehold, a holding by lease.-7. In musical notation, the sign $\curvearrowleft$ or $\mathcal{*}$, placed over or under a note or rest, indicating a pause, the duration of which depends upon the performer's discretion; a pause or fermata. It is also placed over a bar to indicate either the end of a repeat or a pause between two distinct sectious.- Apronstring hold. See apron-string. - To catch hold of, to hold² ${ }^{2}$, a. [< ME. hold, holde, huld, < AS. hold $=$ OS. hold, OFries. hold, houd $=\mathrm{OHG}$. hold, $\overline{\bar{M}} \mathrm{H}$ G. holt, G. hold $=$ Icel. hullr $=\mathrm{Sw}$. Dan. huld $=$ Goth. hulths, gracious, friendly.] Gracious; friendly; faithful; true.

Euer as the witty w erwolf wold hem iede,
Faire thei him foived aa here irend holde.
hold ${ }^{3}$ (hōld), [So named, in popular 2833. hension, because it 'holds' or contains the cargo (as if a particular use of hold,$n$.); but prop. hole, being a particular use of hole 1 in same sense (see hole $1, ~ n ., ~ 4)$, after the D. use: D. hol, a hole, cave, den, cavity, "het holvan een schip, the ship's hold or hull"' (Sewel). Not found in ME.; the entry in Prompt. Parv., p. 243, "hoole [var. holle] of a schyppe, carina," refers rather to the hnll of a ship; cf. "hoole [var. holl, hole], or huske, siliqua; hoole of pesyn or benys," etc.: see hull2.] Naut., the interior of a ship or vessel below the deck, or below the lower deck, in which the stores and freight are stowed.
You have not seen a hulk better stuffed in the hold.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.
Captains of the hold. See captain.-Depth of the
hold. Sce depth.
holdback (hold'bak), n. [<hold $1, v_{.,}+$back $^{1}$,
adv.] 1. Check; hindrance; restraint.
The only holdback is the affection and paasionate iove 2. The iron or strap on the shaft or pole of a vehicle to which the breeching or backing-gear is attached.
hold-beam (hōld'bēm), n. Naut., one of the lowest range of beams in a merchant vessel. In a man-of-war they support the orlop-deck.


## holde

holdet，adr．［ME．，＜AS．holde，graciously， hold，gracious：sce hold ${ }^{2}$ ．］Faithfully．

Heide thou it never so holde，\＆I here passed，
Founded for fere to fle，I were a knyght koward，
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight（E．E．T．S．h，1． 2129. holdet，$n$ ．［ME．，with reversion to the vowe of hold 2, a．，for＊＂hylde，＜AS．hyldo，hyldu $(=$
OS ．huldi $=$ OFries．helde $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．huldi，MHG． hulde），graciousness，＜hold，gracious：see hold ${ }^{2}$ a．］Faithfuluess．

Ac alie deden him feute，
And aworen hym holde and lewte．
King Alisaunder（Weber＇s Metr．Rom．）1． 2911
holden，holde，pp．1．Earlier past partici－ ples of hold．－2．Beholden；under obligation； bound．［Now archaic or obsolete in both uses．］
o cruel goddes，that governe
This world wilh byndyng of youre word eterne，
What is mankyade nore unto yow holde
Chaucer，Knight＇s＇ale，1． 449. holdenlyt，adv．［ME．holdynlyche；くholden + $-l y^{2}$ ．］So as to be held；firmly．Hallivell． holder（hōl＇dèr），n．［＜ME．holdere，haldere（ $=$ OFries．haldere $=\mathrm{D}$. houder $=$ MLG．holder $=$ OHG．haltari，MHG．haltare，G．haller，hälter $=$ Dan．holder（in beholder，husholder）$=$ Sw．hal－ lare（in behallare，hushallare））；＜hold 1, i．，+ －er．1．］1．One who or that which holds，in any sense of that word．Specifically－（a）In common law any one in actual or conatructive poaseasion of a bill or note，whether as payee，indorsee，or bearer，and entitled，or ciaiming to be entitled，to recover or receive payment or it． as，a holder for a flatiriron．
2．Naut．，one who is employed in the hold．－ 3．pl．The fangs of a dog．［Prov．Eng．］－ 4 ． pl．Sheaves placed as ridges on corn－stacks to hold the corn down before the thatching takes place．［Prov．Eng．］－Clue－holder，an implement formeriy employed to aupport a clue or ball of thread uaed by a knitter．It was a hook，usually of metad，and arranged to be aecured to the girdle or other part of the dress holder－forth（hōl＇dèr－fōrth＇），n．；pl．holders－ forth．One who holds forth；a haranguer；a preacher．
The squire，observing the preciseness of their dress，be－ gan now to tmagine，after ali，that this was a nest of see taries．．．．He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing conjurer，whom he guessed to be the holderforth．

Addison，Foxhunter at a Masquerade
holdfast（hōld＇fást），n．and a．［く hold ${ }^{1}, v .,+$ fast ${ }^{1}$ ，adv．Cf．avast．］I．n．1．That which is used te secure and hold something in place； a catch；a hook；a clamp．

The high conatable is the thumb，as one would zay，
The hotd fast $0^{\circ}$ the rest．$B$ ．Jonson，Tale of a Tub，
The holdfast $0^{\circ}$ the rest．B．Jonson，I＇ale of a Tub，iv． 2
2．Support；hold．
Stones，trees，and beasts，in love atill firmer proove Then maa，he moue； 110 hold－fastes in your 1 Ioves．
Margton，What you Will，$v$ ． His holdfast was gone，inia footing lost．

II + a Holding fast：firm；stea o Goodnesse，iet me（Badnesse）thee embrace With hotd－fast armes of euer－laating toue．

Davies，Muse＇Sacrifice，p． 12
holdfastness（hōld＇fást－nes），$n . \quad[<$ holdfast + ness．］Tenacity．［Rare．］
English solidity and holdfastness．Our New West，p． 466. hold－gang（hōld＇gang），n．Naut．，a gang of men working in the hold of a vessel．
holding（hōl＇ding），$\mu_{\text {．}}$［ $\left\langle\mathrm{ME}^{\text {．holdinge，hald－}}\right.$ inge；verbal 11．of hold,$v$.$] 1．The act of keep－$ ing or retaining．－2，A tenure，－3．That which is held．Specificaliy－（a）Landa held by one person；ea－ pecially，landa held under a \＆uperior．
The Winsiow［manor］virgates were intermixed，and each was a holding of a mesauage in the viliage，and between 30 in half－acre pteces all over the common filda．

Seebohm，Eng．Vii．Communtty，p． 27. （b）p\％．Property in general，eapecially atockz and bonds． Documenta represeating holdings in foreign government property，held by persons unknown，in a region never vis． property，held by persons unknown，in a region never vis．
ited．Spencer，Prin．of Pyychol．，§ 515.
4t．The burden or chorus of a song．
The boy ahaif sing；
man ahali bear as ioud
The holding every man ahali bear as ioud As his strong sides can volley．

Shak．，A．and C．，ii． 7.
5．That which holds，binds，or influences；hold； influence；pewer．［Rare．］
Everything would be drawn from ita holdings in the prince． Aspicultural Holdings Acts．See agricultural． anchoring－ground；（hol＇ding－ground），$n$ ．Naut．， anchoring－ground；especially，good anchoring－
ground，where the anchors will net drag．

## 2856

Extreme depths of water，one hundred fathoms belug often found right up to the alhore，with generally very foul holding－ground where the depths are more moderate．
hole ${ }^{1}$（hōl），a．and n．［I．a．＜ME．hol（rare）， $<$ AS．hol＝OFries．hol＝OD．D．hol＝MLG． hol，LG．holl $=$ OHG．MHG．hol，G．hohl＝Icel． holr＝Dan．hul（Sw，hal－ig），adj．，hollow（an adj．replaced in E．by holtow，which in AS．is exclusively a nonn，AS．holh，holg，a hole，a hollow，appar．a derivative（with unusual form－ ative－$h$ ）of the adj．hol），from the verb rep－ resented by AS．helan（pp．holen），ME．helen，E． heal ${ }^{2}$ ，hide，cover，$=$ L．celare，hide，conceal： see heal ${ }^{2}$ ，hell ${ }^{1}$ ，hell ${ }^{2}$ ，hollow ${ }^{1}$ ，holk，cte．，and con－ call，cell，etc．The Gr．koihos，hollow（see colo－）， goes with L．cavus（see cavel，caye）；it is not connected with holet or hollow I．II，n．Early med．E．also hoole，houle，hovle；〈ME．holc，hool， hol，＜AS．hol，a hole，hollow，cavity，cave，den， $=$ OFries．hol $=O D$ ．D．hol $=$ MIG．hol，LG． holl＝OHG．M $\bar{H} G . h o l=$ Icel．hol＝Sw．hal $=$ Dan．hul，a hole；orig．neut．of adj．；AS．also hola，m．，$=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．holi，MHG．hüle，G．höhle $=$ Icel．hola，f．，$=\mathrm{Dan}$ ．hule $=$ Sw．hala，a hole，a cave，cf．Goth．hulundi，a hollow，a cave；from the adj．See I．］I．a．I．Hollow；deep；con－ cave．［Now only prov．Eng．］
So it felie that a knyghte of Macedoyne that hyzte Ze－ philus fand water atandynge in an holle stane，that was gadird thare of the dewe of the hevene．

MS．Lincoln，A．i．17，1．27．（Hallivell．）
2．Hollow；hungry．［Prov．Eng．］
II．$n$ ．1．A hellow place or cavity in a solid body；a perforation，orifice，aperture，pit，rent， or crevice．
Jehoiada the priest took a cheat，and bored a hole in
2 Ki xii．$\theta_{0}$
the lid of it．
Then up she raise，pat on her claea，
And lookit out througla the lock hole
Lochmaben Harper（Child＇a Ballada，VI．6）．
All the oldest Asiatic tombs seem to have been mere holeg in the rock，whoily without architectural decora－
tions． 2．The excavated habitation of certain wild animals，as the fox，the badger，ete．；a burrow．
The foxes have holes，and the birds of the air have mesta．
Hence－3．A narrow，dark，or obscure lodging or place；especially，an obscure lodging for one in hiding，or a secret room for a prohibited or disreputable business，as for counterfeiting，un－ licensed printing，liquor－selling，etc．：as，a rum－ hole．
At a Catholique house，he［Charles II．］was fain to lie in the priesta hote a good while in the house for his pri－ vacy． The strangest hole 1 ever was in fias been to 23 －day at a place called Portici，where hia sicilian Majesty has Gray，Letters，I． 82
Many Printers for Lucre of Gain have gone into Ifoles，
and then their chief care is to get a flote Private and and then their chief care is to get a Hole Private，and Workmen Truaty and Cunning to conceal the Hole and
themseives． 4t．The hollow interior of a ship：now called， by corruption，the hold．See hold3．
When you let anything downe into the howle，lowering it by degrees，they say，Amaine；and being down，Strike．
We ．．．vsed them kindiy，yet got them away with alt by them in the could，that they ahould not be percefued

Quoted in Capt．John Smith＇s Worke，I． 111.
5．An indentation in the coast；a cove，or smal harbor，as Holmes＇s Hole in Martha＇s Vineyard， and Wood＇s Hole on the coast opposite ；a nar－ row passage or waterway between two islands， as Robinson＇s Hole，in the same region．In 1875 the name Wood＇s Hote was changed to Hood＇8 Holl，in
conformity with the（unfounded）aupposition that hole in conformity with the（unfounded）aupposition that hole in
guch local namea is a corruption of a Norse word holl， auch local namea is a corsuption of a Norse word hoa，
meaning＇hill＇（see etymology of hitl），introduced by the meaning＇hill＇＇（see etymology of hill ，introduced by the remote period by the American Indians．
This［flag］was to be raised at a good anchoring place callied frve－Fathom hole．

Ellis，Voyage to Hudzon＇a Bay（1748），p． 149.
6．A level grassy area surrounded by moun－ tains：a word formerly much in use and still cur－ rent in the northern parts of the Rocky Moun－ tains．Sach places are also sometimes calied park，and term hole implies a more complete isolation and environ－ meat of mountains than does that of basin．Park la a more familiar mame for localites or this kind in the southern Rocky Mountain
7．A puzzling situation；a scrape；a fix．［Colloq．］ I ahould take great pleasure in serving you，and get．
ting you out of this hote，but my Lord，you know， great man，and can，in a manner，do what he pleasea with poor people．C．Johnston，Chrygal， 1.132. A hole in one＇s coat，flguratively，a flaw in one＇s reputa－ tion；a weak spot in one＇s character．
holethnos
I do perceive he is not the man that he would giadly make ahow to the orld he is；if I find $a$ hole in his coat，
Shak．，Hen．V．，iil． 6 til him my mind． If there＇s a hole in a＇your coats，

I rede you tent it：
A chile＇a amang ye takin＇notes，
Bumis，Captat
Blind holes，bobstay holes，etc．See the qualifying the holet．See foxl，Hole in the sky．Same aa coal． sack，2－The holet，the name of one of the worat apart menta to the Counter prison in Wood atreet，London
I aluall never find the way out again：my debts，my Middleton．

## IIe in denilde the freedome of the prison，

lfeywood，Woman Killed with Kindnesg．
Toad in the hole，roast beef aerved with Yorkshire pud－ ding．－To crawl into one＇s hole，to retire deleated：used put（or get）one in a hole to get one into a position from which he cannot eaaily or honorably extricate him self．［Slang．$=$＝Syn．1．Opening，cave，cavity，excavation， hollow．－3．Den，kennel，hovel
hole ${ }^{1}$（hōl），v．；pret．and pp．holed，ppr．holing． く ME．holen，holien，く AS．holian，hollow out make hollow，dig a hole $(=\mathrm{D}$ ．ut－holen $=\mathrm{G}$ ． höhlen $=$ Icel．hola，make hollow，$=$ Dan．ud－ hute $=$ Goth．us－hulōn，hollow out，excavate）$\langle\langle$ hol，a．，hollow，hol，n．，a hole：see holel，a．and $n$ ．， and cf．hollon＇l，r．］I．trans．1．To cut，dig，or nake a hole or holes in：as，to hole a post for the insertion of rails or bars；to hole a flute．
Wlith throwing of the holed stone，with huring of their Doors atill holed with the muaketry．

Carlyle，in Froude，II． 191.
2．To drive into a hole．－3．In mining：（a）To connect two workings with each other．（b）In coal－mining，to underent the coal，or pick away the lower part of the seam，so that that which is above can be thrown down by means of wedges or by the use of powder．
II．intrans．1．To go into a hole，as an ani－ mal into its den or burrow．

I ha＇you in a purge－net，
Good master Picklocke，wi your worming braine，
And wrigling ingine－head of maintenance，
Which I shail aee you hole with very ahortly．
er ows，v． 2.
2．Specifically，to retire into a den or burrow for the winter：said of a hibernating animal． hole ${ }^{2} t, a$ ．The former and more correct spell－ ing of $u$ hole．
hole－and－corner（hōl＇ạnd－kôr＇nér），a．Clan－ destine；underhand．
Such is the wretched trickery of hole－and－eorner huffery！ hole－dove（hēl＇duv），n．［Tr．G．hohltaube．］ Same as stock－dore．［Rare．］
holer ${ }^{1}$（liólér），$n$ ．［＜hole ${ }^{1}+$－er ${ }^{1}$ ．］In mining， one who undcreuts the coal－seam，generally for two or three feet inward（but sometimes for as much as four or even five），with a light pick，and then by driving in wedges breaks away the parts that have been holed．
holer ${ }^{2}$ t，holourt，$n$ ．［ME．，also holier，huler， hullar，etc．，〈 OF．holier，houlier，holour，holeur （ML．hullarius），a ribald，debanchee，く hole， houle，a place of debanch，a brothel．］A ribald； a rake；a scomndrel．
Holeraceæ（hol－èr－ā＇sē－ē），$n . p l$ ．［NL．，fem．pl． of L．holeraceus，prop．oleracens，herb－like，〈 ho－ lus，prop．olus（oler－），herbs，vegetables．］The fifty－third order in the natural system of plants proposed by Linnæus，containing Spinacia，Her－ niaria，Callitriche，etc．，genera that are now re－ ferred to widely separated natural orders．
bole－stitch（hōl＇stich），n．A stitch used in making pillow－lace to form small round open－ ings in the thick parts of the pattern．
holett，$n$ ．［ME．，〈hole ${ }^{1}+$－et．］A little hole． Thei entriden．．．in to a litel helet that was the west And he hadd grete merveyile，and asked thame if thay hadd any ot her howsez，and thay ansuerde and said，nay MS．Lineoln，A．i．17，1．30．（Hallivell．） holethnic（họ̄－leth＇nik），a．［＜holethnos $+-i c$. Pertaining or relating to a holethnos，or parent race．

The holethnic history of the Aryans．The Academy．
holethnos（họ̄－leth＇nos），n．［＜Gr． $3 \%$ os，entire， whole，$+\varepsilon \in v o s$, nation．］A primitive or parent stock or race of people net yet divided into separate tribes or branches．
It seema hard to avoid the conciusion that the various Aryan nationa of historical times are，inguisticaliy apeak－

## holethnos

termed the Aryan holethnos，in contradistinction to its
later representatives as marked off by such lines of dis． later representatives as marked off by such lines of dis． between the fatter and Teutons or Celts．The Academy．
Holetra（hō－lē＇trigh），n．pl．［NL．，＜Gr．ā2ns， entire，whole，+ itpov，abdomen．］A term ap－ plied by Herman（1807）to a division of trache－ ate arachnidans，including both the harvestmen and the mites，forming the present orders Pha－ langida and Acarida．
holewort（hōl＇wèrt），$n$ ．Same as hollowwort．
holibut，holibutter．Seo hrtibut，halibutter．
holidamet，$n$ ．A form of halidom，simulating hoty lame．Sce halidom．
holiday（hol＇i－dā），n．and a．［Formerly also holliday，holyday；＜ME．holiday，haliday（＝ Dan．helligday＝Sw，helgdag），usually written separately，holi day，holy day，hali day，etc．（the vowel of holy being shortened as in holibut），＜ AS．hälig deeg，＇holy day＇：see holy and day＇．Cf． holinight．］I．n．1．A consecrated day；a re－ ligious anniversary；a day set apart for com－ memorating some important event or in honor of some person．

Every holliday throngh the yeere，
Changed shail thy garment be．（Child＇s Ballads，
Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer
The holisst of all holidays ars those［V．278）．
The hollist of all holidays ars those
The secret anniversaries of the heart．
Longfellow，Holidays．
2．An occasion of joy and gaiety．

## In Hear＇n，ons Holyday，you read <br> In wise Anacreon，Ganymede <br> Drew heedless Cupidin．

Cupid and Gs
My spprosch has made s 11 ttis holiday，
And every face was dress $d$ in smiles to meet me Rowe，Jane Shore， v ．
3．A day of exemption from labor，or of recre－ ation and amusement；a day or a number of days during which ordinary occupations are suspended，either by an individual or by a com－ munity．

## Necessitee nsth never haliday：

ake hede on that．
Palladius，Hushondrle（E．E．T．S．），p． 7. If all the year were playing holidays，
To sport would be ss tedious as to work
4．Neut．，a spot carelessly left uncoated in tar－ ring or painting a ship or its appurtenauces．－ Blindman＇s holiday．See blindman．－Legal holiday， least，to be treated like Sunday in reference to the suspen sfon of business．The phrase is commonly spplied to those days which by statute are trested like Sunday，in reference to the presentment，for payment or acceptance，and the protest and notice of dishonor of negotishlise paper，and for the purpose of closing public offices－with this quali－ flcation，however，that paper falling dus on such \＆legal holiday is usually to be presented on the next secular day， of statute with paper bearing days of grace maturing on undsy．See bank－holiday．
II．$a$ ．Pertaining to a festival；befitting a holiday；cheerful；joyous；hence，suited only to a holiday；dainty；not fitted for serious ac－ tion or life．
It if a holyday work to visit the prisoners，for they he sept from se

Latimer，5th Sermon bet．Edw．VI．， 1549. Now I am in a holiday humour．

Shak．，As yon Like it，iv． 1.
We quany holiday and lady terms
He question＇d me．Shak．， 1 IIen．IV．，i．3．
Courage is but a holiday kind of virtne，to he seldom ex ercised．

Dryden．
Lack－a－day，they have never seen any servics－Holiday
S．Foote，Msyor of Garratt， i .1 ． To speak holldayt，to spesk choicely or daintily．
What say you to young master Fenton？he capers，he dances，he has eyes of youth，he writes verses，he speaks holiday，he mellis April and May．

Shak．，M．W．of W．，iii． 2
holiday（hol＇i－dā），v．i．［＜holiday，n．］To make holiday；go pleasuring；waste time in play．［Rare．］
Wo cannot rid ourselves of a lurkjng suspicion that the holidaying fisherman is a little of a pharises－not an
obnoxious one，but pardonable，even amsable in his self－ righteousness．
holldayism（hol＇i－dā－izm），n．$\quad[<$ holiday + －ism．］The character of a holiday．
Under the working of the civil law as the prominent element of anthority，Sunday has tended and must tend to
Pop．Sci．Mo．，XXIX． 708 ．
holidomt，n．Same as halidom．
holily（hö＇li－li），adv．［＜MIE．holyly；＜holy + with sanctity． with sanctity．
$\begin{aligned} & \text { She departed and come to hir owne house，snd ledde } \\ & \text { holyly hir lif．} \\ & \text { Merlin（E．E．T．S．），} 1.13 .\end{aligned}$

## 2857

2．Sacredly；inviolably；sinlessly；purely． Fricndship，a rare thing in princes，more rare between two excellent men．
3．By holy or righteous means．
What thon wouldst highly
That wouldst thou holily；wouldst not play false And yet wouldst wrongly＇win．Shak．，Macbeth，j． 5 holiness（hö＇li－nes），n．［＜ME．holincsse，holy－ ncsse，halincsse，huliznessc，く AS．hälignes，く hā lig，holy：see holy and－ncss．］1．The state or character of being holy or sinless；purity of wuoral character；perfect freedom from all evil；sanctity．
And at medys of the Dyner the flather Wardyn made a ryght holy sermon，snd shewyd ryght Devoutly the holy
hysayd choseyn place of the holy londe．
Torkington，Diarie of Eng．Traveli，
Who is Jike unto thee， 0 Lord，among the gods？who is liks thes，glorious in holiness，fearful in pratses，doing wonders？ Ex．xv．11．
Holiness becometh thine house， 0 Lord，for ever Ps．xciii． 5.
Now，as righteousness is hut a helghtened conduct，so ished，entire，and swe．flled righteousness．

M．Arnold，Literature and Dogma，1．
2．The state of anything hallowed，or conse－ crated to God or to his worship；sacredness．－ His or your holiness，a title of the Pope，and of the By－ zantine emperors：ssso formerly used of church digni－ taries generally．
with to the Pope
I writ to his holinees．Shak．，Hen．VIII．，iii． 2. $=$ Syn．1．Sainlliness，Godliness，etc．See religion． holing－ax（hō＇ling－aks），n．［＜holing，verbal n． of holc ${ }^{1}, v .,+a x^{1}$ ．］A narrow ax for cutting holes in posts．
holing－pick（ho ${ }^{-}$＇ling－pik），$n$ ．The kind of piek used in under－cutting or holing coal．The form varies considerably indifferent coal－mining dis－ tricts．
holinight（hō＇li－nīt），$n$ ．［＜holy＋night，after holiday．］A festal night．Davies．［Raro．］ When the dusk holidsy or holinight
Of fragrant－curtan＇d love begins to weave
The woof of darkness thick for hid deltght．
Keats，The Day is Gone
holkt，n．［Sc．also houk，howk；＜ME．holk，＜AS． holc（＝LG．holke），a hollow，a hole，く hol，hol－ low：see hole ${ }^{1}$ ，hollow ${ }^{1}$ ．］A hole；a hollow．
holkt，$v . t$ ．［Sc．also houk，howk；〈 ME．holken （ $=$ LG．hölken $=$ Sw．halkit），hollow out，$\langle$ holk， a hollow：see holk，$n$ ．］To hollow out；dig out．

The kynges sunnes in his syzt he slow euer vchone，
\＆holkked out his suen yzen heterly bothe．
Alliterative Poems（ed．Morris），ii． 1222
holl（hol），n．［A dial．var．of hole ${ }^{1}, n$. ］A nar－
row or dry ditch．［Prov．Eng．］
hollat（ho－lä＇or hol＇ä），interj．［Orig．accented on the last syllable；cf．F．hold，ho there，an interj．used to call attention，$\langle h o$, ho，$+7 \dot{d}$ ， there，く L．illac，that way，there，abl．fem．of illic，he，she，or it yonder，that，くille，he，that，＋ $-c,-c e$ ，a demonstrative suffix．The form hollo belongs to the same group as hallo，Talloo，hello， q．v．，the forms hollo，holloa，hollour ${ }^{2}$ ，being pho－ netically intermediate forms：see hallo，halloo， hollo．The D．holla，G．holla，Dan．halloj，interj． so far as，being interjections，they are borrowed at all，are from the F．］Ho there！stop！hello！ a call to some one at a distance，in order to at－ tract attention，or an answer to one who hails．

Ifola！stand there！
Cry Hollal to the tongue， 1 prithee，it ，otheilo，i． 2
sonslly．
holla（hol＇ga or ho－］ä＇），$v$ ．［くholla，interj．Cf． hollo，v．］I．intrans．To call；ery；shout＂Hol－ la！＂See hollo．
Whoa，ho hoa i my son come；he hollaed but even now．
II．trans．To cry out；utter loudly．
I will find him when he lies asleep，
And in hts ear III holla－Mortimer
hak．， 1 Hen．1V ．，t． 3.
holla（hol＇杂 or ho－lä＇），to．［＜holla，interj．and $v$ ．］A shout；a cry consisting of the interjec－ tion holla．

My wonted whoops snd holl use
A hunting for＇em．Fletcher，Beggars＇Bush，v． 1.
holland（hol＇and），n．and a．［Late ME．hol－ land，holond；named from the country of its ori－ gin，Holland，D．Holland，G．Dan．，etc．，Holland， orig．Holtland（OS．Holtland－Wackernagel）， ．e．＇woodland＇；$\langle\mathrm{D}$. holt $=\mathrm{AS}$ ．E．holt，a wood， + land $=\mathrm{E}$ ．land：seo holt ${ }^{1}$ and land．Hence also hollands．］I．n．1t．Linen imported from the Netherlands．
hollo
A pecs［of］holland，or ony other lynnen cloth，conteyneth
Amold＇s Chron．， 1502 （ed．1811），p． 206 ． The sark that he had on lifs back，
Johnie of Cocklesmuir（Child＇s Ballads，VI．18）． Any young fellow that affects to dress and appear gen－ year，as instead of fine holland he might mourn in sack－ cloth．
2．Unbleached linen cloth，made in many places，but especially in Scotland．There are two kinds，glazed snd unglazed．Glazed holland，made shades． green，or hfue made of－Brown holland，s plain linen cloth which has had little or no blesching，hut only a short boiling in water，or in weak gods－ash solution，followed by a weak souring．It retains，therefore，more or less closely
the natural color of the retted flax．fiber． he natural color of the retted flax．fiber．
Bright damask does penance in broun holland．
Dickens，Blesk House，xxix．
II．a．Made of linen from the Netherlands， or of unbleached linen．

Shs turned down the blankets fine，
Mary Hamilton（Child＇s Ballads，111．329）．
Holland cloth $\dagger$ ，Holland webt．Same as holland， 1.
Hollander（hol＇an－dèr），$n . \quad[=\mathrm{D}$. Hollander $=$ G．Holländer＝Dan．Holkender＝Sw．Hollän－ dare；as Holland + eer ${ }^{1}$ ．］A native of Holland or of the Netherlands．

Edward Prom Relgts
With hasty Germans，and hunt Hollanders，
Hath passd in safety through the narrow sess
Shak．， 3 Hen．VI．，iv． 8.
Holland gin．Same as hollands．
Hollandish（hol＇an－dish），a．［＝D．Hollandsch ＝G．Holländisch＂＝Dan．Hollandsk＝Sw．Hol－ ländsk；as Holland + －ish1．］Like Holland； of or pertaining to Holland or the Netherlands； Dutch：as，a Mollandish woman．
hollands（hol＇andz），n．［See holland．］Gin made in Holland or like that made in Holland． See gin $^{5}$ and schnapps．
An exhllarating compound，formed by mixing together， and the fragrant essence of the clove． hollen（hol＇en），n．［Early mod．E．also hollin； くME．holin，holyn，＜AS．holon，holcgn，holly＝ W．celyn $=$ Corn．celin $=$ Bret．kelcr $=\mathrm{Ir}$ ．cui－ leann＝Gael．cuilioun，holly，$=$（with diff．term．） D．hulst（see lulst）$=$ OHG．hulis，huls，MHG． huls，G．hülse（＞OF．houlx，houx，F．houx），holly． Hollen is thus historically the more correct form of holly ${ }^{1}, q$ ．v．A contracted form with altered final consonant appears iu holm²，q．v．］Holly． ［Prov．Eng．］
Ha see a lady whero she sate betwixt an oke do greene
Percy＇s Folio MS．，I． 109 The fiame tuk fast upon her cheik，
She burn＇d like hollin－green．
Earl Richard（Child＇s Ballsds，III．9）．
hollen－bobbet，＂．［ME．holyn－bobbe；く holyn， holent，E．hollen，＋bobbe，perhaps here an error for boze，bough＇：see bough ${ }^{1}$ ．］A bough of holly．

In his on honde he hade a holyn bobbe，
ir Gawayne and the Green Knight（E．E．T．S．），i． 206. holler（hol＇èr），$v$ ．and n．A common vulgar form of hollo
hollie－point（hol＇i－point），$n$ ．［Said to stand for holy－point，with ref．to its use．］A needle－point lace popular in the middle ages for church uses， and adapted to other purposes in the seven teenth and eighteenth centuries．Different makes of lace have been called by this name． hollie－stitch（hol＇i－stich），$n$ ．A kind of button－ hole－stitch used in making hollie－point lace．
Holliglasst，n．Sce Owlglass．
hollihockt，$u$ ．See hollyhoch．
hollint，$n$ ．An obsolete form of hollen．
Holling（hol＇ing），$n$ ．［E．dial．，appar．a contr． var．of hallowing，confused with hollen，with ref． to the tree；but the tree is an ash．］The eve of the Epiphany．It is so called at Brough in Westmore－ land，whers there is an annual procession to an ash．tree lighted at the top（on which combustible matter has been placed），in comnemoration of the star of the wise men of the Esst．Hallivell；Hampsom，Medii Kvi Kalendarium， 11． 199 （gloss．）．
hollo（ho－lō ${ }^{\prime}$ ，interj．［An intermediate form between hallo，halloo，or hello，and holla：see these forms．］Ho there！hello！an exclama－ tion to some one at a distance，in order to call attention，or in answer to one who hails：like halloo，holla，and hello，interj．
hollo（hol＇ō），v．［Also written holloa，hollow， and，according to a common perversion，hol－ ler；＜hollo，interj．，ult．〈hallo，holla，interj．： see hollo，interj．，and holla，hallo，halloo，etc．］ I．intrans．To call out，ery out，or shont，in or－

## hollo

der to call atteution，or in answer to some one who hails，or in play，or as an expression of pain．［Not common in literature．］
Then he singeth，as we uss here In England to hollow， Whoope or ahout at Houndea，and the rest of the compa I could have kept a hawk，and well have hollow＇d To a deep crie of dogs．

F＇letcher（and another），Two Noble Kinsmen，il． 5
II，trans．To urge or call by shouting．
He haa hollowed the hounds upon a velvet headed knob． bler．
hollo（hol＇ö），n．［＜hollo，interj．and v．］The

## The albatross dld foliow， <br> The albatross day for food or play， And every day，for Came to the marlinerg＇hollo． <br> Coleridge，Anclent Mariner， 1.

holloa，interj．and $v$ ．Same as hollo．
hollockt，$n$ ．［Origin not ascertained．］A kind of sweet wine．Hallivell．
The Emperoura present was delinered to a gentleman t Vologda，and the sled did ouerthrow，and the butte of Hollocke was lost，which made vs an very sory．
hollow ${ }^{1}$（hol＇ō）$n$ ，and $a$ ．［I，$n$＜ holh（the rarer hol，hole，E．hole，being the usual noun），〈 AS．holh，holg，a hollow，cavity，hole appar．a derivative（with an unusual formative $-h)$ of hol，a．，hollow，of which in mod．E．hot low has taken the placo：see II．，and holc ${ }^{1}$ ．II． a．〈 ME．holow，holve，holw，holu，holgh，holz， holl，hollow，taking the place of the rarer adj． hol，hollow，in form according to the noun holz holh，〈AS．holl，holg，n．，a hollow（not used as an adj．）：see I．］I．$n$ ．1．A cavity；a depres． sion or an excavation below the general level， as of the ground，or in the substance of any－ thing；an empty space in anything；a con－ cavity．
Who hath measured the watera in the hollow of his hand？

I heard myself proclaim＇d；${ }^{\text {Isa．x．}} 12$
And，by the happy hollono of a tree，
Escapd the hunt．
Shak．，Lear， 11.3.
I auppose there is some vault or hollow，or isle，behind
the wall，and aome passage to it．
Bacon，Nat．Hiat． A hazclwood ．．．flourlshes
Oreen in a cuplike hollow nf the down
Tennyson，Elioch Arden
2．Specifically，a concave space of ground；a piece or tract of land lower than the general level，or hemmed in by hills：used in many place－names in the United States：as，Sleepy Hollow in New York．－3．A concave plane used in working moldings．－4．A strip of thick paper or of pasteboard cut to the exact height and thickness required for a book for which the boards and cloth are intended，and which acts as a gage for the guidance of the case－makers， and as a stiffener for the cloth at the back of the book between the boards．Ure，Dict．，I． 421. －Hollows and rounds，wheel－teeth set out or described by semicicciea awept alternately without and within the pitch－line，their centers being on the pitch－line．
II．a．1．Having a cavity within；having an empty space in the interior：as，a holloro tree； a hollow rock；a hollow sphere．
Hollow with boards shalt thou make it．
Ex．xxvil． 8
Hollow measures for wine，beer，corn，alalt，\＆c．，are calle measures of capacity．

As oer the hollow vaulta we walk，
A hundred echoea round us talk．
Addison，Rosamond，i．1
But atill the dingle＇s hollow throat
Scott，L．of the L．，i． 10.
2．Having a concavity；concave；sunken：as， a hollow way or road．

Withln the hollow crown
That rounda the mortaf temples of a king
A full eye will wax hellono．
kh．IL．，lii． 2.
I love not hollow cheek or faded eye．
Tennyson，Princess，vl．（song）
3．Resembling sound reverberated from a cav－ ity，or producing such a sound；deep；low．

Thence issued auch a hlast and hollow roar
As threateo＇d from the hinge to heave the door
Dryden，Pal．and Arc．，If． 550. The traveller
Hears from the humble valley where he ridea Amldst the bougba．Addison，Eneid，lii． 4．Empty；without contents；hence，without pith or substance；fruitless；worthless：as，a hollow victory ；a hollow argument．
Aa jealous as Ford，that searched a hollow walnut for his
Whak．s Jeman．W．W，W，iv．
The Frincess Ida aeemed a hollow show．
Tennyson，Princess，1ii．

2858
5．Not sincere or faithful；false；deceitful；not sound：as，a hollow heart．

Upon my soul，two revereod cardinal virtues；
Shak．，Ifen．VIII．，iin． 1.
Trust not this hollow world；she＇s ermpty：hark，she
Talk about the weather and other well－bred topica ia
Talk about the weather
George Eliot，MJddemarch，I． 292.
6．Void of meaning or truth；empty；baseless： as，hollow oaths；a hollow mockery．

Thy dear love aworn［is］but hollow perjury． Shak．，R．and J．，iii． 3.
7．Thorough；complete；out－and－out．［Slang．］ I have therefore taken a ouse in that locality，which， In the opinion of my friende，ia a hellow bargain（taxes ridiculous，and use of fixtures included in the rent）．

Dickens，Bleak House，lxiv．
8．Having，as wool，the fibers torn apart，so
that it is light and open．－Hollow adz，blow，


Hollow Bricks．
 examp
less，Inslncere，treacheroc Hre，etc．See the nouns．－ a brick or tile made hollow， or pierced with a eerles of holes placed slde by side，osed
In vaulting or other masonvy In vaulting or other masonry
where lightness is deairable Where lightness is deairable without apprectabte sacrifice commonly molded to appro－ priate decoratlve or construc－ cles．See muscle．－Hollow spar．Same as hohlapath．－ See the square，wall，etc． ty，void，cavernous．－ 5 ．Falth－ ollow（hol 0 ），hollowl，$n$ ，and $a$ ．The older verb is hole ${ }^{\text {I．］}}$ ．1．To make hollow；ex－ cavate；make empty．

Some lonely elm，
That age or injury has hollow ${ }^{\circ}$ deep．
Coucper，Task，vi． 811.
We sat together and alone
And to the want，that hollow＇d all the heart， Gave utterance by the yesrning of an eys．

Tenryson Love and Duty．
2．To bend into a curved or concave form．
Hollow your body more，sir，thus．Now stand fast o＇your left leg，note your diatance，keep your due proportlon of
time．$\quad$ ．Jonson，Every Mian in hls Ifumour，i． 5.

Hollouing one hand against hls ear
atay＇d the Ausonlan klog．
Hollowing and backing machine，in cooperage，a ma－ the outer and the corresponding concavity to the inaer the ou
hollow（hol＇ō），adv．［＜hollowl，a．］Beyond doubt or question；utterly；completely；out－ and－out：often with all for emphasis：as，he beat him hollow，or all hollow；he carried it hol－ low．［Colloq．］
Wiidfire reached the post，and Squire Burton won the match hollow．

Ifiss Edgevorth，Patronage，lii．
He had offered to race with him for a howl of punch， and ahould have won it too，for Daredevll beat the goblio horse all hollow，but，just as they came to the church－ hridge，the Hessian bofted，and vanished in a flash of fire．
Irving，Sketch－Book，p． 445.
hollow（hol＇ō），interj．and v．A variant of hollo．
hollow－billed（hol＇ö－bild），$a$ ．Having a bill appearing inflated and as if hollowed ont：used specifically in the phrase hollow－billed coot，a local name in the United States of the surf－ scoter，Edemia perspicillata，and of the black scoter，OE．americana．
hollow－eyed（hol＇ō－ī），a．Having sunken eyes．
A needy，holloweyed，aharp－looking wretch，
A living dead man．
Hollow－ey＇d Abstinence and lean Despair．
Couper，Hope，1． 58.
hollowhead（hol＇ō－hed），n．The black－bellied
plover，Squatarola helvetica．G．Trumbull．［Lo－ cal，U．S．］
hollow－hearted（hol＇ö－här＇ted），a．Insincere； deceitful；not sound or true．

Throng many doubtful hollow－hearted frlends
The hollow－hearted，disaffected，
Aod close malignants are detected
S．Butler，Hudibras，III．ii．553．
hollow－horn（hol＇ō－hôrn），n．A disease of cat－ tle，resulting in loss of the internal substance or core of the horn．
hollow－horned（hol＇o－hôrnd），a．Having hol－ low horns，non－deciduous，borne npon a bony core of the frontal bone ；cavicorn：applied to typical ruminants，as the ox，sheep，etc．
hollowly（hol＇ö－li），adv．［＜hollow $\left.{ }^{1}+-l y^{2}.\right]$ In a hollow manner；insincerely；deceitfully．
holly
Crown what I profess with kind event If I speak true；if hollouly，tnvert

Shak．，Tempest，IIt．I．
hollow－meat（hol＇ö－mēt），n．The meat of fowls，rabbits，and othersmall animals，dressed， and sold whole，and not in pieces：opposed to butchers＇meat．Also called hollow－toare．［Prov． Eng．］
hollowness（hol＇ō－nes），$n$ ．［＜hollow $\left.{ }^{1}+-n e s s.\right]$ 1．The state of being hollow；cavity；depres sion of surface；excavation．

Farth＇a hollowness，whlch the world＇s lungs are，
Have no more wind than the upper vaut of sir．
2． treachery．
Machinationa，hollownesz，treachery，and all rulnous disorders，follow ua disquietly to our graves：

Shak．，Lear，1． 2
The hardness of moat hearts，the hollowness of others， and the baseness and Ingratitude of almoat all． South，Sermons Tha controversles of bygone centuries ring with a strange
Lecky，Rationall sm ，I． 200 ．
hollow－plane（hol＇ō－plān），n．［＜hollow ${ }^{1}, n .,+$ planc．］A molding－plane with a convex or con－ cave sole．
hollowroot（hol＇ō－röt），n．A plant，Adoxn Moschatcllina，of the natural order Caprifolia－ cere．
hollow－stock（hol＇ō－stok），$n$ ．A name given to the plants Leonotis nepetafolia and Maleastrum spicatum．
hollow－toned（bol＇ō－tōnd），a．Having，a tone or sound like that coming from a cavity；deep－ toned．
hollow－ware（hol＇ō－wãr），$n$ ．Same as hollow－ meat．
hollowwort（hol＇ō－wèrt），$n$ ．A succulent plant with pink flowers，Corydalis cava，related to the fumitory．Also holewort．
holly ${ }^{1}$（hol＇i），n．［く ME．holly，holy，holie；a var．of earlier holin，holyn，＞E．hollen，now only in dial．use：see hollen and holm ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．A plant of the genus Ilex，natural order Ilicinea．

．Aquifolium，the common European holly，of which there are many varietles，grows to the height of from 20 to 30 feet；the atem by age becomea large，and 18 covered with a smooth grsyish bark，and set wlth branches which orma sort of cone．The leaves are oblong－oval，of a lucld creen on the upper surface，but pale on the under surface the edgea are ndented and waved，with sharp thorna ter are succeeded by roundish berriea，which turn to a beau－ tiful red about the eod of September．Thls plant is a handsome evergreen，and exceliently adapted for hedge and fences，since it bears clipping．The wood fa hard and hite，and la much employed for turnery－work，for draw ng upon，for koile－handles，etc． with the leaves and berries at Christmas．The American holly，I．opaca，is also an evergreen tree，reaching in som natancea a height of 45 feet and a dlameler of 4 feet．It is similar to the European holly，from which it differs to haviog lesa gloasy deep－green loliage，leas bright red ber les，and the nutleta not 80 velay．It is distributed gen erally from Massachusetts sonth，and west to the valle of the Colorado river，attaloing Its greatest development the rich bottoms of Arkadsas and easinls and turnery The Dahoon holly，I．Dahoon，a amaller and Jesa valuable ree than $I$ apaca，la a natlve of the southern United States The Californla holly is Heteromeles arbutifolia．

Helgh ho ！slng heigh ho！unto the green holly．
Shak．，As you Llke it，il． 7 （song），

## Wheo the bare and wlntry woods we see，

What then ao cheerful as the holly tree？
Southey，The Holly Tree．

## With trembling fingera did we weave

Tennyson，In Memoriam，xxx
2．The holm－oak，Qucreus Ilex，an evergreen oak．Often called holly－oak．－Knee－holly，the butcher Erymgivm maritimum．－Smooth holly．See IIedycarya．
holly
2859

## holograph

holly ${ }^{2}+$ ，adv．An obsolete spelling of wholly．
holly－fern（hol＇i－fèrn），$n$ ．The plant Aspidium Lonchitis．
hollyhock（hol＇i－hok），$n$ ．［Formerly also liol－ Tilhock；＜ME．holihoc，holihocce，holihoke，lit． ＇holy hock＇or mallow：see holy and hoch ${ }^{2}$ ．It was so called，it is said，becanse brought from natural order Malvacece．It is a native of China and of aouthern Europe，and is a frequent ornament of gardens． There are many varieties，with singie and double llowers， characterized by the tints of white，yelow，red，purpie， and dark purple approaching to black．The leavea are said to yield a bine coloring matter not inferior to indigo． Iieavily hanga the hollyhock，
Heavily hangs the tiger－iily．
Tennyson，A Spirit Haunta the Year＇s Laat Hours．
hollyhock－rose（hol＇i－hok－rōz），$n$ ．The resur－ rection－plant，Selaginella lepidophylla．
hollyhock－tree（hol＇i－hok－trē），n．A hardy evergreen tree 12 to 20 feet high，Hibiscus splen－ dens，a native of Queensland and New South Wales．
holly－laurel（hol＇i－lâ＂rel），$n$ ．The islay，Pru－ nus ilicifolia，of California．
holly－oak（hol＇i－ōk），$n$ ．Same as lwolm－oak．
We saw Str Walter where he atood，
Before a tower of crimson holly－oaks
Tennyson，Yriuceas，Conciuaion．
hollyoakt，$n$ ．A perverted form of hollylock． In October．．come ．roses cut or removed to come holly－rose（hol＇i－r．az），n．A yellow－flowered West Indian shrub，Turnera ulmifolia：also ap－ plied to species of the genus Cistus． holly－tree（hel＇i－trē），n．Same as holly 1 ．
holm ${ }^{1}$（hōlm or hōm），$n$ ．［Formerly sometimes written home；＜ME．holm，a small island，also a river－meadow，also（only in Layamon）a hill， ＜AS．holm，an island in a river（so in late prose， the Chronicle，prob．by Scand．influence），usu－ ally（only in poetry）the sea，the ocean：a do－ flection，in ref．to the convex shape of the open sea，of the orig．sense（not recorded in AS．）， ＇a hill or mound＇（cf．E．downs，lit．hills，similar－ ly used）$;=$ OS．holm，a hill，$=O L G$ ．LG．holn，an island in a river，$>G$ ．holm，an island in a river， a hill，a dockyard，wharf（senses partly from Scand．？），＝Icel．holmr，holmr，also hōmi，an islet，esp．in a bay，creek，or river（even mea－ dows on the shore with ditches behind them be－ ing so called）$=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．holme，a small island，$=$ Dan．holm，a holm，islet，dockyard；$=\mathrm{L}$ ．colu－ men，culmen（with diff．term．），a mountain－top， summit，connected with collis，a hill，$=$ E．hill 1 ． Holm ${ }^{1}$ is thus akin to lill 1 ：see culminate，col－ umn，hill ，and halm．The Slavic forms，OBulg． hlŭmŭ，Serv．hum，um，Bohem．khlum，Pol．khelm （barred l），Rnss．kholmǔ，etc．，with Finnish kal－ $m a$, Hung．halom，a hill，are prob．from the Tent．From this word are derived the sur－ names Holm，Holme，Home，Holmes，Holmer， Holman．Holm often occurs in place－names， as in Stceplholm，Flatholm，islands in the month of the Severn，Axholm，etc．］1†．A hill．Lay－ amon．－2．An islet or a river－island；in the Orkneys，a small island off a larger one．
Most of the numerous holms surrounding the Ris Island are amall，and only rise a few feet above the water，
Nature， $\mathbf{X X X} .220$.
3．A river－meadow；a low flat tract of rich land by the side of a river．
Some call them the holmes，bicauae they lie low，and are good for nothing but grasa．

Harrison，Descrip．of England，p．43．（IIallivell．） Long may they［awaus］float upon this flood aerene；
Theirs be these holms untrodden，atill，and green． Wordsworth，Evening Walk．
The soft wind blowing over meadowy holms． Tennyson，Edwin Morris．
holm ${ }^{2}$（hōlm or hōm），$n$ ．［＜ME．holme，a corrupt form（appar．by some association with holm ${ }^{1}$ ） of holen，holin，holly：see hollen，holly 1 ，and holm－oak．］1．Holly．
The carver Holme；the Maple aeeldom inward sound．
Beneath an holn．tree＇a friendiy ahade
Was Reason＇s little cottage made．
C．Smart，Reason and Imagination．
2．The holm－oak．
holm－cock（hōlm＇kok），$n$ ．Same as holm－thrush．
holment，a．［＜ME．Jolmen；＜holm ${ }^{2}+-e n^{2}$ ．］ of the holm．

Hee makea a ahift to cut a holimen pole． Sylvester，Maiden＇a Bluah（trans．），1． 541.
holmium（hol＇mi－um），$n$ ．Chemical symbol，Ho． A certain substance whose chemical properties sumed to be an elementary substance．
holm－oak（hōlm＇ōk），$n$ ．［＜holm²＋oak：see holm ${ }^{2}$ and holly－oak．］The evergreen oak，Quer－ cus Ilex．Also called holly－oak：
holm－screech（hōlm＇skrēeh），$n$ ．Same as holm－ thrush．
holm－thrush（hōlm＇thrush），$n^{\prime}$ ．The missel－ thrush，Turdus viscivorus．Also called holm－ cock and holm－screcel．
holo－．［NL．，etc．，holo－，〈 Gr．ö̀o－s，entire，com－ plete in all its parts，whole，safe and sound Ionic ovios，orig．＊óhos $=\mathrm{L}$ ．sollus，entire，com－ plete（sol－idus，firm，solid），$=$ Skt．sarra，all， whole：see solemn，solieit，solid．It should be noted that Gr．ojos has no connection with the equiv．and similar－seeming E．word vehole（for－ merly spelled hole），by which it is commonly translated．］An element in compound words from the Greek，meaning＇entire，whole．＇
holoblast（hol＇ō－blást），$n$ ．［＜Gr．ổoc，whole， $+\beta \lambda a \sigma \tau o ́$, germ．］In biol．，a holoblastic ovum；an ovum the protoplasm of which is entirely germinal：distinguished from mero－ blast．
holoblastic（hol－0̄－blas＇tik），a．［＜holoblast＋ －ic．］Wholly germinal：applied by Remak to those eggs in which the whole yolk is formative －that is，undergoes segmentation in develop－ ment：opposed to meroblastic．Mammals，ex－ cepting monotremes，have holoblastic eggs． See cut under gastrulation．
Holobranchia（hol－ō－brang＇ki－ä），n．pl．［NL．，
＜Gr．$\quad$ nos，whole，＋Bpáyxıa，gills：see branchia． 1．A group of fishes．Duméril，I806．－2．In J．E． Gray＇s classification（1821），one of three orders of Saccophora or ascidians，distinguished from Tomobranchia and from Diphyllobrenchia．
holocaust（hol＇ō－kâst），$n$ ．［＜ME．holocaust， L．holocaustum；＜Gr．длбкаубтоv，ддокаขтоv，а whole burnt－offering，neut．of íhóкаvaтos，ónó кavros，burnt whole，＜ồos，whole，+ кavarós， каขто́，burnt，〈 кaieıv，burn：see caustic．］ 1. A．sacrifice or offering entirely consumed by fre，in use among the Jews and some pagan nations．
And therefore thus must the Iesnite do when an Igna， the Letolan Altar．

And ahe，thus left alone，might sooner prove
The perfect holocaust of generous love．
Beaumont，Psyche，xxiv． 194 Eumenes cut a plece from every part of the victim，and by this he made it an holocaust，or an entire sacrifice．

F．Broome．
2．Figuratively，a great slaughter or sacrifice of life，as by fire or other accident，or in bat－ tle．
Holocentridæ（hol－ō－sen＇tri－dē），n．pl．［NL．， Holocentrus＋－idie．］A family of acanthop－ terygian fishes of the superfamily Bcrycoidea； the squirrel－fishes．The limita of the group vary with


Squirrel－fish（Holocentrus erythrans）．
different wriiers．（a）In the old aystems ii was essentially coequai with the family Berycido．（b）In a restricted senae the Holocentridoe are fiahes of oblong form with compreased head，ctenoid scales，narrow auborbitals， 8 branchioatega soft one，and ventrala of 7 rays besidea the apine．There are numerous（about 50 ）tropical species．
holocentroid（hol－ō－sen＇troid），a．and n．［＜ Holocentrus + oid．］I．a．Of or relating to the Holocentrides．
II．n．One of the Holocentrida．
Holocentrus（hol－ō－sen＇trus），n．［NL．（Bloch 1790），（ Gr．olos，whole，＋кevipov，a point，the center．］The typical genus of the family $H o$－ locentride：so called because beset all over with spines．II．ascencionis is a Floridian species， is the squitrel fioh II eyuthreeus See cut under centrido．
holocephal（hol－0．－sef＇al），$n$ ．A fish of the ge－ nus Holocephalus．Also holocephale．

Holocephala（hol－ $\bar{o}-$ sef＇$^{\prime}$－liii），n．pl．［NL．，
nent．pl．：see holocephalous．）In Giinthe nent．pl．：see holocephalous． In Günther＇s and order of chondroptery ized by the single external gill－opening on each side．
Holocephali（hol－ō－sef＇a－lī），n．pl．［NL．，pl． of＂holocephalus：see holocephalous．］A group of selachians to which difierent values have been given．（a）In the aysiema of Müller and oihers， an order of seiachiana or of chondropteryglana，character－ ized by the continulty of ihe hyomandibular bone with the cranium．There is thua conatituted an＂entire＂or undi－ vided cranim，with which the ahort lower jaw directly articulates，whence the name．The family Chimaeridac con－ are known．（b）In some sy， subelasa，but having the same limita as when uaed in an ordinal aense．
holocephalous（hol－ô－sef＇a－lns），a．［＜NL．＊ho－
 Having an undivided cranium；specifically，of or pertaining to the Holocephali．
Holochlamyda（hol－ō－klam＇i－dä），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Gr．önos，whole，＋$\chi \lambda \alpha \mu v$ ，a mantle．］A sub－ order of azygobranchiate gastropods，with the margin of the pallium or mantle simple or en－ tire and the lip of the shell unnotched．There are many families，grouped as rhipidoglossate， ptenoglossate，and tænioglossate．
holochlamydate（hol－$\overline{0}$－klam＇i－dāt），a．［As Holochtamyda + －ate ${ }^{1}$ ．］Having the margin of the pallium or mantle simple or entire；of or pertaining to the Holochlamyda．
holochlamydic（hol＂ō－kla－mid＇ik），$a$ ．Same as holochlanyydate．E．I．Lankester．
holochoanoid（hol－ō－kō＇a－noid），a．and $n$ ．［＜Gr． onos，whole，+ đoávn，a funnel，+ Eldos，form．］ I．a．Having complete septal funnels；of or pertaining to the Holochoanoida．Also holo－ choanoidal．

II．n．A member of the group Holochoanoida． Holochoanoida（hol－ō－kō－à－noí dä̀），n．pl．［NL．： see holochoanoid．］A group of nautiloid ceph－ alopods，in which the septal funnels close the intervals between the septa：contrasted with Ellipoclioanoida．Hyatt，Proc．Bost．Soc．Nat． Hist．，XXII． 260
holochoanoidal（hol－ọ－kō－ą－noi＇dal），$a$ ．［くholo－ choanoid $+-a l$.$] Same as̈ hotoclioanoid．$
 $+\chi$ povos，time．］In math．，a curve such that if a heavy particle be restricted to move upon it， the times of descent through different portions are a given function of the ares described．
holocryptic（hol－ō－krip＇tik），a．［＜Gr． 8 Ros， whole，＋крviтós，hidden：see crypt．］Wholly or effectively concealing；specifically，incapa－ ble of being read except by one who has the key，as a cipher．
holocrystalline（hol－ō－kris＇ta－lin），$a$ ．［＜holo－ + crystalline．］Entirely crÿstalline：applied to rocks which contain no amorphous or glassy
holodactylic（hol＂̄̄－dak－til＇ik），$a$ ．［＜Gr．ónoóá－ ктvnos，all dactylic，〈 ồos，whole，＋dкктv2os，a
dactyl：see dactyl，dactylic．］In pros．，consist－ ing，with the exception of the last foot，entire－ ly of dactyls：noting that form of the dactylic hexameter in which，the last foot being always a spondee or trochee，all the other feet are dac－ tyls．See lexameter．
hologastrula（hol－ō－gas＇trọ̈－lạ̈̆），n．；pl．hologas－ trule（－lē）．［NL．，$\left\langle\right.$ Gr． $\begin{array}{c}\text { Dos } \\ \text { ，whole，}+ \text { gastrula，}\end{array}$ q．v．］In embryol．，the gastrula，of whatever form，of a holoblastic egg．It is an archigastrula if the aegmentation of the yolk it equal as well as total；an amphigastrula il the acgmentation is unequal and totai． See gastrulation．
hologastrular（hol－ō－gas＇trọ̈－lạ̈r），a．［＜holo－ gastrula + －ar．$]$ Resembling a hologastrula． Holognatha（hṑ－log＇nạ̀－thä̈），n．pl．［NL．，neut． pl．of＂holognathus：see holognathous．］A sec－ tion of terrestrial pulmoniferous gastropeds， having an entire jaw：contrasted with Agnatha， Goniognatha，and Llasmognatha．
holognathous（hō－log＇nā̀－thus），a．［＜NL． ＂holognathus，く Gr．ōhos，whole，＋wáOos，a jaw．］In conch．，having the jaw of one piece； specifically，of or pertaining to the Hologna－ tha．
holograph（hol＇ö－gráf），a．and n．［＜LIL．holo－ graplats，＜Gr．onoypapos，written wholly by the hand of the author，＜o之os，whole，＋$\gamma \rho a \phi \varepsilon i v$, write．］I．a．Wholly written by the person in whose name it appears，as a manuseript docu－ ment or letter．
A holograph letter by a man of quallty iza true treasure．
Lamb，To Coleridge．

## holograph

II．n．Any writing，as a letter，deed，testa－ ment，etc．，whelly written by the person from whem it purperts to precced．

Let who aays
＂The aoul＇s a clean white paper＂rather say
A palimpsest，a prophet＇s holograph，
Defled，erased，and covered by a monk＇
Mrs．Browning，Aurora Leigh，$L$ ．
holographic（hol－è－graf＇ik），a．［＜holograph ＋－2c．］
graph．
A regularly signed，aealed，snd holographic act upon the pointa stated in the iamoua note．

Motley，Dutch Republic，I． 316.
holographical（hol－ō－graf＇i－kal），a．［＜holo－ graphic + －al．］Same as holographic．
holohedral（hol－$\overline{0}-\mathrm{he} \bar{e}^{\prime}$ dral），$a$ ．［く Gr． 8 os， whole，$+\hat{\varepsilon} \delta \rho a$ ，seat，base．］In mineral．，having all the similar edges or angles similarly re－ placed，as a crystal．－Holohedral isomorphism．
holohedrism（hel－ō－hē＇drizm），n．［＜hololie－ dr－al＋－ism．］In crystal．，the preperty of hav－ ing all the similar parts similarly modified，as a crystal，or of having all the planes of each form （see form，2）present that are crystallographi－ cally pessible－that is，all that have the same pesition with reference to the axes．The law of holohedriam is one of the fundamental principles of crys． tallography，but there are certain excepilions to it，which holohemihedral（hel－ō－hem－i－hé＇dral），$a$ ．
holo－＋hemihedral．］In crystal．，having all the planes present in half the octants：sometimes said of the inclined hemihedral forms of the isometric system．See hemihedrism．
Hololepta（hol－ō－lep＇tä̈），\％．［NL．，＜Gr．i 2os， whele，$+\lambda \varepsilon \pi \tau o$ ，thin，fine， delicate．］A peculiar genus of clavicorn beetles，of the family Histeride，of much－ flattened form，with promi－ nent mandibles．II．fassularis beneaih decaying bark in the caatern United States．Paykull．

## Holometabola（hol＂ $\bar{o}-\mathrm{me}$－

 $\left.\operatorname{tab}^{\prime} \bar{o}-1 \mathrm{ai}\right), n . p l$ ．［NL．，$<$ Gr． ohos，whele，＋E．metabola， q．v．］The series of hexa－ pod or true insects which are helometabelic；the Aplutnintera，Itiptera，Lepi－ doptera，Hymenoptera，strepsijtera，Neuroptera， and Coleoptera．Also called Metabola．
holometabolian（hel－ẹ－met－a－béc li－an），$a$ ． Same as holometabolic．
holometabolic（hel－ē－met－a－bol＇ik），$a$ ．［As holometabol－y $+-i e$.$] Undergoing complete$ metamerphesis or entire transfermation，as an insect：the oppesite of ametabolic：correlated with hemimetabolic．See holophanerous．Alse holometaboliten，holometabolous．
holometabolism（hel＂$\overline{o ̣}-\mathrm{me}-\mathrm{tab}^{\prime} \bar{o}-\mathrm{lizm}$ ），$n$ ． ［As holometabol－y + －ism．］Same as holome－ taboly．
holometabolous（hel ${ }^{\prime \prime}$－- me－tab＇ō－lus），$a^{\prime}$ ．［As holometaboly + －ous．${ }^{\circ}$ Same as holometabolic． holometaboly（hel＇$\overline{6}-\mathrm{me}$－tab＇${ }^{\prime}$－li ），$n$ ．［［ holo－ + metaboly． C Complete or perfect metaboly ； entire transformation or metamorphesis of an insect．Alse hotometabohsm．
holometer（họ－lom＇o－tėr），
．［＜Gr．ò hos， whele，$+\mu \varepsilon r^{\prime} \rho \nu_{\text {，measure．}}$ A mathematical instrument for taking all kinds of measures， both on the earth and in the heavens；a pan－ tometer．
holomorphic（hel－ō－môr＇fik），a．［As holomor－ phy $+-i e$.$] 1．Exhibiting holohedral symme－$ try．－2．In math．，having the ferm of an entire fionction．－Holomorphic function，in math．，a func－ tity，is developable by Maclsurin a whole range of quan－ of the variable．
holomorphy（hol＇ 9 －môr－fi），n．［＜Gr．ỏ $\lambda o s$, whole，$+\mu \rho \rho \phi$ ，form．］The character of being bolomorphic．
Holomyaria（hol＂ē̄－mī－ā＇ri－äà），n．pl．［NTs．，＜ Gr．onos，whele，$+{ }^{\prime} \mu \bar{v}$ ，muscle，+ aria．$]$ One of the three principal divisiens of Nematoi－ dea，containing those threadworms in which the muscles of the bedy－wall are not separated into series of muscle－cells．See Polymyaria， Meromyaria．
holomyarian（hol＂ô－mī－ā＇ri－an ），a．Pertaining to or having the characters of the Holomyaria． Holopediidæ（hel＂ō̄－pẹ－dī＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Holoperium + －ide．］．A family of entomostra－ cous crustaceans，typified by the genus Holope－ dium．The awimming－antenne are ainple，elongated，

2860
cylindricsl，snd prehensile in the male，and there are two
Holopedium（hel－ō－pē＇di－um）
inos，whele，$+\pi \varepsilon \delta_{i o v,}$ the lower part of the $\langle\mathrm{Gr}$ ． The typical genus of Holoperiida．
holophanerous（hol－ō－fan＇e－rus），a．［＜Gr．$\quad$ inos， whole，+ фavepos，visible，＜фaivelv，shew，oaive－ otal，appear．］In zoöl．，whelly visible or dis－ cernible，as the complete metamorphesis of certain insects．
holophotal（hol－ō－féstal），a．［＜holophote＋ －al．I In optics，pertaining to a holophote；re－ flecting or refracting rays of light in the de－ sired direction without perceptible loss：as，a holophotal reflecter．
The holophotal revolving light perhspastill remaing his ［Thomas Stevenson＇a］moat elegant contrivance．
 ＋$\phi \bar{s}$ s（ $\phi \omega \tau-$ ），light．］The improved form of optical apparatus now used in lighthouses，by which practically all the light from the lamp or other source is made available for the de－ sired effect of illumination．It may conalst of mir－ rors to reflect the light（catoptric holophote），of lensee tion of both reflection aod retraction（catadioptric holo－ phote）．
When placed withln a holophote，the eleciric lamp has already become a powerful auxifiary in effectiog military operations both by sea and land． holo + pert holo－+ photometer．$]$ An instrument designed
for the measurement of light emitted in all di－ rections．
holophrasis（lộ－lof＇rặ－sis），$n$ ．［＜Gr．o̊ ios， whole，＋фрáous，expression：see phrase．］Holo－ phrastic expression；combination of a complex of ideas and their signs into one word，espectally a verb．
holophrastic（hol－ō－fras＇tik），a．［＜Gr．ö ios， whele，$+\phi$ paatiós，suited for indicating or ex pressing，＜$\phi \rho a ́ \zeta \varepsilon \varepsilon v$, indicate，show，tell：see phrase．］Having the force of a whole phrase， as a werd or gesture；expressive of a sentence， or of a highly complex idea．
The main classea of words［the parta of speechl which the holophrastic（＂equivslent to a whole phrase＂） utierancea of a primitive ilime have by degreea become di－
vided．
holophytic（hel－ō－fit＇ik），$a$ ．［＜Gr．$\left\langle\lambda_{0}\right.$ ， ，whole， $+\phi u r o v$, a plant．］Resembling closely an ordi－ nary green plant in mode of nutrition：said of an animal，as an infusorian：correlated with saprophytic，and oppesed to holozoic．
Holopidæ（hō̄－lop ${ }^{\prime}$ i－dē），n．${ }^{\text {n．}}$ ．［NL．，く Holopus holoplexia（hel－ō－plek＇si－ali）．
holoplexia（hel－ō－plek ${ }^{2}$ si－ä̉），$n_{0}$［NL．，く Gr． see apoplexy．Cf．hemiplegia．］Complete or gen－ eral paralysis．
Why this hol apatural everywhere but in the puiplt？
Why this holoplexia on sacred occasions alone？
Sydney Smith，in Lady Holland，iil．
Holopodidæ（hol－ō－ped＇i－dè），no．pl．［NLL．，く or sea－lilies nat－+ －idae．］A family of crinoids $\stackrel{\text { or }}{ }$ sea－lilies，named from the genus Holopus． See Encrinida．Also written Holopida．
Holoptilidæ（hol－op－til＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．；＜ Holoptilus + －ide．］A family of hemipterons insects，of the suberder Heteroptera，named from the genus Holoptilus．The head is short and wide，the ocellif are remote，the aecond antennal joint ia curved，and the posierior tible are plumose in the typical torms．They are nativer of Auatralia，the East Indiea，
Holoptilus（hō－lop＇ti－lus），
whole，$+\pi$ rioov，feather，wing．］${ }^{\text {Th }}$＜Gr．ôios， Whole，$+\pi$ rihov，feather，wing．］The typical
genus of Holoptilida． genus of Holoptilida．
holoptychian（bel－op－tik＇i－an），$a$ ．Of or relat－ ing to，or containing，Holoptychius：said of a geolegical deposit characterized by remains of the genus Holoptychius．
Holoptychiidæ（hol－op－ti－kī＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．， S Holoptychius＋－idec．］A family of polyp－ tereid fishes，of the subclass Ganoidei，named from the genus Holoptychius．They have ihlck， aculptured or corrugated，rounded gsnoid scales；the hesd covered with large plates；the dendrodoni teeth and the pectorala and vene dorsal fina two in number； during the Devonian and Carboniferoua periods，fouriahed exifinct ；the apecies were of large size，someilmes sitain． ing a length of 12 feet．Alao Holoptychide．
Holoptychius（hol－op－tik＇i－us），n．［NL．，＜Gr．
onos，whole，$+\pi \tau v \chi \bar{\eta}$ or $\pi \tau \dot{\prime} \xi(\pi \tau v \chi-)$ ，a fold． The typical genus of Holoptychiide：se called from the wrinkled enamel－scales．The ieeth are of two kinds，amall ones $\ln$ closely aet rowa and larger
ones diatant trons one another ；buit all are infolded and

## Holosteum

have numerous fisaures radiating from the ceutral mass of vasodentine which flla up the pulp－cavity．Speciea

occur in the Old Red Sandstone．H．nobilissimus is an Holopus（hol
 fixed living crinoids foot．］A notable genus of having a comatulidx， rally rolled armase witheut true stalk， 10 spi－ which a bivium and a a radial asymmetry D＇Orbigny， 1837.
holorhínal（hel－ō－minnal），a．［＜Gr．ò $\lambda o s$, whole，+ pirs（ $\rho$ ov－），the nese．］In ornith．，hav－ ing the nasal benes only slightly or not at all cleft．A． $\boldsymbol{H}$ ． Garrod．
A bird having the fna－ moderate
that the angle of the fork，bounding the nos． trifs behind，does not reach so lar back as the fronto－premaxillary 64. nare，is termed holorhi． nat．［Birds，p． 105 ．
holosericeous（hol ${ }^{N}$－ $\overline{0}$－sē－rish＇ius），$a_{0}$［＜ Gr．ónoonptкós，all of silk，＜ózoos，whole， + oŋрик $\sigma$ ，of silk： ceous．Cf．LL．holo－topand site views．The bones are as
foricus．］1．In bot．，sal；$M \neq$ ：maxi，pramaxilla ：$N a$ ，na sericus．］1．In bot．， covered with mi－
nute silky hairs，

discovered better by the touch than by sight． －2．In entom．，covered with short，fine，shin－ ing appressed hairs，giving the surface an ap－ pearance like that of satin．
holosidderite（hel－ō－sid＇e－rit），n．［＜LL．holo－ sillerus，〈 Gr．ónooidnpos，äll of iron，〈ò os，whole， ＋oidnpos，iren：see siderite．］A meteorite con－ sisting entirely of metallic iron．
Holosiphona（bel＂$\overline{0}-$－si－fō＇uạ̈），n．pl．［NL．，く Gr．ühos，whole，＋oi申wv，a tübe，pipe：see si－ phon．］An order of Cephalopoda named from the completely tubular siphon：oppesed to Schizosiphona，and a synenym of Ilibrauchi－ ata．
holosiphonate（hol－ō－sī＇fê－nāt），a．［As Holo siphona + －atel．］Having the siphen cem－ pletely tubular；of or pertaining to the Holo－
holospondaic（bel ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ọ－spon－dā＇ik），$a$ ．［ ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Gr}$ ．
 Inovicios（sc．$\pi$ oís），a spendee：see syondee．］ In pros．，consisting entirely of spondees：not－ ing that form of the dactylic hexameter in which all six places are occupied by spendeos instead of dactyls．See hexameter．
holost（hol＇ost），n．［＜NL．Holostei．］A fish of the group Holostci．
holostean（họ－los＇tḕ－an），a．and n．I．a．Of r pertaining to the Holostec．
II．n．One of the Holostei．
Holostei（hō－los＇tệ－i），n．pl．［NL．（J．Müller， 1844），pl．of＂holosteus：see holosteous．］A group of ganoid fishes which have the skeleton osse－ ousinstead of cartilaginous：distinguished from Chondrostei．By Müller and others it was regarded as an order，while by some it has been ranked as a snborder． ous It embraced the ordera now known as Rhomene－ noidea，Cyclogacnoidei，and Crossoptervoia among recent forms，snd representatives of several exifinci orders．The living repreaentatives of the group are the bony pikea or gars snd the mudflahes（Lepiliosteus，A mia，etc．）．
holosteous（họ－los＇tệ－us），a．［＜NL．＂holosteus， ＜Gr．õ \％os，whole，＋botrov，a bone．］Entirely bony；having an osseous skeleten：specifically applied to the fishes classed as Holostei． holosteric（hel－ō－ster＇ik），$a_{\text {．}}$［＜Gr．$\delta \lambda a s$ ，whele， ＋orepés，solid．＇］Completely selid：said of cer－ tain instruments used in barometry in which no liquid is employed，as an aneroid．
Holosteum（hō－los＇tḕ－um），u．［NL．，lit．＇all bony＇（so called by antiphrasis，the plant being


## Holosteum

a certain plant，＜of ios，whole，all，+ deteov， A small genus of dicotyledonous poly． petalous plants，of the natural order Caryophyl－ nus Cerastium，the mouse－ear chickwced，from which it differs in having dorsally compressed seeds fixed by their face，and umbelliform cymes．The flowera have 5 sepals， 5 denticulate or emar－
ginate petals， 3 to 5 ，rarely 10 ，hypogynous stamens，snd \＆ 1 －celled ovary with 3 ，rarely 4 to 5，styles．Three species are known，nstives of temperste Europe and Asis．M．um－ bellatum，the Jagged chickweed，has become naturaized
Holostomata（hol－ọ－stō＇mậ－tä），n．pl．［NL． （Fleming，1828），neut．pl．of＂holostomatus： see loolostomatous．］1．A division of pectini－ branchiate gastropodous mollusks，with shells having the mouth entire，and not notched or prolonged into a siphon：opposed to Siphono－ stomata．It was frsmed to include such families as Tur－ binidre，Neritidee，Littorinidee，etc．，now referred to differ－ ward of 12 families，even after eliminating some，as the chitonssand tooth－shells，that used to be included．These families are mostly truloglossate，but some，ss the Ianthi－ nidee snd Scalarivere，are ptenoglossate．
2．In Infusoria，same as Pantostomata．S．Kent， ．
holostomate（hō－los＇tö－māt），a．［＜NJ．．＊holosto－ matus：see holostomatous．］Same as holosto－ matous

The holastomate（entire－mouthed）forms．
Stand．Nat．Hist．，I． 339.
holostomatous（hol－o－stom＇a－tus），$a$ ．［＜NL． ＊holostomatus，＜Gr． b ．os，whole，+ отбua（ $\tau-$ ）， mouth．I Having the mouth entire．（a）Having the mouth not notched or canaliculste：specifically sidd of the Holostomata：opposed to siphono
holostome（hol＇ộ－stōm），n．1．In conch．，one of the Holostomata．－2．In ichth．，an apodal fish of the group Holostomi．
Holostomi（hō－los＇tō－mi），n．pl．［NLL，pl．of ＊holostomus：see holostomous．］A group of fishes including eel－like forms which differ from true eelsin having all the bones usually bounding the mouth－that is，well－developed intermaxillary as well as supramaxillary bones．It fincludes the tamilies Symbranchidoe and Amyhipnoidee．By some ich－ thyoiogists it is ranked as an order and by others as a sub－ ar Apodea sumbrachia
holostomous（hộ－los＇tō－mus），a．［ $\langle\mathrm{NLL}$. ．$h o l o s t o-$ mus，＜Gr．$\dot{\text { on os，whole，}+\quad \sigma \tau b \mu a, ~ m o u t h .] ~ S a m e ~}$ as holostomatous；specifically，in ichth．，per－ taining to or having the characters of the $\mathrm{H}_{0}$－ lostomi．
holosymmetric（hol＂ $\bar{o}$－si－met＇rik），a．［＜holo－ symmetry + －ic．$]$ Holohedral．
holosymmetry（hol－0．－sim＇e－tri），，$n$ ．［＜holo－＋ synmetry．］Same as holohedrism．
holothecal（hol－ō－thé＇kal），$a$ ．［〈Gr．ة̀os，whole， ＋Oпкп，case，＋－al．］In ornith．，having the tarsal envelop whole or entire－that is，not divided into scutella or reticulations；booted； having greaves：opposed to schizothecal．See cut under booted．
Holothrix（hol＇ō－thriks），$n$ ．［NL．，so called in allusion to the long petals，＜Gr．ồs，whole， $+\theta \rho i \xi(\tau \rho \imath \chi-)$ ，a hair．］A genus of monocoty－ ledonous plants，of the natural order Orchi－ dea，tribe Ophrydea，having the sepals sub－ equal，the petals and lip long and erect，and the flowers arranged in a thin spike or dense， and all directed to one side．They are small herbs with the general habits of Herminium，having one or two lesves at the base of the erect stem．Eighteen species are being South African．The genus is the type of Lindiey＇s tribe Holotrichida．
holothure（hol＇ō－thūr），$n$ ．A holothurian．
Holothurial（hol－ō－thū＇ríậ），$n$ ．［NL．，fem．： see holothurium．］1．A genus of sea－slugs， typical of the family Holothuriida．There sre various species，some of them edibie，as H．argus or edu－ irs，know
Holothuria＇${ }^{2}$（hol－ō－thū＇ri－ä），$n_{\text {．pl．}}$［NL．，pl．of holothurium，neut．，for Holothuria，fem．：see holothurium．］The sea－cueumbers，holothuri－ ans，or Holothurioidea．Thus，in Cuvier＇s system of classificstion，the IIolothuria are the third family of pedi－ cellate echinoderms．
Holothuriæ（hol－ō－thū＇ri－$\overline{\text { a }}$ ），n．pl．［NL．，pl．of IFolothuria1．］Same as Holothuria ${ }^{2}$ ．As thus nsmed in Leucksit＇s sysiem，the iolothurians were sn
or spoonworms． holothurian（hol－ō－th $\left.\bar{u}^{\prime} r i-a n\right), n$ and $a$ ．［＜Ho－ a sea－cucumber，sea－slug，trepang，or bêche－de－ mer．They have been directiy divided into several sec－
tions，to which the terms（derived from De Biainville，1834）

2861
vermiform，ascidiform，veretilli
punculiform have been appiied．
The Holothurian or＂sca－cucumber＂has a wonderfui porver of changing its form．1t elongates，contracts，en－ changes its a ppearance from time to time．In its power of going to apparsince fost exceis the＂brittle star＂and the starflisi，Luidia

II．a．Pertaining to or having the characters the Holothurioidea．
Holothuridea（hol＂ọ－thụ－rid＇ē－ạ̈），n．p1．Same as Holothurioidca
Holothuriìdæ（hol ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ō－thū－rī＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Holothurial＋－ide．］A restricted family of holothurians，represented by the genus Holo－ thuria．See Holothurial．
Holothurioidea（hol－ō－thū－ri－oi＇dẹ－ä），n．pl． ［NL．，〈Holothurial＋－oidea．］A class，order，or other group of Echinodermata；the sea－slugs， sea－cucumbers，or trepangs．They havean eiongate， vermiform shape，and display little tendency to radiation instructure except st theoraf integument instead of a hard caicareous test as in

$A, B, C$, Holor Development of Holothurians


 obsolete oral aperture and zonary cilia： 1 ，tentacles；$k$ ，Polian vesi－
cle；$l$ ，longitudinal muscles of perisoma．$F$ ，young synapta without
cilia，withe fentacles，and several of the wheel－shaped bodies at
other echinoderms（though the skin msy inciude hard spic les of various shapes），an oral circlet of tentacles，snd cicarcous ring of several pieces round the mouth．There are two types of Holothurioidea，represented respectiveiy by the genera Synapta and Holothuria，sud forming two orders．The former，known as Apoda，A podia，Apneu nona，are hermaphrodite，with s reduced wster－vascula system，no special respiratory spparatus，snd no Cuvierian nonophora，have the sexes distinct，s respiratory tree，Cu－ vierisn orgsns，snd a developed wster－vascular system in－ cluding smbulacral feet．Also Holothuroidea and several other forms．
holothurium（hol－ō－thū＇ri－um），n．；pl．holo－ thuria（－ä）．［＜Ls．holothurium，く＇Gr．\＆iodov́pıov， ueut．，a kind of zoöphyte，appar．＜o osos，whole + （i）Boiv tos，$\theta$ oiv $o s$ ，rushing，raging：impetu ous．］1．A kind of zoöphyte mentioned by Aristotle and Pliny．－2．A sea－cucumber；a holothurian．
Holothuroida（hol＂ō－thū－roi＇dä），n．p7．［NL． －Gr．onos，whole，＋өvpocións，like a door，くөípa $=$ E．door，+ eldos，form．］In Gegenbaur＇s sys tem of classification，a class of echinoderms divided into the orders Eupodia and Apodia，the latter containing Synapta and Chirodota．
latter containing Synapta and chirodota． Same as Holothurioidea．
Holotricha（hō－lot＇ri－kä），n．pl．［NL．，\＆Gr． $\delta \lambda o s$, whole $+\theta \rho i \xi(\tau \rho \iota \chi-)$ ，a hair．］An order of free－swimming infusorians，more or less completely ciliate throughout．The cilis differ but slightly one from snother，and are sometimes supplement ed by a variously modified extensile or undulating mem． brane．The oral snd snal orifices are usually conspicu requentiy contains trichocysts．The order is contrasted With Heterotricha，Hypotricha，and Peritricha．－Holot－ richa astomata，a suborder of free－swimming snimsl－ out，and possessing no oral spertnre．
holotrichous（họ̄－lot＇ri－kus），a．［＜Holotricha ＋－ous．］Pertaining to or having the charac－ ters of the Holotrieha；having similar cilia over all the body．See Paramecium．
Holotrocha（bọ̄－lot＇rō－kï．），n．pl．［NL．，＜Gr． onos，whole，＋rooxós，a wheel．］A superfamily of Rotifcra or wheel－animalcules，containing

## holus－bolus

such as have an anus and one entire trochal disk．Elhrenberg， 1838.
holotrochous（họ̄－lot＇rọ̄－kus），a．［＜Holotroch e + －ous．$]$ Pertaining to or having the charac ters of the Holotrocha；having the trochal disk entire．

## holourt，$n$ ．See holer ${ }^{2}$ ．

holozoic（hol－ō－zō＇ik），a．［＜Gr．Bios，whole， $+\zeta \omega \kappa$ os，animal，＜$\zeta \varphi 0 v$, an nuimal．］Entire－ ly like an animal in mode of nutrition；not holophytic nor saprophytic：said of some in－ fusorians．
Afi［ciiiste infusorians］are holozoic in their nutrition， though some are sid to combine with this saprophytic
and holophytic nutrition．
Encyc．Brit，XIX．861．
holpt，holpent（holp，hol＇pn）．The antiquated preterit and past participle of help．
holsomt，a．An early spelling of voholesome． Chauccr．
holster（hōl＇stér），n．［＜D．holster，a pistol－ case，holster，also a soldiers ${ }^{\prime}$ knapsack，$=$ AS． heolstor，a covering，veil，hiding－place，$=$ Icel． hulstr，a case，$=$ Sw．hölster，sheath，＝Dan． hylster，a case，covering，holster，$=$ Goth．huli－ str，a veil ；with suffix－ster，from the verb rep－ resented by AS．＊hulian，ME．huthien，hulen，hy－ lcn，hyllen，hillen，E．dial．hill ${ }^{2}$ ，hull2，cover，$=$ D．hullen＝Icel．hylja＝Dan．hylle＝Sw．hölja $=$ Goth．huljan，cover，from the same ult．root as holel ${ }^{1}$ ，hollow ${ }^{1}$ ，hell＇${ }^{1}$ ，heal ${ }^{2}$ ，etc．The G．holf－ ter，also hulfter（sometimes halfter，by confu－ sion with halfter $=\mathrm{E}$. halter ${ }^{2}$ ），a holster，takes this particular meaning from the D．；MHG． hulfter，a quiver，く hulft，a cover，case，sheath， and perhaps Goth．Ivvilftrjōs，pl．，a coffin，ar＇e akin．］A leathern case for a pistol．Hoisters were formeriy，and are stili sometimes，carried by horse－ men or cavalrymen sttached to the saddle，one on each side of the pommei；but they are now more commonly worn on the belt．

> In th' holstery, st the ssddle-bow, T'wo aged pistols he did stow Rutlone Hndih

S．Butler，Hndibras，1．i． 391. Our Greek jerked hoth pistois from his holsters，snd fired
them into the sir．
B．Taylor，Lands of the Ssracen，p． 67 ． holstered（hōl＇stérd），a．［く holstcr＋eed2．］ Bearing holsters．
holster－pipe（hōl＇ster－pīp），n．That part of a holster which projects downward and receives the barrel of the pistol．
holt ${ }^{1}$（hōlt），$n$ ．［＜ME．holt，＜AS．holt，a wood， grove，copse，rarely of wood as timber（L．lig－ num $),=$ OS．holt $=$ OFries．holt $=$ D．hout $=$ MLG．$\overline{\text { LGG．holt }}=\mathrm{OHG} . \mathrm{OHG} . \mathrm{G}$. holz $=$ Icel． holt＝ODan．holt，a wood，grove，more com－ monly of wood as timber；prob．＝1r．caill， coill，a wood，$=$ OBulg．klada，Bohem．kláda $=$ Serv．$k l a d a=$ Pol．kloda（barred $l$ ）$=$ Russ． koloda，dial． $\bar{k}$ alda $=$ Lith．kalada $=$ Lett．$k a$－ latka，a block， $\log$（of wood）．］A wood or wood－ land；a grove；an orchard．Now seldom used ex－ cept in poetry or in provincisi English，bnt occurring as an element or alone in many English place－names，and in surnames derived from them．
These briddes songen thourgh the holtes full of grene
Mferlin（E．E．T．S．），fi． 274 ．
The winde in hoults and shady greaues
murmur makes smong the boughes and leaues．
Fairfax，tr，of Tasso＇s Godfrey of Boulogne，iii． Comes a vapour from the margin，bisckening over hesth
sud hott．
Tennyson，Locksley Hall．
The boidest shrank from the dark holts and poois that broke the desoiste moorland．

J．R．Green，Conq．of Eng．，p． 54.
holt ${ }^{2}$（hollt），n．［E．dial．，appar．for hold，and this，as hold ${ }^{3}$ ，for hole1，q．v．］A hole；a bur－ row；specifcally，a deep hole in a river for the protection of fish．［Prov．Eng．］
The otter works upwards to the surface of the earth，and floods it may have a retreat for no snimal affects hying drier．Pennant，Brit．Zoöl．，The Otter． holt ${ }^{3}$（hōlt），n．A dialectal variant of hold1． ［U．S．］
holt ${ }^{4}$ ．A contracted form of holdeth，third person singular present indicative of holdI． Chaucer．
Holtz machine．See elcetric machinc，under clectric．
holus－bolus（hō＇lus－bō＇lus），$a d v$ ．［A varied redupl．of wholc，in sham－Latin form，like hocus－ pocus；prob．formed without ref．to bolus，a large pill，as usually explained．］All at a gulp； altogether；all at once：as，he swallowed it holus－bolus．［Colloq．，Eng．］
She sppeared to iose sll command over heraelf，and msking s sudden snstch st the heap of silver，put it back
holus－bolus in her pocket．W．Collins，Moonstone， f .15 ．

## holus-bolus

holus-bolus (hö'lus-bō'lus), n. [See holusbolus, all.] The whole; all, taken collective-
ly: as, he drove out the lolus-bolus of them. [Colloq., Eng.]
holwet, $a$. An obsolete variant of hollow ${ }^{1}$ Chaucer.
holy (hö'li), $a$. and $n$. [Early mod. E. also holie; く ME. holy, holi, haliz̧, < AS. hälig = OS. hēlag $=$ OFries. hētieh $=$ D. heilig $=\mathrm{OHG}$. heilag, MHG. heilec, G. heilig = Icel. heilagr, contr. luelgir = Sw. helig = Dan. hellig (not in Goth.), holy, sacred; prob. not a mere extension of the primitive adj., AS. häl, ME. hole, E. whole, but rather formed, with adj. suffix -ig, E. $-y$, from AS. hāl (orig. $\left.{ }^{*} h \bar{a} l i\right), h \bar{e} h u, h \bar{\alpha} l o, ~ f . ~(>~$
ME. hele, E. obs. heall, hale ${ }^{2}$ ), health, safety, salvation, happiness, $h \overline{\bar{x}}$, n., omen, auspice ( $=$ OS. hēlī, $\mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{c}},=\mathrm{OHG}$. heili, f., hell, MHG. G. leil, neut., health, happiness, safoty, salvation, $=$ Icel. hicill, f. (= Dan. held), good luck, happiness, heill, neut., omen, auspice: sce heal hale ${ }^{2}$ ), くhäl, etc., whole: see whole. From the early form of holy are derived hallow 1 , n., a saint, and hallowํ, v., sanctify. In holiday, hollylooek, holibut or halibut, and halidom, holy ex ists in a slightly altered or in its older form.] I. a. 1. Consecrated; set apart for religious use or uses; of sacred or religious character or quality: as, the holy priesthood; the holy sabbath; loly oil; holy thoughts.
Put off thy shoea from off thy feet, for the place where.
on thou atandest is holy ground.
Exii. 5 .
Ex, fiil. 5.
Give not thai which is holy unto the dogs, ncither cast
Mat. vour pearis before swine. And made thare the precyous accrament of his bjeasyd the ama. We dayiy vse at his holy aulter, in memorye of

They whilome uned doly everie dsy
Spenser, Mother Hub. Taia, 1450. An evil soui producing holy winess
Ia ike a viliain with a smiling cheek
V., i. 3. tices of devotion; sanctified; saintly.
That holy man Ioseph of Armathy came vnto Pyiate and asked of hym the hody of our anuyour 1heau cryate.
Herod feared John, knowing that he was a just man and Far be it from me, however, to condemu all thosc good and holy persons who have hetaken inemselves to thia soiitary and anstere course of fiving.

Biv. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.
3. Exhibiting, indicating, or befitting sanctity of life; devout; rightcous.

Hence a demeanour holy and unspeck'd,
And the worid's hatred, as its sure effect.
And the worid's hatred, as its sure effect.
Couper, Truth, 1. 281.
The King was ahaken with holy fear; have choaen well."
Temyson, The Vict
Holy Alliance, s league formed by the soverelgna of Rua aia, Austria, and Pruasia in person aitter the faifi of Napo leon, aigned at Paris, September 26th, 1815 , and afierward joined by all the other European soverelgya except those of Rome and England. Its proleased object was to nuitte their reapective governments in a Chrfatian brotherhood, their joint oppoaition to sll attempis at change. A apecial ciause debarred any member of the Bonaparte family irom ascending a European throne. The league came to an end after the French revolution of I830.- Holy bread. (a) The bread used for the eucharist; \& pieco of such bread;
an altar-bread; in the Gr. Ch., asma as holy loaf or holy an altar-bread; in the Gr. Ch, same as holy loaf or holy a city regarded as particuliariy sacred by the adherenta or Mecea and Medna by Mohammedans, Benares by Hindua, Rome by Roman Cathoiics, ete.; sapecffcally [cap. . Jo. ruaalem.-Holy communion. See comnumun.-Holy Cross. See cros81. - Holy-Crobs day, holy days. See in the Gr. Ch, the paten.- Holy family. See family,
Holy fan. See Aabellum, 1 - Holy Father, fire Friday, Holy fan. See fabellum, 1. - Holy Father, fire. Friday, grase, see lance, loaf. See the nouns- - Houst Innocents, lamb, to variona European alliances, as ihat of 1511 formed by the Pope against the French, or the Nuremberg Leagne of of 1576 against the Huguenota, nee leaguc. For Holy Office, the Inquisition. - Holy ofl, Bame as chrisin.- Holy orders. See order. - Holy place, in Scrip., the sanctuary
The high prieate entereth into the holy place every year
with blood of others.
Heb. ix. 25. Holy places, places in which events in the life of Jesus are kept.
And so to vislte the seyd holy placis in clennes of lyff.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. $2 \alpha$. Holy quest, the search for the holy grail. See grail2.-
Holy Roman Holy Roman Empire. See empire.- Holy rood. Ses nabinum, the leaves of which resembie those of hemp.
Holy Saturday. See Saturday. Holy see. See see

## 2862

Holy seed, an old name for wormseed, Artemisia mari tima.- Holy Sepulcher, spear, Spirlt, sponge, stone,
synod, table, thistle, Thursday. See the noura-Holy
tree, the tree also called the prit ach - Holy war, water. Set the nouns. - Holy-water holy water.-Holy-water font. See font 1 - Holy-water
Bprinkler. (a) Ssme as asyeraoriunn. (b) Same as morn-ing-atar (a weapon). (c) In hunting, the tail of a or. Bailey, 1731.-Holy-water atlek, a holy-water aprinkler or appersorium.-Holy Week, writ, etc. See the nouns.-
The holy doors. See door. The Holy Land. See land. -The Holy One, the Supreme Being. $=$ Syn. 1 . Sacred, vine, immaculate, sainily.
II. $\dagger$ n. 1. A holy man; a saint: same as hallow 1.
Nether thou schalt gyue thin hooli for to se corrupcion. 2. pl. Sacred rites; devotions.

In Pegu there is a Varelle or Temple, Ike to this, which the King frequented to doe his holies thereln.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 468. 3. A place of worship; a sacred place.

The Earth was their Goddesse: to their holies they adPurchas, Pilgrimage, p. 351. Holy of holies. [ME. holi of halowes (halewes); tr. LL. of the Jewish tabernacle, as disifinguished from the onter part, called the holy place. The holy of holies was inclosed on three stde by the walls of the tabernacle, while on the fourth or eastern aide a vefi, ornamented with figures of cherulim, and subpended from four pilisrs of shittim-wood overlaid with gold, aeparated it from the holy place (Ex. xxvi. $31 ;$ xxxvi. 35). The hoiy of holles wass a perrect cube in ita dimensions, the sength, breadth, and height betng each ten cubits in it stood the ark of the laid with gold. Upon the ark was the capporeth or golden mercy-qeat, the place of the divine preaence (Ex. xxy. 22), and on the capporeth were two cherubim, also of gold both facing toward ita center. No one buithe high priest entered the holy of holies, and he oniy once a year, on the
Day of Atonement (Lev. xvi.). Also called the most holy Day of Atonement (Le
place and the ocle.
The lype of Christ in some one particular, as of entring yeariy into the Holy of holies, and auch like, reated upon the High Friest oniy as more immediateiy personating (b) The annctuary or bema of a Christlan church: used eapecially by the Greek aud other Oriental churches. (c) Among the Nestorians, a smail recesn at the east end of a the priest, is allowed to enter it.
holy $t_{\text {, }} x_{0} t$. [< holy, $a$. See hallow 1 , the older verb.] To canonize. Davies.

Harp.
For drilling thy quick brsins ho this tich
For drilling thy quick brsins in this rich plot
Theop. Both lug and holy ine;
holy-cruel (hö'li-krö' el) ('ruel
of holy zeal. [Poetical.] Cruel from excess
Be noi so holy.cruct; love is holy;
And my integrity ne'er knew the crafts
That you do charge inen with.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 2
holyday, $n$. Formerly a common spelling of holiday: now rare, or used chiefly as two words in the literal sense of holy.
holydom $t, n$. Same as halidom.
As God you helpp and holydom, as by thea boke.
English Gilus (E. E. T. S.), p. 318.
Holy-Ghostt (hō'li-gōst'), $n$. The wild angelica of Europe, Angelica sylvestris, formerly regarded as good against poison and pestilence. See angelica.
Holy-Ghost pear (hō'li-gōst' pãr). [A name due to a mistaken rendering of arocado as equiv. to Sp. abogado, advocate, mediator: see advocate.] The alligator-pear, or avocado.
Holy-Ghost plant (hō'li-góst' plant). Same as
holy-hay (hō'li-hā'), n. The lucern, Medicago
saly-
sis Ladanum. ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{\prime}$ li-hemp'), $n$. The plant Galeop-
holy-herb (hö'li-érb'), u. A European plant,
Verbena officinalis; the vervain. Verbena officinalis; the vervain.
holystone (hō'li-stōn), $n$. [Said to be so called because used in cleaning the decks for Sunday.] A soft sandstone used by seamen for scrubbing the decks of a ship. See the extract.
The holygfone is a large, soft stone, smooth on the bottom, with long ropea attached to each end, by which the
crew keep it sliding fore and aft over the wet sanded decks R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Masi, p. 208. holystone (hō'li-stōn), v. t.; pret, and pp. holystoned, ppr. holystoning. $[<$ holystone, $n$.] To
scrub with holystone, as the deck of a vessel The men are ao bogy Holy-stoning the quarter-deck whise all hande are wanted to keep the ahip afloat.
hom ${ }^{1}+$, $n$. A Middle English form of home ${ }^{1}$.
obs ${ }^{2}$, pron. A Middle English form of hective obsolete objective plural of he. See hel.

Homalium
homacanth (hom'a-kanth), $a$. [ $\left\langle\mathrm{Gr}\right.$. o $^{\prime} \mathrm{o}_{\mathrm{s}}$, the same, + aкаvөc, spine.] Having the characters of the Iomacanthi.
Homacanthi (hom-a-kan'thi), n. pl. [NL. (Kner, 1860), < Gr. jub́s, the same, $+\dot{\alpha} \kappa ฮ \partial a$ spine.] A scetion of acanthopterous fishes in which the dorsal spines are symmetrical and dcpressible in the same line, each one directly over the next succeeding one, exemplified by the Labrider, Pomacentride, Acantluride, etc. homage (hom'-orom'ạj), u. [<ME.homage, $\left\langle\mathrm{OF}^{\prime}\right.$. homage, hommage, humage, homenage, omenage, etc., F. hommage $=$ Pr. homenatge, homenage $=$ Sp. homenaje $=\mathrm{Pg}$. homenagem $=$ It. omaggio Sp. homenaje $=\mathrm{Pg}$. homenagem $=$ It. omaggio
$(\mathrm{ML} . ~ y e f l e x ~ h o m a g i u m), ~$ ML. hominaticum, homenaticum, homaticum, homage, the service of a vassal or 'man,' < L. homo (homin-), a man, ML. a vassal: sce Homo.] 1. In feudal law, an admission or acknowledgment to the lord of tenure under him; the public ceremony that bound the vassal to the lord, whose man he thereupon became, and of whom he held the land for which he was to render his service.
Whan the two kyngea hadde take the oth of these two, a-noon thel dide to kynge Arthur their homage fuii debo-
netry as was right. The King of France summons King Edward to come and do his Homage for Gabcoin. Baker, Chronscles, p. 111. Lewin, in 1259 , obtained from his broilher-ln-law a final surrender of Normandy and homage and fealiy for Gui-
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 219. 2. Respect or reverence paid by external action; obeisance; respectful or revereutial regard; defereutial feeling; reverence.
Go, go, with homage yon proud victors meet! Dryden. Proud of the IIomage to his Merli done.

Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love. The rocka prociatm the approaching Deity.
With heada decilued, ye cedars, homage pay. Pope, Messiah, 1. 35.
We are not to pay lip homage to principlea which our condnct wilfully tranagresses.
. Spencer, Social Siatice, p. 518. 3. The copyholders or tenants of a manor in attendance to do their duty iu a court-baron. It was the custom for the homage to choose one of the
tenanis to colieci ihe iond's rent for the year following.
Too few manor rolla have been publiahed; but in those Which have been made accersible you frequently find the lord and the homage (that is, the ssaembly of free tensnia) making rules agalnai resort to the Kiag a Court.
daine, Lariy Law and Custom, p. 315.
Homage ancestral, that form of homage instanced
where a man and his ancestora have time out of mind heid the or a homage which tuciuded feaity and certain services.Simple homage, a mere ack nowted cment of tenure with. out fealty or the services consequent upon it.
homaget (hom'-orom'āj), v. [<OF. hommager, pay homage to, < hommage, homage: see homage, n.] I. trans. 1. To profess fealty to; pay respect to by external action; revereuce.-2. To causo to pay homage; bring under subjection.

To her great Nepiune homaged all hia streams.
II. intrans. To pay respect; profess fealty. To whom Jove sometimes bends and Neptane kneels, Mars homageth, and Phebug will submit.

Heyuood, Love s Mititress, aig. D. 3.
homageablet (hom' - or om'āj-a-bl), $a$. [ $\langle\mathrm{OF}$. hommageable, < hommager, pay homage to, + -able: see homage, v., and -able.] Bound to pay homage.
The Earls of Flanders and Holisand were mosi conniderable; but of them two he of Holiand being homageable to none, and having Friesiand and Zealand added, was the
more potent.
Mowell, Letters, L . ii. 15 .
homage-jury (hom'äj-jö"ri), n. A jury in an English court-baron, consisting of tenants that do homage, who are to inquire and make presentments of the death of tenants, surrenders, admittances, and the like. Wharton.
homager (hom'- or om'äj-èr), $n$. One who does or is bound to do homage; one who holds land of another by homage.

And aftur kyngys xy.
That homagerya to hym bene,
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. $38, f .107$.
My Song, a fearleas homager, would attend
Thy thudering baitle-axe as it cleaves the preas
Of wardeworth, Eccles. Sonnet
 lium + ece.] A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order Samydacea, typified by the genus Homalium. They are characterized by alternate, rarely to the ovary. and 4 to, maliece of Baillon (1873) was referred to the Bixinea. Homalium (họ-mā'li-um), \%. [NL. (orig. Omalium, Gravenhorst, 1802), < Gr. ó $a^{2}$ д́s, even, level, smooth, $\langle\dot{\delta} \mu \delta$ s, the same: see homo-.] 1. In zool., a genus of rove-beetles, of the family Sta-
phylinide, of wide distribution and many spe-

## Homalium

cies，which live upon plants or uuder the bark of trees． －2．In bot．，a large genus of dicotyledonous polypet－ alous slrubs or trees，found－ ed by Jacques（ 1763 ），of the
natural order Samydacere， and type of the tribe Homa－ licec．It is characterized by hav－ ing the ovary more or less adnate to the calyx，and the petals as nu－ merous as the sepals，and plane． The leaves are alternate，petioled， serrate，rarely entire；the flowers serrate，rarely eatire；the flowers ing axillary panicles．About 30 apecles are known，nstives of Asia， America． Homalogonatæ（hom＂a－lọ－gon＇A－tē），n．pl． ［NL．，fem．pl．of homalogonatus：see homalo－ gonatous．］A division of birds proposed by Garrod，to include all those which possess a cer－ tain muscle of the leg，the ambiens：opposed to Anomalogonatce．
homalogonatous（hom＂a－lō－gon＇a－tus），a．［＜ NL．homalogonatus，＜Gir．ouaえós，even，level， equal，+ үóv $=$ E．hnee．］In ornith．，provided with an anbiens muscle．

Passeres have no ambieas ；
birds having it are term－ ed homalogonatous or＂normally－kneed

Coues，Key to N．A．Birds，p． 195.

 cle．］A genus of gastropods，typical of the faniy Homalogyride．
 Komalogyra＋－idae．I A family of gastropods， typified by the genus Homalogyra．The animsi has no tentacless it hass gessile eyes，and a．very pecuiliar radula，the ceotral tooth hasing a quadranguusir base and triangular cuap，the lateral and marernal teeth beeng repre－
sented hy a single oblong trauserse plate；the ahell is plsnorbilorm；and the operculum is corneoua and has a central nucleus．Only one emall species，Homalogyrca nititi central nuceuns．©niy one amall species，
homaloidal（hom－a－loi＇dal），$a$ ．［＜Gr．фцaخós， even，level，+ eidos，form，$\mp$－al．］In geom．，simi－ lar to a plane；flat；having real points at all real distances，but none at imaginary distances． －Homalotdal Rystem，a aystem of inines on a piane rep－ resenting another aurface al slo，a syst
that every three cut tn sing
Homalomyia（hom＂ g －lọ－mī ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{i}-\mathrm{ä}$ ），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr．
 M（usea．］A genus of flies founded by Bouché in 1834，distinguished from Anthomyia by the narrower cheeks，more rounded head，and less hairy abdomen．The larye are foud io moist decaying matter，both animal and vegeta－ branchiey．Numerous cases sre on record of the voiding of these larve from the intestines of hu－ man belngs，hut in such cases they bave probsbly eutered the body in over－ripe frutt or vege－ tables．
Homaloptera（hom－a－lop＇ te－rặ），n．pl．［NL．，neut． pl．of＂homalopterus ：see homalopterous．］Anorder of insects，corresponding to the suborder Puipara of Diptera．Leaeh， 1817.
 of Diptera．Leaeh， 1817.
homalopterous（hom－a－lop＇te－rus）$a . \quad[<\mathrm{NL}$. ＊homalopterus，＜Gr．ojuahos，even，level，$+\pi \tau \varepsilon$－ pob，wing．］Pertaining to the Homaloptera．
homalosternal（hom＇alob－ster＇nall），a．［＜Gr． бнa入os，even，level，＋ovépvov，sternum．］Flat， as a breast－bone；having a keelless sternum； ratite，as a bird．

 One of the primary divisions of recent birds， including all those in which the breast－bone is not keeled or carinate；the Struthiones or Rati－ te：：opposed to Tropidosternii．［Littlo used．］
Homaridæ（hōo－mar＇i－dè），n．pl．［NL．，〈 Homa－ rus + －ide．］A family of macrurons crusta－ ceans，containing the lobsters of the geacra Homarus and Nephrops．
homarine（hom＇s－rin），a．and $n .[<$ Homarus + －ine ${ }^{1}$ ．］I．a．Rësembling a lobster，or having the characteristics of a lobster．Huxley． II．$n$ ．A lobster．
A marine Astaclne or a true Homarine．
Huxley，Crayfish，p． 316.

## 2863

Homarus（hom＇a－rus），$n$ ．［NL．，く OF．homar， mod．F．homard，Norm．houmar，＜LG．hummer （ $>$ G．hummer）$=$ Sw．Dan．hummer，OSw．hom－ mare $=$ Ieel． ．$u$ umarr，lobster；cf．Gr．кáцйд－ pos，кíuapos，＞L．cammarus，gammarus，a kind of lobster．$]$ A genus of long－tailed erusta－ ceans or lobsters，belonging to the family Ho－ marider．There are three speciea，II．americanus，vulga－ ris，and copensis，of North America，Europe，snd Africa respectively．In spite of the Iarge，size and general ap． pearaace，the species of Homarus are related to the raw．
Ash（Asticus and Canbarus）

 same，in comp．together，+ E．atomic．］Com－ posed of atoms of the same kind．
homatropia（hom－a－trō＇pi－ï），n．［NL．，くGr． ${ }_{\delta \mu o s,}$ ，the same，in comp．together，＋NL．atro－ pia．］Same as homatropine．
homatropine（họ－mat＇rộ－pin），$n$ ．［＜Gr．óós， the same，in comp．together，＋E．atropine．］ An alkaloid（ $\mathrm{C}_{16} \mathrm{H}_{21} \mathrm{NO}_{3}$ ）erystallizing in color－ less prisms which are deliquescent，but difficult－ ly soluble in water．It is derived from stropine，su alkaloid prepared from belladonns．Salta of homatropine
sre used to some extent in medicine．
Homaxonia（hom－ak－só＇ni－ä），n．pl．［NL．，く Gr．$\delta \mu \delta$ s，the same，$+a \xi \omega \nu$ ，an axle ：see $a x^{2}$ axisl，axle．］In morphology，organie forms all of whose axes are equal：correlated with Pro－ taxonia．
homaxonial（hom－ak－sō＇ni－al），a．［As Homaxo－ nia $+-a l$.$] Having all the axes equal；spe－$ cifically，of or pertaining to the Homaxonia．
All questions of aymmetry，for which Hseckel＇s nomen－
clature of homaxoniat，homopolic，\＆c．，is distiuctly prefl－ erable．

Encyc．，Brit．，XVI． 845 ．
homaxonic（hom－ak－son＇ik），a．［As Homaxonia $+-i c$.$] Same as homaxonial．$
A apherical（homaxonic）or cone－shsped（monaxonic）per－ corated shell of membranous consistence known as the cen tral capsule，and probsbly homologous with the perforated
shell of a Globigerina．

E．R．Lankester，Eucyc．Brit．，XIX． 849 hombre（om＇br），n．Same as omber．［Rare．］ home（hōm），n．and a．［く ME．home，hoom， hom，ham，＜AS．hām，a home，dwelling，＝OS． OFries．hēm＝MD．heym，home，dwelling，D． only in comp．heimelijk，private，secret（＝E． homely $),=$ OHG．MHG．G．heim $=$ Icel．heimr， an abode，village，heima，home，$=$ Sw．hem $=$ Dan．liem，home，＝Goth．haims，a village（the sense＇home＇being approached in tle deriv．ad－ jectives ana－haims，present，＇at home，＇and af－ haims，absent，＇from home＇），＝Lith．kemas＝ Gr．$\kappa \omega \mu \eta$（for ${ }^{*} \kappa \varphi ์ \mu \eta \%$ ），a village（see comic，com－ $e d y),=$ Skt．lsema，abode，place of rest，security， for＂skema，＜$\sqrt{*}$ ski，ksi，dwell．The O＇Teut． sense of＇village＇is preserved in many place－ names in－ham，AS．－ham，G．－heim，etc．，as Bir－ mingham，Cheltenham，Nottingham，G．Hochheim， Manuheim，etc．；also in dim．hamlet ${ }^{1}$, q．v．］I． n．1．A dwelling；the lesidence of a family or houselold；a seat of domestic life and in－ terests；hence，one＇s abode；the house in which one has his fixed or usual residence，or which be one has his fixed or usual lesidence，or
regards as his definite dwelling－place．

Hia grest love，sharp as his spur，hath holp him
To his hone before us． All blended into that giow of feeling which flads its centre sud hope and joy in Home． 2．The place or region in which one lives；one＇s own locality or country．

Now powers from home，sad diacontents at home，
Mleet in one llne．Shak．，K．John，iv． 3
And the star－spangled banner， 0 long may It wave
0 ＇er the land of the free and the home of the brave ！
Key，Star－apangled Banner．
3．The place or region where some specified thing is most common，indigenous，or native； the seat or native babitat．

Flandria，by plenty，made the home of war．
Prior，Ode to the Queen． Her inelancholy eyes divine，
Her inelancholy eyes divine，
Tennyson，Mariana io the South．
4．An institute or establishment designed to afford the comforts of domestic life to the homeless，sick，or destitute：as，a sailors＇or soldiers＇home；a home for the aged．－5．In games，the ultimate point to which a player runs，or to which effort is dirocted；the goal．
The prison children ．．whooped and ran，and plsyed at hide snd seek，and made the iron bars of the inner gate－
wisy IIome．
Dickens，Little Dorrit，i． 7.
Specifically－（a）In base－ball，the space or baae immcds－ ately in front of the battera position．See base－ball．（b） In lacrosse，the position of a plsyer who atands just in
front of his opponents＇goal，and who tries to throw the

Hall through it；alao，the plsyer himself．－At home（a） of frcedom and familiarlty，as ing ine souse
of frcedorn and lamilanis as in ouse
They inay teach the young women to lee．．．discreet， chaste，keepers at home，good，olsedient to their own hua－ And thounh they And though they carry nothing forth with them，yet in all their journey they lack nothing．For wheresoever they come，they be At Honne．

Sir T．Alore，Utopia（tr．by Robinson），il． 6. （b）Ia the position of being thoroughly familiar with a sub－ ject；conversant：as，to be at home in a actence．（c）In oae＇a own country．

Travellers ne＇er did lie，
Though fools at home condemn them．
Shak．，Tempest，III． 3.
（d）Prepared to receive aocial calls or visita ：a conven－ cenving callera；s receptioo．
＂Invitations！＂cried Misa Oascolgne，＂i snd to of your At IIome．＂Mrb．Craik，Chriatian＇a Mistake， y Long home，the grave．
Man goeth to his long home，and the mouraers go about the streeta

Ecci．IIL． 5 ．
They weat all to their long home．
Burton，Anat．of Mel．，p． 504.
To eat one out of house and home．See eat．－To go home by beggar＇s bush．See beggar．－To make ong＇s self at home，to conduct one＇s self in snother＇a house as unreatrainedly as if st home．
II．a．1．Connected with one＇s home or place of abode，or with one＇s country；domestic： often opposed to foreign．
Let the exportation of home commodities be more in value than the importation of foreign．Dacon．

Laat from her own home－circle of the poor
Close；to the point；effective；coming home to the subject or the thing：as，a home thrust in argument；a home blow in boxing．

Do I resolve to grieve，and not to die？
Fletcher，Faithful Shepherdess
I sm sorry to give him such home thrusts stillingiect 3．In sporting：（a）Situated near or at the goal； final：as，the home stretch；the home base．（b） Reaching，or enabling a player to reach，home or the goal：as，a home run；a home hit．－Home Department，that branch of a government（specificsilly of internal affairs．The head of this department in Great Britain Is called the KIome Secretary，and la charged with the superviaion of the prisons and the police force，the ad－ miluistration of criminal justice，the inspection of factorles， ete．－Home farm．See form 1．－Home field，the land immediately surroundiag it，usually fenced off from the rest of the farm．
It had the graveyard，originally I saac Johnson＇s home－ Home Office，in Great Britain，the governmental office in Which the afran of the frome Department are transacted． cordance with which a city，province，state or other in ac－ ponent part of a country enjoys self． ternal affairs ：in British politics speciflcally used with reference to the agitation in favor of self－government in Ireland（begua ander thia nsme about 1870）through the agency of a uational parliament，and leas prominently also home（hōm），adv．［くME，home，hoom，liom，く AS．hām，adv．，prop．the acc．used adverbially， as also in G．Dan．Sw．，etc．：see home，n．］ 1 ． To，toward，or at home，in any sense of that word．

In discontent then hame ahe went，
The Laird of Waristoun（Child＇s Ballads，III．320）． Thanne the Sone bryngethe hoom with him alle his Kyn， snd bis Frendea，snd alle the othere to hia Howa，and
makethe hem a gret Feste．Mandevilte，Travels，p． 309.

Here ahe la allowed her virgin rites，
Her maiden atrewmeats，and the bringlng home
Of bell and burial．
Curses are like young chickena，
And still come home to roost，

$$
\text { Bulwer, Lady of Lyona, v. } 2 .
$$

An arrow is home when drawn to the plle．
M．and W．Thompson，Archery，p． 53.
2．To the point；to the mark aimed at；so as to produce an intended effect；effectively； satisfactorily；closely：as，to strike home；to charge home；to speak home．
In your letters you touch me home．
J．Bradford，Letters（Parker Soc．，1853），II． 30.
With his prepared aword，he chargea home
My uaprovided body．
Speak to me home，miace not the gencral tongue．
She speaka to the mstter，and comes home to the point，
Fletcher，Wildgoose Chase，ii． 1.
To pat the affront the homer，［Prince Rupert I resolvid Quartera．
［conb and Chenner（1643），p． 2.

## home

## Joseph，tax him home

Sheridan，School for Scsudal，iv． 3. To bring home to．See bring．－To come home，fall To pay homet，to urge，press，or pay to the full；satisty fully ；retaliste effectively．
Aere mes me lacessis，thou gevest me scoffe for scoffe， or as we saie，thou paiest me home．Elyot， 1559 You have paid home．Shak．，W．T．，v．s． To sheet home，to haul the sheeta of a sail so that the cluea will he stretched spart as far as posstble．－To
home（hōm），$v$. ；pret．and pp．homed，ppr．hom ing．［＜home，$n$ ．or adv．］I．intrans．To dwell； have a home；also（chiefly in the present par－ ticiple），to go home instinctively，as a carrier pigeon．See homing．
The srrangements［to use pigeons 85 message bearers mater yal homaces of September，1885］were hasty，and the swsy from the center of use．The Century，XXXII．363．

II．trans．To bring，carry，or send home：as， the homing of the harvest；to home a carrier－ pigeon．
home－born（hōm＇bôrn），a．1．Belonging to the place or country by lirth；native；not foreign． One law shall be fo him that is homeborn and unto the
Ex．xil． 48 ． stranger that sojourneth among you． 2．Originating at home；pertaining to one＇s home；domestic．

These creatures from home－born intrinste harm．

## Intimate delights，

Fire－aide enjoymenta，homeborn hsppiness． Donne．
home－bound（hōm＇bound），a．Same as home－ ward－bound．

For thought is tired of wandering o＇er the world，
And home－bound Fancy runs her bark ashore．
And home－bound Fsncy runs her bark aahore．
Sir 11．Taylor，Ph．van Artevelde，I．，1．ह．
home－bred（hōm＇bred），a．1．Bred or brought up at home；hence，unenltivated；artless；rude．

Only to me two home－bred youths belong．Dryden． 2．Of native or innate growth；domestic；nat－ ural；inborn．

Bnt if of dsunger，which hereby doth dwell，
of a straunge man I can you tidinga tell．
Spenser，E．Q．，I．1． 31.
God hath taken care to anticipate every man，to draw him early into his church，before other competitors，home．
bred lusts or victons cuatoma of the world，shonld be able to pretend to him． Envie ahali alnk to hell，craft and malice be confounded，
whether it be homebred whether it be homebred mischief or outlandish cunning．
home－brew（hōm＇brö），$n$ ．Beer that is brewed at home or for home consumption．［Rare．］
Immense bumpers or vsts of admittedly real Ruskian home brew whicin are heing now consumed in every ctvil．
ised conntry．
Fortnightly Rev．，N．S．，XLIII．240．
home－brewed（hōm＇loröd），$a$ ．Brewed at home or for home consumption：as，home－brewed ale．
The sparkling beverage home－brewed from nalt of my
Sinollett，Humphrey Cinker． homecome（hōm＇kum），n．［ऽ ME．homecome， homcome，hamсиme，〈＇AS．hämcyme（ $=$ Icel． heimkoma，－kvāma；cf．G．heimkunft $=$ Dan． hjemkomst $=$ Sw．homkomst $),\langle h \bar{a} m$, home，+ cyme，coming：see come，n．］A coming home； arrival at home．［Obsolete or prov．Eng．］
Feire floures schal we finde of foulen song here，
d thurth cumfort may cacche awiche happ mal falle，
To bsue the better hele at joure hom－kome．
William of Palerne（E．E．T．S．），1．807．
home－coming（hōm＇kum ${ }^{\text {ing }}$ ），$n$ ．［く ME．hom－ comynge；＜home + coming．］Return home or homeward．
And zee schulle undiratonde，zif it lyke zou，that at myn Hom comynge I csm to Rome．

Mandeville，Traveja，p． $\mathbf{5 1 4 .}$
A pathwsy meet for her home－coming soon．
Lovell，Hon Voyage ！
home－felt（hōm＇felt），a．Felt in one＇s own breast；inward；private：as，home－felt joys．

But such s aacred snd home－felt delight，
such soher certainty of waking bliss，
1 never heard till now．Milton，Comua，1． 262.
Happy next him who to these ahades retires，
Whom Nsture charms，and whom the Muse inspires，
Whom humbler joya of home－felt quiet please．
home－keeping（hōm＇ke＂ping），a．Staying at home．
Home．keeping youth have ever homely wita
Shak．，T．G．of V．，i． 1.
homeless（hōm＇les），a．［ME．＂homles（not
found），く AS．hämleás（ $=$ Dan．hjemłös），home－

2864
homer
less，＜hām，home，＋－lcás，－less．］Destitute homelyt（hōm＇li），adv．［＜ME．homely，homly，
of a home．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Was the merchant charged to bring } \\
& \text { The homelesg birds a nets? } \\
& \text { Couper. The Bi }
\end{aligned}
$$

homelike（hōm＇lik），$a$ ．Having the qualities that constitute a home ；suggesting or resem－ bling a home；familiar．

Here the aspect was friendly，livshle，almost homelike．
Harper＇s $M \alpha g$ ．，LXXVI．
homelikeness（hōm＇lik－nes），$n$ ．The character of being homelike．
A dellcacy，a brotherly considerateness，a hometikeness of character and manner． The Congregationatist，March $3,1887^{\text {I }}$ homelily（hōm＇li－li），adv．［＜homely $+-1 y^{2}$ ．］ In a homely manner；rudely；inelegantly．
homeliness（hōm＇li－nes），n．1．The state or quality of being homely，in any sense of that word．

## Which thia poor homeliness is not endowed with； There＇s difrerence enough．

Fletcher and Rouloy，Mald in the Mill，11．
The force of his argument fa not al all iojured by the Beiness of his inustrations．

O．Hr．Holmes，Essays，p． 109.
The prospect was not rich，but it had a frank homeliness which touched the young man＇s fancy．

38．Pilgrim，p． 458.
The Intense realiam，the sdmirable homeliness snd truth of his［Hogarth＇8］pictures of English iffe，．．．raised them far above the ievel of the mere grotesque．

Lechy，Eng．in 18th Cent．，iv． $2 \dagger$ ．Household management．

Coude al the feet（feat）of wyfly hornlinezse． Chaucer，Clerk＇s Tale，1．373．
3ł．Familiarity；intimacy．
Overgret homlinesse engendreth diapreising
Chaucer，Tale of Mellbeus．
homelingt（hōm＇ling），n．and $a . \quad[<$ home + ling ${ }^{1}$ ．Cf．comeling．］I．n．A person or thing belonging to a home or to a country．
So that withln a whyle they began to moleat the home－ lings（for so 1 ind the word indigena to be Englished in n old book that I have，wherein advens is trangiated als
A word treated as a homeling．
Abp．Trench．
II．a．Native．
Under these lyeth a little atrond or ahore，the homeling inhabitanta call It Achileoa．dromon．
homely（hōm＇li） hamely domestic，familiar plain $($ hoomiy hemelik $=\mathrm{D}$. heimelijh，secret，private，$=\mathrm{OHG}$ ． heimilih，MHG．heimelich，G．hcimlieh，secret，＝ Icel．heimligr，worldly，＝Sw．hemlig＝Dan． hemmelig，private，secret）；＜home $+-1 y^{1}$ ．］ 1 ． Of or belonging to home or the household； domestic．

In thia world nys worse pestifence
Than hoomly foo．al dyy in thy presence．
Chaucer，Merchant＇a Tale，1．550．
＂God apeed，＂quoth he，＂thou fomous flower，
Patient Grissel（Child＇s Ballads，IV．208）．
2ヶ．Familiar；intimate．
The enemles of a man are they that are honely with For Protheua，that cowde hym chaunge In euery ahape，homely snd straunge，

Rom．of the Resc， 1.6323
Wtth all these men I was right hoonely，and communed
with them long time and oft．
Foxe，Martyrs，Wm．Thorpe．
3．Of domestic character or quality；hence， simple；plain；rude；coarse；not fine or ele－ gant：as，a homely garment；a homely house； homely fare．

Than bad I with yow hornly suffissunce，
I am a man of litel sustinaunce．
Chaucer，Summoner＇a Tale，1． 135.
Homely playe it 1 s，and a madde pastime，where men by the course or the game go together by the eares，and many tmes murdre one an other

Udall，tr．of Apophthegms of Erasmus，p． 218.
A diction st once so rich snd so homely as his［Emer－ son＇gl 1 know not where to match in these days of writing
by the page；it if like homespun cloth－ot－gold．
Lowell，Study Windows，p． 377.
4．Plain；without particular beauty of features， form，or color：as，a homely face．

Of Dutch and French some few are comely，
Hovell，Lettera，1．v． 21.
It ta for honely features to keep home；
They had their name thence．Milton，Comus， 1.748.
It is observed by some，that there is none so homely but
ly；rudely；simply ；coarsely．

He rode but hoonnly to a medied coote．
Chaucer，Gen．Prol，to C．T．，I． 828.
Herkne opon Hyldegare hou homliche he telleth How her auatensunce is symne；\＆syker，as y trowe， Weren her confessiones．

Take the splces and drynk the wyoc
As homely as 1 did or hyne． S．Cantab．F．v．48，f．55．（Halliwell．） A man well stricken in age，with a bleck aun－burned face， slong beara，ana coak cast homely sbot ho shoulders． ir T．More，Utopis（tr．by Robinkon），Prol．，p． 26. It le a bashful child，homely brought up， home－made（hōm＇mād），a．Made at home；of domestic manufacture．

Modam in her high－laced ruff， Whittier，To my Old School masster． When he［Milton］makea our Engilsh search her coffers round，it is not for sny home－made ornsments． Loscel
homeoid，homœoid（hō mẹ̄－oid），$n$ ．［く Gr． juotos，like，similar（see homioo－and homo－），＋ cidos，form．］In math．，an infinitely thin shell bounded by two similar surfaces similarly ori－ entated．Thomson and Tait．－Thick homeoid，a thick ehell bounded by two similar aurtaces similarly ori－ entated．
homeoidal（hō－mē̄－oi＇dạl），a．［＜homcoid + －al．］Pertaining to or iesembling a homeoid． The hulk of a homeotd ia the exceas of the bulk of the part where the thickness ls positive sbove that where the essentially zero．
gnd
Homeomeri，homeomeric，homeomorphic， etc．See Homoomeri，etc
［＝F．homocoputhe＝Sp．homeópato opathy，withouthe $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．homeópata；as home－ meoprethist．
homeopathic，homœopathic（hō＂mēeō－path＇－ ik），a．$[=$ F．homocopathique $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．homeo－ pático $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．homcopathico $=\mathrm{It}$ ．omeopatico，$\langle$ NL．homocopathicus，＜homocopathia，homeopa－ thy：see homcopathy．］Relating or pertain－ ing to homeopathy；according to the principles of homeopathy：as，homeopathic remedies；ho－ meopathic treatment．
homeopathical，homœopathical（hō＂mē－ọ－ path＇i－kal），a．［＜homeopathic＋－al．］Same as homeopathic．
homeopathically，homœopathically（hō mè－ $\bar{o}-\mathrm{path}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{i}-\mathrm{kal} \mathrm{l} \mathrm{i}$ ），cdr．In a homeopathic man－ ner；by means of homeopathy．
homeopathist，homœopathist（hō－mē－op＇a－ thist），n．［＜homeopathy + －ist．］One who is versed in or practises homeopathy；one who believes in the homeopathic treatment of dis－ eases．Also homeopath．
homeopathy，homœopathy（hō－mè－op＇？？－thi）， n．$[=\mathrm{F}$. homoopathic $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．homeopatia $\stackrel{=}{=} \mathrm{Pg}$ ． homeopathia＝It．omeopatia，〈NL．homoopathia
 bility to like affections，sympathy，likeness in condition，＜órototatins，having like feelings or affections，sympathetic，〈ö $\mu \mathrm{o}$ os，like，similar， $+\pi$ óoos，fceling，suffering：see pathos．］The medical treatment of diseased conditions of the body by the administration of drugs which are capable of exciting in healthy persons symp－ toms closely similar to those of the morbid con－ dition treated．Thia ayatem of medicine was founded by Dr．S．C．F．Hahnemasn（1755－1843）al Leipsic．The Iundanental doctrine of homeopathy is expresacd in the Latins sdage＂Similis ilmiliibus curantur＂（likes are cured
by Ifkes）．In practice homeopathy is assoctated with the by 1 lke ）．In practice homeopathy is assoctated with the
system of administering druga In very smali，often fufinl－ system of adn
tesimal，doaes
homeoplastic，homœoplastic（hō＂mệ－ō－plas＇－ tik），a．［＜Gr．ốooos，like，＋$\pi \lambda a \sigma \tau o ́$, formed， ＜$\pi$ iáooclv，form．］In pathol．，resembling the tissue from or in which the thing to which the term is applied is formed：as，a homeoplastic tumor．
homer ${ }^{1}$（hō＇mér），n．［＜home + －er ${ }^{1}$ ．］A pigeon trained to fly home from a distance；a homing pigeon．
Again，comparing this homer＇s skull with that of a com－ mon pigeon of the same size，we found at least one fourth more brain－room in the homer，and the excesa located more espectally in the lower back portion．

The Century，XXXII． 370. homer ${ }^{2}$（hō＇mèr），$n$ ．［＜Icel．hāmeri，Norw，haa－ merr，a kind of shark，lit．＇shark－marc，＇＜Icel． hār，Norw．haa，a shark（＞E．hoe ${ }^{2}$ ），＋I cel．merr， mod．meri，Norw．merr＝E．marc ${ }^{\text {I }}$ ．］The bask－ ing－shark，Cetorhinus maximus．

## homer

homer ${ }^{3}$（hō＇mèr），u．［＜Heb．Whömer，a honer， also a mound，khamar，undulate，surge up， gallons and 5 pints wine－measure．As a dry measure it was equivalent to 10 ephahs，or $11 \frac{1}{g}$ bushels．Also written chomer and gomer．
An homer of bariey－seed alall be valued at fitty shekels
Lev．xxvif． 16 ．
Homerian（họ̆－mē＇li－an），a．［＜Homer（see Homeric）+ －iom．］Same as Iomeric．［Rare．］ Hia［Homer＇a］figure was one of the atock typea on Smyr－ mean coins，one class of which was called Momerian．
Homeric（họ－mer＇ik），a．［＜L．Homericus，く Gr．${ }^{\text {Opunpiкós，relating to Homer，}\left\langle{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O} \mu \eta \rho o s, \text { L．}\right.}$ Homêrus，Homer．The name first occurs（dis－ regarding a doubtful fragment of Hesiod）in a fragment of the poct Xenophanes（6th century B．C．）．According to the life of Homer falsely attributed to Herodotus，ö $\mu \eta \rho o s$ in the Cumæan dialect meant＇blind，＇whence some explain the tradition of Homer＇s blindness．Tho name has been otherwise explained，e．g．as an eponym of the Homeride（Gr．＇Op $\quad$ pidai），a gild of poets in Chios，or，generally，the rhapsodists who re－ cited the poems ascribed to Homer；but the meaning of the name and the very existence of the poet as a distinct person remain doubt－ ful．］Pertaining to Homer，the great epic poet of ancient Greece，or to the poetry that bears his name，and specifically to the Iliad and the Odyssey；resembling Homer＇s verse，or having some characteristic of his works．
Homerical（hō－mer＇i－kąl），a．［＜Homeric＋－al．］ ame as Homeric．
It has been objected by some who wish to he numbered among the sonn of learning that Pope＇s verfion of Homer
ia not Ifomerical．
Johson，Pope．
Homerid（ho＇me－rid），$n$ ．One of the Homeridæ．
 pl．，appar．（see Homeric）＜＂0 $\quad$ ppos，Homer，+ －idal，sing．－id $\eta \mathrm{f}$ ，a patronymic suffix．］A hered－ itary school of rhapsodists which flourished at an early date on the island of Chios，the mem－ hers of which were regarded as descendants of Homer；hence，in general，rhapsodists who re－ cited the Homeric poems throughout Greece．
Homeridian（hō－mê－rid＇i－an），a．［＜Homerid $+-i a n$ ．］Of or pertaining to the Homerids or Homeridæ．
The Homeridian Hymns．
C．A．Bristed，English University，p． 315. Homerology（hō－mè－rol＇cō－ji），n．［［ Gr．＂ $0 \mu \eta$－ pos，Homer，$+-\lambda o \gamma^{\prime} a^{\prime},\langle\lambda \varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} \varepsilon \iota v$, speak：see－ology．］ The study of Homer，and of whatever relates to him；the whole body of knowledge concern－ ing Homer，his poems，and his times．W．E． Gladstone．
Homeromastix（hō̄－mē－rō－mas＇tiks），n．［L．，
 mer：an appellation of the ancient gramma－ rian Zoilus，from his severe criticisms of the Homeric poems．
If there were another Homer，there would he another
Iomeromaatix．
O．W．Holmes，The Atlantic，L1． 67. home－ruler（hōm＇rö́lėr），n．A person who ad－ vocates the political doctrine of home rule； specifically，in British politics，one who favors home rule for Ireland．See home rule，under home，a．
homesick（hōm＇sik），$a$ ． 11 or depressed from being absent from home；affected with home－ sickness．

The home－sick dreamer＇a brow ia nightly fanned By breezea whisperimg of his native land．

Whittier，Bridal of Pennacook，vi．
Homesick as death ！was ever pang like thia？．
Too old to lei my waiery grief appear－
as a swallowed tear！
o．W．Ifolmes，The school－Boy．
homesickness（hōm＇sik＂nes），
state of mind in persons away from home；nos－ state of mind in persons away from home；nos－ talgia．It ia characterized by an intense longing for
home and the society of absent frienda；it may also in． volve profound interference with nuirition，and give rise to further mental diaturbance marked by delirium，inco－ herence，liallucination，or suicidal attempta．Generaily the Word aignifles only a temporary or occaaional depression of
apirtta from a longing for the renewal of former associa． apirita from a longing for the renewal of former associa－
tions，actual or zevere illness from thia cause being rare．

IIngne－sickness is a wasting pang；
Thig feel 1 hourly more and mot
There＇s healing only tit thy winere ；
Thou breeze that play＇at on Albion＇s ahore！
homesocken（hōm＇sok－n），n．Same as hame－ sucken．
home－speakingt（hōm＇spē＂king），u．Forcible
and efticacions speaking． and efficacions speaking．

2865
Our Saviour，who had all gifta in him，was Lord to ex－
prease his findoctrinailing yower in what sort him lyesi seem＇d：sometimes by a miflde nud famifiar converac， bumetimea with plaine and imparitiall home－speaking．

Milton，Apology for Smectymmus．
homespun（hōm＇spun），$a$ ．and $n .[<$ home + span，pp．of spin，v．］I．a．1．Spun or wrought at home；of domestic manufacturc．

The cloait was homespun，but for colour and make
It inght a beacem＇d our queen．
Those youths in homespun suits and ribbon Those youths in homespun sufta and ribboned queuea，

O．W．Holnes，A Family Record． Hence－2．Of domestic origin；plain；famil－ iar；commonplace．

Shall find，before we have done，a home travellera wit，
A plaln French underatanding，may cope with＇em
Fletcher，Wildgoose Chase，iv． 1.
We say，in our homespun Engliah proverb，He killed
two brds with one atone． ith one atone．
Mr．Poiter aeemed to carry about with him a certain for lesser men incate or antrority which made it naiural for lesser men to accept his conclusiona．
II．n．1．Cloth made at home；home－made clothing．
The dress of the girl was a well－worn but neat－checked homespun，and at the throat waa a bit of faded ribloon．
2．A coarse and loosely woven woolen mate－ rial，made in imitation of actual home－made cloth．－3．A coarse，unpolished，or rustic per－ son．［Rare．］
What hempen homespuna have we awaggering here，
So near the cradle of the fairy quean？
So near the cradle of the fairy queen？
Shak．，M．N．D．，iii．I．
homestall（hōm＇stâl），n．［＜home + stall．$]$ 1． A hom

And thou［Omail hast found again
And homestall thatch＇d with leaves yams，
Cowper，Task，i． 640.
2．One of the small inclosures for rearing young cattle usually placed near the center of an ancient English village community．
homestead（hom＇sted），$n . \quad[=\mathbf{D}$ ．heemstede $=$ Dan．hjemsted；as home＋stead．］1．A family＇s dwelling－place，with the inclosure or ground immediately contiguous；an abode；a home．

The abnae of war，
The amouldering homestead，and the household flower Torn from the liniel．Tennyaon，Princeas，v．

We cross the prairie as of old
The pilgrim crosed the sea，
To make the West，as they the Eaat，
The homestead of the free
Whittier，Kansaa Emigranta．
When you think of the old homestead，if you ever do， burning loga．C．D．Warner，Backlog Studiea，p．${ }^{2}$ 2．In law，real property owned by the head of a family and occupied by the family as a home． The laws of the United Statea give to every cifizen who
is the head of a family，or who haa arrived at ihe age of is the head of a family，or who haa arrived at ihe age of
iweniy－one yeara，the right to a homestead of 160 acres twenty－one yeara，the right to a homestead of 160 acres， wise unappropriated public lands，without cost，except 3．Native seat；station or place of residence． ［Rare．］
We can trace them back to a homestead on the rivers
$V$ ．Tooke．
Volga and Ural．
Homestead Act，a United Siates atatute of 1862 （ 12 Stat．， alten who has flled his declaration which a citizen，or an a citizen，may enter upon not more than 160 acres of the unappropriated public land，and，by complying with cer－ tain requirements，may after flve years acquire tithe to it by patent．－Homestead law．（a）In the United Statea， a constitutional or atatutory provision of a State exempting from seizure or forced aale for delit a limited amount of atead．Proviaiona of this nature exiat in nearly all the states，varying widely in their ierma and limitationa．（b） Same as Homestead Act．
homestead（hōm＇sted），v．t．［＜homestead，n．］ To acquire as one＇s established homestead or residence．［Western U．S．］
Au Indian who had been married Indian Pashion，
but who had homeateaded a farm，thought it best to be married in a more civilized way．
$A$ merican Misbio
merican Misbionary，Nov．，1879，p． 343.
The new farmera are selling into Dakota，Nebraska， and Kanaas，where promiaing land can be home－steaded
homesteader（hōm＇sted－èr），n．One who set－ tles upon the public land，or acquires a resi－ dence under the Homestead Act．［Western U．S．］
The homesteaders．are the pioneers of alender a man（or woman if she be the head of a family）a home upon the public domain at the aimple price of occupying

## homiculture

and cultivating it for a term of yeara；and meanwhile it im for any ouiatanding debta．
H．King，The Century，XIX． 136.
homeward（hōm＇wärd），adv．［＜ME．homvard， hamvard，＜AS．hämuccard，homeward，＜hām， home，＋－veard，E．－vard．］Toward home； toward one＇s habitation；toward one＇s native country．Also homexards．
And also we pasayd by the gate of the Temple of the holy Sepulcre，and in ower wey homzard we cam to the Chirche that the Jacohyna hold．

Torkington，Diarie of Eng．Travell，p． 33.
homeward（hom＇wärd），a．［くhomeward，adv．］ Being in the direction of home：as，a homeward journey．
homeward－bound（hōm＇wärd－bound），a．Bound or destined for home：said especially of vessels returning from a foreign country，or of persons returning home by sea．－Homeward－bound pen－ nant，a long pennani reaching from the royalmast－head a crutae．
homewardly（hōm＇wärd－li），adv．［＜homexard $+-1 y^{2}$ ．］Homeward．［Rare．］

When homewardly I went． $\begin{aligned} & \text { It was eve } \\ & \text { Southey，Hannah．}\end{aligned}$ homewards（hōm＇wặrdz），adv．［く ME．＂hom－ wardes，hamewardes，＜AS．hämeeardes，home－ wards，＜hāmweard，homeward，＋－es，adverbial gen．suffix．］Same as homeward．
Come，you look paler and paler；pray you，draw home－
Shard．，Aa you tike it，iv． 3.
homewort（hōm＇wèrt），n．The houseleek，Sem－ pervivum tectorum．
homey，$a$ ．See homy．
homicidal（hom＇i－sī－dal），a．［＜LJ．homicidalis， also homocidatis，＜L．nomicida，a homicide，LL homicidium，homicide：see homicidc ${ }^{1}$ ，homicide ${ }^{2}$ ．］ Characterized by homicide；leading to，result－ ing in，or tending toward homicide；murderous； bloody：as，a homicidal act；homicidal mania．

The troop，forth issaning from the dark receas，
Pope，Odyasey，iv．
homicidally（hom＇i－si－dal－i），adtv．In a homi－ cidal manner ；with homicidal intent．
A bevere wound in the throat，which was homicidally in－
A．S．Taylor，Med．Jour．，p． 213. homicide ${ }^{1}$（hom＇i－sìd），n．$\quad[<$ ME．homicide，$\leqslant$ OF．homicide，F．homicide＝Pr．homecida，omi－ cida $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．homicida $=\mathrm{It}$ ． omicida $\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． homi－ cida，a manslayer，homicide，murderer，く homo， man，+ codere（perf．cīdi），kill，slay，$+-a$ ，suffix of agent．Cf．homicide ${ }^{2}$ ．The two words，alike in $F$ ．and $E$ ．，differ in other tongues and in the orig．L．in termination．So all similar words， fratricide，parricile，suicide，etc．］A person who kills another；a manslayer．
He that hateih his hrother is an homicide．
Chaucer，Parson＇s Tale．
For what ta he they follow？truly，gentlemen，
A bloody trant and a homicide．
Shak．，Rich．III．，v．8．
homicide ${ }^{2}$（hom＇i－sid），n．［＜ME．homicide，homi－ cidie，homicidy，〈OF．homicide，F．homicide $=$ Pr． lomicidi，omicidi $=\mathbf{S p} . \mathrm{Pg}$. homicidio $=\mathrm{It}$ ．omi－ cidio，＜LL．homicidium，manslanghter，homicide， murder，＜homo，man（see Homo），＋cadere（cid－）， kill，slay，＋－ium，neut．suffix．＇See homicide1．］ The killing of a human being by a human being． Homicide in its largeat aenae ia generfic，embracing every
mode by which ihe life of one man ia taken by the act of another．Shaw，Ch．J．It includes anicide，and also death caused by culpable neglect．In law homicide is usuality classed as justifiable，excusable，and felonious：just fificble， When it proceeds irom necesaity，as where the proper officer
inficta capital punishment，where an offcero fintice Inficta captial punishment，where an offlceror justice kille
an offender who assaulia or rexisia hini and who cannot otherwize be captured，or where persona are killed in the dispersion of rebellfoug or riotoua asaemblies or for the prevention of some atrocions crime ；excusable，when ii happena from miaadventure，aa where a man in doing a lawiul act，without any intention of hurt，kiila another by accident，or in aelf－defense，or in defenae of wife，chil－ dren，parent，gervant，efc．（alao called homicide by misad－
venture）：felonious done in the prosecution of some unlawful act，or in a sud－ den passion，or it may be by criminal neglect．Felonious homicide comprehenda murder and manalaughter．In Scots law inauslaughter is calted culpable homicide．

Thou cruell didst it ：therelore，Ifomicide，
Cowardly treason，cursed Paricide，
Vn－kinde Rebellion，euer ahall remain
Thy house．hold Gueats．Weks，it．，The Trophies．
Sylvester，ir．of Du Bartas＇a Ween
homicidyt，$n$ ．An obsolete variant of homicide ${ }^{2}$ ． chancer
omiculture（hom＇i－kul－tūr），n．［＜J．homo， man，+ cultura，culture．］The physical im－ provement of the human race by means anal－ ogous to those used in improving the breed of the lower animals．［Rare．］
homiculture
Indirectly，then，12arriagea are frequently made on basea lay down，are at leaat not dlametrically opposed to them． Nineteenth Cenlury，XXIV． 391 homiform†（hom＇i－i－form），a．［＜L．homo，man，+ forma，shape．］．Same as hominiform．Cudworth
 panion，scholar，hearer，〈 ${ }^{\circ} \mu t \lambda \varepsilon i v$, bein company， consort，eonverse：see homiletic．The E．sense is taken from homiletic，after the analogy of exe－ gete，exegctic．］One who eomposes or delivers homilies or sermons；one versed in the art of preaching．［Rare．］
The pulplt wanta above all elae enthuaiastlc homileters． Presbyterian Quarterly，January，1875，p． 120.
homiletic（hom－i－let＇ik），a．［＜Gr．ס $\mu \lambda \eta \eta \tau \kappa \delta$ S， of conversation，affable，conversable，〈 ju $\mu \lambda i v$, be in company，consort or converse，＜व $\mu$ thos， an assembly，throng：see homily．］It．Same as homiletical，1．－2．In the stylo or of the na ture of a homily or a sermon；hortatory；exposi－ tory．
This［the Ormulum］is a metrical paraphrase of a part of the New Teatament，In a homiletic form，and it probabl belonga to the early part of the thirteenth century．

The ecclesiaatlcal literature is all hiatorlcal，homiletie or devotlonal．

D．M．Wallace，Rassla，p． 433 ．
3．Of or pertaining to sermons or to homileties； pertaining to preaehing or the art of preaching． homiletical（hom－i－let＇i－kal）［く
homiletical（hom－1－let i－kal），a．［ homiletic + －al．］ $1 \uparrow$ ．Pertaining to familiar intereourse； couversable；eompanionable．
Hia virtuea active chiefly，and homiletical，not those lazy aullen onea of the clolater．

Bp．Atterbury，Character of Lather．
2．Same as homiletic， 2.
The Sermon of Pentecoat la madc the basia of further homiletics（hom－i－let＇iks），n．［Pl．of homiletic： see－ics．Cf．Gr．$\dot{\mu} \lambda \lambda \eta \tau \iota \kappa \eta$（se．т $\varepsilon \chi \nu \eta$ ），the art of conversation．］The art of preaching ；that braneh of practical theology which treats of the composition and delivery of sermons and other religious discourses．
homiliarium（hom＂i－li－ā＇ri－um），n．；pl．homilia－ ria（－ä）．［ML．，also homiliarius（se．liber）and homiliare，〈homilia，a homily：see homily．］A homiliary for the use of pastors．
homiliary（hom＇i－li－ă－ri），n．；pl．homiliaries （－riz）．［＜ML．homiliarium，homiliarius：see homiliarium．］A book containing a eollection of homilies or sermons to be read on Sundays and other days．
homilist（hom＇i－list），$n$ ．［＜homily + －ist．］ One who composes homilies；one who exhorts． Novelsts have enforced moral lessona more powerful than a wilderneas of homilites．

Quarterly Rev．，CLXIII．c4．
homilisticalł（hom－i－lis＇ti－kal），a．［＜homilist + －ic－al．］Pertaining to or characteristic of a bomilist．
These were the grand Divlnes in all Tlinea and Places， not anperficially arned with light armonr，onely for the
preaching or Homilisticall flouriahea of a pulpit，but with preaching or Homilisticall flouriahea of a pulplt，but with
the ．．．armour oi veterane and valiant aouldiers． Bp．Gauder，Tears of the Church，p． 621
homilite（hom＇i－lit），n．［Irreg．〈Gr．ó $\mu \lambda \bar{\lambda} \bar{i}$, be together（see lomily），+ －ite ${ }^{2}$ ．］A borosilieate of iron and calcium，oceurring in black or brown－ ish－black monoelinic crystals near Brevig，Nor－ way．It is closely allied to datolite in form and composition．
homily（hom＇i－li），n．；pl．homilies（－liz）． OF．homelie，F．homélic $=\operatorname{Pr}$ ．omelia $=$ Sp．ho－ milia $=$ Pg．homilia $=\mathrm{It}$ ．omelia，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ．homilia， a homily，sermon，〈Gr．o ounia，intercourse，in－ struction，a lecture，eccles，a homily，sermon，く
 gether，＋i $\lambda \eta, \varepsilon i \lambda \eta$ ，a company，＜$\varepsilon i \lambda \varepsilon v v$ ，press or crowd together．］I．In early Christian use，a colloquial and familiar discourse in exposition of Seripture；in modern use，an expository ser－ mon，or one which interprets and applies a par－ tieular passage of Scripture rather than eluei－ dates a particular doctrine or theme．
Homilies．．．wera a third kind of readings usual in then to aupply tho casual，aa now the necessary，defect of then to aupply the casual，aa now the necessary derect of
sermous． The homily differs from the diyos，or discourae，becanae and illnatrate a alngle theme．It ascrifices artistic unity and almply followa the order of aubjecta in the passage of Scripture to be explained．On the other hand，a homily Ia diatloct from mere exegeaid or exposition，hecause the latter la addreased to the undergtanding，whille the homi－ who hear to apply the lessong of scripture for the refor mation of their livea．

## 2866

2．Any expository or hortatory discourse．
Unapoken homilies of peace
Her daily life is preaching．
hittier，Among the Hillz．
Book of homilites．（a）A collection of rellgioua dis－ Ch．of Eng hominarium．Specifically－（b）fcap． 1 ． uThe First＂and＂The Second Book of Homilies，＂the former of which appeared in 1547 and the latter in 1563 ，appointed
to bo read in the churchea when the aermon was omitted． ＝Syn．Exhortation，etc．See ermon．
homine replegiando（hom＇i－nē rẹ̄－plē－ji－an＇dō）． ［Abbr．of ML．de homine replegiaindo，（a writ）of replevying a man：de，of ；replegiando，abl．ger． of replegiare，replevy；L．homine，abl．of homo， man：see Homo．］A eommon－law writ，super－ soded in England by the writ of habeas eorpus， but revived by statute in some of the United States，in the interest of liberty，to replevy a human being ont of the custody of any private person，as ehattels distrained may be replevied， on giving security．Also called de homine re－ plegiando．
homing（hō＇ming），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of home，v．］ The act of going home．
The much dircussed questlon of the homing of the pl－ geon，or，as the French call it，orleatatlon，does not aeern difficult to meet to one who has had much to do with the
birda．
The Century，XXX11．375． homing（hō＇ming），p．a．［Ppr．of home，v．］ Coming home ；charaeterized by an instinctive tendency to return home on being released from restraint：applied to the lower animals，espo－ cially to birds，sueh as earrier－pigeons，that havo the faculty of returning from great dis－ tances to the place where they were reared， whenee their usefulness in conveying written messages．
It la acarcely posalhle to regard auch an instance of what has been called the＂homing Inatlict＂as a purely phyai－ ological，refler act，uor to conaider the crab a mere autom－
aton．
Stand．Nat．IIito，1．，Int．，po xuxv． Cattlo have extraordinary homing power；so have horsees． the Hominider；
hominid（hom＇i－uid），n．One of the Hominides； a man．
Homini
Hominidæ（họ̄－min＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く L．homo （lomin－），man，＋－ido．］A family of mammals， represented by the single genus Homo，man， of the suborder Anthropoidea and order Pri－ mates；mankind．It is characterized by the complete withdrawal of the fore limba from the office of locomo－ cept in conaequently the habltually erect at a prehen． aile organ，and the epeclalization of the foot as a locomo－ tory organ ；the regular curvature of the linc of the teeth， which are of the aame length and ln uniuterrupted aeries；
without diastemata；the nakedneas of most of the body； without diastemata；the nakedneas of most or the body；
and the large facial angle．These are the principal 200 － logical characters by which the Hominidos are diatin－ gnizhed from the Simidide or anthropoid apea Phyalo－ cogicalization，or ability to create progreasivg inatitutiona （including the formstion and uage of apeech）．Psychologl－ cally，man ia aeparated by a very wlde interval from the neareat Simiidxe．The fanily is the same aa Anthropida； it is contcrminoua with Ita aincle genua，Hono，wlth tbe order binana，and with the aublass Archencephala． （homin－），man，＋forma，shape．］Having the form of the family Hominide or genus Homo；
anthropoid，in a strict sense；manlike；human． hominine（hom＇i－nin），$a_{0}$［＜L．liomo（homin－）， man，＋－ine ${ }^{1}$ ．］Pertaining to the genus Homo， or man；manlike；hominiform．［Rare．］
The moat diatinctively simian，and conaequently least hominisection（hom＂i－ni－sek＇shọ），$n$ ．［くL．
homo（homin－），man，+ sectio（ $n$－），a cutting：see section．］Dissection of man；human anatomy； anthropotomy．［Rare．］
If the author is correct in identifylng the muscle
with the myon of that name in hominizection
Coves，The Ank，V． 105.
hominivorous（hom－i－niv＇ọ－rus），a．［＜L．homo （homin－），man，＋vorare，eat，devour．］Man－ eating；anthropophagous．
There are man－eaters among the hymas，and theae homi－ nivorous animala are greatly dreaded．

J．G．Wood，Illuatrated Nat．Hlat．，p． 224.
hominy（hom＇i－ni），n．［Formerly also written honony，honmony，homminey；＜Amer．Ind． auhuminea，parehed eorn（Webster＇s Dict．）．］ coarsely and prepared for food by being mixed warsely and prepared
The Engliah beat［the corn］in a morter，and ailt the flower out of It．The remainder they call homminey．
He was so ignorant of graln that our entertalner made him owa tbat a diah of hominy was the beat rice Sitollett，Humphre

IW，Phillips，June to Sir

## homocercy

Wuccotaah and homony O．W．Holmes，Centennial Song． homish（hō ${ }^{\prime}$ mish），a．［＜home $+-i s h h^{1}$ ．］Per－ taining to home；resembling or suggesting home；homelike．［Colloq．］
The complexion of Anna＇a aentimenta looked rather
Ticknor，Preacott，p． 108. The very look of it is homeish． homlinesst，homlyt．Middle English forms of homelincss，homely．
hommet，v．Anobsolete variant of hum $^{1}$ ．Chaucer． hommock，$n$ ．Same as hummock．
hommonyt（hom＇o－ni），$n$ ．Ah obsolete form of hominy．
Homo（hō＇mō），n．［＜L．homo（homin－），ace． hominem，OL．hemo（aec．hemōncm，lomonem，pl． homōnes），man，a lıuman being，a person，body， fellow，＝AS．guma（guman－），a man，E．goom² q．v．；usually connected with L．humus，earth the ground，Gr．$x a \mu a i$ ，on the ground，$x \theta \omega v$ ，the earth，the ground：see humus，human，humblc ${ }^{3}$ ， ete．，and chamelcon，chthomic，autochthon，ete．］ The typical and single genus of Hominide； mankind；the human raee．It waa formally inatl－ tuted by Linnæus in lisis＂Syatema Nature＂in 1758，with H．варiens，man，as Ita type and leading apecies，but also theo Included the chmpaizee，it being generally con－ ceded thow restrict to to log onal mankih eral geographicalracea or varletiea homo－．［NL．，ete．，homo－，＜Gr．ó $\mu$ ós，one and the same，common，joint，akin to $a \mu a$ ，together， $=\mathrm{E}$. same，q．v．］An element in some eom－ pounds of Greek origin，meaning＇the same＇： opposed to hetero－
homobaric（hō－mọ̈－bar＇ik），a．［＜Gr．o $\mu$ ós，the same，$+\beta$ apos，weight．］Of uniform weight or gravity．
Homoblasteæ（hō－mō－blas＇tē̄－e），n．pl．［NL， ＜Gr．онós，the same，$+\beta \lambda a \sigma \tau o s$, a bud，germ，+ －cc．］A division of monocotyledonous plants， proposed by A．de Jussieu，eharacterized by having the radicle facing the hilum．It embraces orders with tho ovary free，as the Junceas（Juncatece）， with the ovary adherent，as the Dioscorece（Dioscoriaceat Iriders（Iridacess），Amaryllidece（Amaryllidaceot，Brome liaceo，Afusacere，ctc．
homoblastic（hō－mō－blas＇tik），a．［＜Gr．óuós， the same，＋$\beta \lambda a \sigma$ oós，a bud，germ．］Having the same germinal origin；derived from like eells： opposed to heteroblastic．
This oew cartllage la either homollastic or heteroblastic． Dr．H．Gudow，Nature，XXXIX．150． Homobranchia（hō－mō－brang ki－ï），n．pl．［NL．，
 treille＇s classification，an order or higher series of erustaceans，eontaining the decapods：con－ trasted with Heterobranchia．
homocarpous（hō－mō－kär＇pus），a．［＜Gr．ó $\mu o ́ s$ ， the same，$+\kappa \alpha \rho \pi \sigma$ s，fruit．］In bot．，having all the fruits of one kind．
homocategoric（hō－mọ̈－kat－ē－gor＇ik），a．［＜Gr． óкós，the same，＋кагпүоía，eategory．］Belong－ ing to the same category．
W＂e may next conalder whether two organiams com pared are of the same category of individuality－are ho homocentric（hō－mō－sen＇trik），a．［＜homo－＋ Gr．к\＆vtpov，center．］Concentric．
homocerc（hō＇mö－seèrk），a．and n．［＜Gr．óuós， the same，＋кípкos，the tail．］I．a．Same as homocercal．

II．3．A bomocercal fish．
homocercal（hō－mō－sèr＇kạl），a．［＜homocerc + －al．］In ichth．， having the can－ dal fin sym－ metrical as to its upper and under halves： opposed to het－ erocercal．See heterocereal， diphycercal，hy－ pural．
The inferior fin－ raya are now dis－ posed in auch a
manner aa to give the tail an appear． ance of aymmetry
 With reapect to the axia of the body，and such flahea have been called ho－ mocercal．IIuxley，Anat．Vert．，p． 21. homocercy（hō＇mō－sèr－si），n．［＜homocerc $+-y$ ．］ The state or character of being homocereal equality or symmetry in the tail or caudal fin of a fish．

Homochelæ
Homochelæ（hō－mō－kō＇lē），n．pl．［NL．，く Gr Hós，the same，$+\chi \eta \lambda \eta$ ，claw．］In Latreillo＇ system of classification，a section of crabs hav ing the claws of equal size in both sexes：con－ trasted with Heterochelu．It contained 6 tribes， Quadrilatora，Arcuata，Pinuipodes，Cristimani， Cryptopoda，and Notopoda．
Homochroma（hō－mọ̆－krō＇mị），n．［NL．，＜Gr． б $\mu \dot{́ s}$, the same，$+\chi \rho \bar{\omega} \mu \alpha$, color．］A monotypic genus of plants，of the natural order Composite， tribe Asteroidea，the typo of the subtribe Ho nochromea，founded by De Caudolle in 1836. The head is radiate，the involucre broad，the schenis hatiy cempressed，and the pappus pirecse，They are hali－shrubby，erect，branching herbs，with gli the parts very rough with glandular bristiea；the leaves giternate narrow，entire；the flower－heads iong－pedun－ cled；and the rays always yellow．The single species，$I$ ． Elflonis，is a native of South Airica．
Homochromeæ（hō－mọ̀－kro mè－è），n．pl．（NL． Homochroma + －ea．］A subtribe of asteroid Compositce，founded by Bentham and Hooker in 1876，and typified by the genus Homochroma． It is characterized by having the disk wholly of hermsph－ present，mostly yellow；the corollas tubular，with nore or less ampliate throat and 4 －or 5 ．tobed limb；the recep－ tacle not chaffy；snd the invelucre closely imbricated io several rows．
homochromous（hö－mö－krō＇mus），a．［＜Gr． hos，the same，$+\chi \rho \omega \mu a$ ，color．］flo th the same eolor．－2．In zoöl．，being all of one color； whole－colored．
homocinchonicin（hō＂mō－sin－kon＇i－sin），$n$ ．［＜ homo－＋cinchona＋－ic＋－in ${ }^{2}$ ．］An artificial alkaloid（ $\mathrm{C}_{19} \mathrm{H}_{22} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ）prepared from cinchona．
homocinchonidin（hō mō－sin－kon＇i－din），nt．［ alkaloid（ $\mathrm{C}_{19} \mathrm{H}_{22} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ）found in cinchona．
amocinchonine（ $\overline{0}$＂mō－sin＇kō－nin），$n$
homocinchonine（hō mō－sin＇kō－nin），n．$n$ ．
homo－+ cinchona + ine $\left.{ }^{2}.\right]$ A natural alkaloid homo－+ cinchona + －ine ${ }^{2} .1$ A uatural alkaloid
$\left(\mathrm{C}_{19} \mathrm{H}_{22} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)$ found in cinchona which is le－ vogyrato．
Homoderma（hō－mō－dêr＇mạ̈），n．［＜Gr．$\delta \mu o ́ s$ ， the same，$+\delta \varepsilon \dot{\rho} \mu a$ ，the skin．］The typical ge－ nus of Honodermidce．A species is named $H$ ． sycandra．
homodermic（hō－mō－dér＇mik），a．［＜Gr．ou $\mu \delta$ ， the same，+ dépuc，the skin，$+-i c$. ．］In biol．， homological with reference to derivation from one of the three primary blastoderms（endo－ derm，mesoderm，and ectoderm），as any organ or tissue of the body．

Thls correapondence，which is of high
－importance in determining homologies，may be termed honodermic．
Homodermidæ（hō－mō－dèr＇mi－dē），n．pl．［NL． Homoderma + －idic．］A family of chalk cavity forms cæcal outgrowths resembling the tubes of Syconide．The genera are Honoderma and Ascaltis．
homodont（hō＇mō－dont），$a$ ．［＜Gr．ó $\mu \delta{ }^{\prime}$ ，the same， + ódoús（ódovt－）$=$ E．tooth．］Having teeth al alike，as a dolphin：opposed to heterodont．
The simplest dentition as a whole is that of many spe－ cies of Dolphin．．．Such a dentition is called homodont．
homodromal（họ̀－mod＇rọ̄－mal），a．［As homod－ rom－ous + －al．］Same as homodromous．
homodromous（họ－mod＇rọ̄－mus），a．［くGr．ofó－
 mech，having，as a lever，the power and 1t．Iu on the having，as a lever，the power and weigh on the same side of the fulcrum，so that both move up or down together．See lcucr．－2．In leaves on a similar spiral arrang．having the spires running in the same direction：opposed to heterodromous．
homodromy（hō－mod＇rọ̀－mi），n．［As homodro－ mous $+-y$ ．The state of being homodromous omodynamous（ho－mọ－di＇na－mus），a．［＜Gr taining to homodynamy；serially homologous． The Setameres therefore are homodynamous parts；as the segments of the Arthrepoda，etc．

Anat．（trans．），p． 64. Two plexuses may be honodynamous，although，strictly speaking，not homologous．（i， 1 ，［As 1． homodynamy（hö－mō－di＇na－mi），n．［As homo－ dynam－ous $+-y$.$] In biol．，the relation subsisting$ of the body which are arranged along its long axis；serial homology，in the usual sense of that term．
Honodynamy is distinguished，oby the fact that
the parts io question are arranged siong the fong axis of the body aod defloe ita lype．

Gegenbaur，Comp．Anst．（trans．），p． 64

2867
As regards homodynany，another characteristic which appears to be universai smong the Muititubercuiates is the fors－and－aft grinding motion between the alternating Amer．Naturalist，XXII． 233.

## NL．，E．，etc．，sometimeso－，E．homeo－，or as L．，

 NL．，E．，etc．，sometimes less prop．homoio－，F． homéo－，etc．，〈 Gr．ö $\mu \mathrm{ooos}$ ，or or óōos，liko，similar （L．similis），also the same，〈 бнos，the same：see Homo．］An element in English words from the Greek，meaning＇like，similar．＇In words thoroughly Englished，as homeopally，etc．，the spelling homeo－is to be preferredhomœodont（hō＇mē－ō－dont），a．［＜Gr．ö $\mu$ ocos，
 simply conical，without crests or tubercles，as a molar tooth．
Ife divides the moisr teeth of Mammalia into three categories，the simply conic，＂Homooodont＂；the verti－ junction of feur tubercles，the＂Zygodont．＂
junction of teur tubercles，Amer．Naturalist，XXII．834，
homœoid，$n$ ．See homeoid．
 ouspás，consisting of like parts：see homoome rous．］In anc．pros．：（a）Containing two similar systems or strophes．（b）Consisting of peri copes each of which contains two systems met rically similar：as，a homoomeral poem．
 Gr．ouotos，like，＋$\mu \eta \rho o ́ s$, thigh．］In ornith．，in Garrod＇s and Forbes＇s arrangements，a divisiou of mesomyodian passeres，embracing those forms which have the sciatic artery well de－ reloped，as is usual in birds：opposed to He － eroped，The Homcomeri are divided into the Tracheophonce and the Haploophone．Also spelled Homeomeri．
homœomeria（hō＂mē－ō－mē－ríä），$n . ; \mathrm{pl}$ ．homoo merice $(-\bar{e})$ ．［L．］Same as liomoomery．
Anaxagoras of Clazomenne（in Asla Minor），born about 500 B．C．，reduced sll origin and decsy to a process of min－ an unimited number of primitive，qualitatively deter minate sulsstances，which were called by filin seeds of thlngs，by Aristotie elements consisting of hemegeneous parts，and by later writers（employing a term the Aristotelisn phraseology）Homaonerice． $\begin{aligned} & \text { Uberweg，Hist．Phil．（tr．by Morris），\＆} 24 .\end{aligned}$

## homœomeric ${ }^{1}$（hō＂mề－ō－mer＇ik），$a$ ．［く homoe－

 omery $+-i c$ ．］Pertaining to or characterized by sameness of parts or homogeneity of struc－ ture；advocating or receiving the doctrine of homœomery．Also homeomeric．homœomery．${ }^{2}$（hō＂mē̄－ō－mer＇ik），
），a．
As Ho－ mocomeri + －ic．］In ornith．，of or pertaining to the Homoomeri；having the sciatic artery nor－ mally developed．Also homeomeric．
homœomerous（hoō－mẹ－om＇e－rus），a．［＜Gr．
 ＋$\mu$ épos，part．］Having like parts；specifical ly，in lichenol．，having the gonidia and hyphe distributed uniformly throughout the thallus， without evidence of stratification．Compare heteromerous．Also homeomerous，and improp－ erly homiomerous．
homœomery（hō－mē－om＇e－ri），n．［＜L．homœo－ meria，＜Gr．סuotouepeta，the homogeneousness of the elements or first principles，$\langle\delta \mu o<о \mu \varepsilon \overline{\text { g }}$ ， consisting of like parts：see homoomerous．］The doctrine，attributed by Aristotle and others to Anaxagoras，that tho elements or primitive sub－ stances are bodies whose parts are similar to the whole；also，one of these elementary sub－ stances．Also homeomery，homoomeria．
homœomorph（hō＇mē－ō－môrf），n．［く NL．ho－ mœomorphus：see homंcomorphous．］A sub－ maomorphus：see homoomorphism．Also ho－ meomorph．
homœomorphism（hō＂mē－ō－môr＇fizm），$n$ ．［＜ homœomorph－ous $+-i s m$ ．］1．Similarity in crys－ talline form，but not necesssarily in chemical composition．－2．Same as isomorphism

## Also homcomorphism

homœomorphous（hō＂mē－ọ－môr＇fus），$a . \quad[<$
 form，＜ö $\mu o \omega \varsigma$ ，like，$+\mu \delta \rho \phi \eta$ ，form．］Having a like crystalline form，but not necessarily analo－ gous composition．Thus，topaz and danburite are clesely similar in form，but apparently not relsted in chemicsi composition．Also used as synonymous wit isomorphous．Aiso homeomorphous．
 ＜Gr．${ }^{\circ} \mu o o o s, ~ l i k e, ~+~ \mu \bar{v} s$, muscle，+ L．－arius．］ founded upon the character of the flexor mus－
cles of the back of the thigh．［Scarcely used．］ homeopat
homooplastic，a．See lomeoplastic．

## Homogenea

## homœoprophoron（hō mē̄－ō－prof＇ō－ron），$\eta$ ；pl

 homeoprophora（－rị．）．［＜LLL．homaroprophoron， рофороя，＜ouowos，like，+ ，In anc．rhet．，allit． oration，especially as a fault in composition． Also callerl parhomeon．
Also callorlon（hō＂mê－op－tō＇ton），$n$ ．［＜LL．ho－ moop flection，＜$\delta \mu o \neq s$, like，$+\pi \tau \bar{\omega} \sigma \iota s$, case，inflection， ＜$\pi \tau \omega \tau<{ }_{\rho} \varsigma$ ，apt to fall，fallen，$\langle\pi i \pi \tau \varepsilon \iota v$, fall．］In anc．rhet．，the use of a series of nouns in the same case，of verbs with tho same inflection，etc． especially at the close of successive clauses． Homœosauria（hō＂nệ－ọ－sâ＇ri－ä̈），n．pl．［NL．， Homoessaurus．］An extinct sibborder of rhyn chocephalian reptiles，comprising forms without a beak formed by the premaxillæ，and without uncinate processes to the ribs．The Homoosaur dee form the principal fsmily．Also Homosauria．
homœosaurian（hō＂mệ－ọ－sầri－an），$a$ ．Of or pertaining to the Homocosauria．
Homœosaurus（hō＂mē－ọ－sâ＇rus），n．［NL．，＜
 genus of Homcosauria，from the lithographic slates of Solenhofen，Bavaria．V．Meyer， 1847 omœosemant（hö ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ mẹ̉－ō－sē＇mant），$n$ ．［［＜Gr．
 $\sigma \bar{\eta} \mu a$ ，a mark，sign（＞$\sigma \eta \mu a i v \varepsilon \iota v$, mark，signify， опиаутбৎ，verbal adj．）．］One of several word having nearly the same meaning．［Rare．］
What wi have loug and loosely called synonyms are now understood to be，with trifling exceptiens，pseado－syno－ nyms，by which are meast vocabies approximating in im－ port，but not equipollent or interchangeabic
exact techntcelity is homocosermata
F．Hall，Med．Eng．，p． 172.
homœoteleuton（hö＂mē－ō－te－lū＇ton），$n . ; \mathrm{pl}$ ． homooteleuta（－tä）．［くLL．homoooteleuton，く Gr． $\delta \mu o t o t \varepsilon ́ \lambda \varepsilon v \tau o v, ~ l i k e ~ e n d i n g, ~ r i m e, ~ n e u t . ~ o f ~ o ́ o o t o r e ́-~$ $\lambda \varepsilon u \tau 0 \varsigma$ ，having a like ending，opoos，like，＋ $\tau \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon v \tau \eta$ ，ending，＜$\tau \varepsilon \lambda \varepsilon \tau \nu$, end．］In rhet．，a figure consisting in the use of a succession of words or clauses concluding with the same sounds． Homaoteleuton is a more comprehensive term thsn rime， Including rime，some forms el assonance，sna ant wer cases of similarty of terminstion in sucesive werds， clauses，or lities．
homœozoic（hō＇mè－ō－zō＇ik），a．［＜Gr．ö $\mu o t o s$ ，the same，similar，$+\zeta \omega \dot{\eta}$, life，+ －ic．］Containing similar forms of life，as zones or belts of the ocean or of the surface of the earth．Theso zones are not parallefl with lines of latitade，but undulate in subordioation to cimatic influences．
homofocal（hō－mō－fó＇kal），$a$［［ Gr．$\dot{0} \mu b$ s，the same，+ E．focal．$]$ Confocal．
homogamous（hō－mog＇a－mus），a．［＜Gr．вио́－ rauos，married to the samo wife，or to sisters， ＜ó $\mu \dot{\varsigma}$ ，the same，＋$\gamma$ á $\mu \mathrm{o}$ ，marriage．］In bot．， having all the florets hermaphrodite，as cer－ tain grasses and composite plants；bearing one kind of flowers．
homogamy（hō－mog＇a－mi），n．［＜homogam－ous $+-y$ ．］The state of being homogamous ；fer－ tilization in a plant when the stamens and pis－ til of a hermaphrodite flower mature simulta－ neously
Homogangliata（hō－mọ－gang－gli－à＇tä̀），n．pl． ［NL．，neut．pl．of＂homogangliatus：see homo－ the Articulata of Cuvier，in accordance with a scheme of classification based on the nervons system in animals．
homogangliate（hō－mọ̄－gang＇gli－āt），a．and n． ［＜NL．＂homogangliatus，＜Gr．ouos，the same，+ үáv $\lambda^{2}$ oov，a ganglion．］I．a．In zoöl．，having a nervous system in which the ganglia are sym metrically arranged on right and left sides，as the Annulosa．
II．n．A member of the Homogangliata． homogen（hö＇mō－jen），n．［〈Gr．$\delta \mu \circ \gamma \varepsilon v i s$, of the ame raco，family，or kind：see homogeneous．］ 1．pl．In bot．，in Lindley＇s classification，a group of exogenous plants characterized by the arrangement of the wood in the form of a series of wedges instead of in concentric circles， as in the stems of Piperacea，Aristolochice，Men spermacece，etc．－2．The offspring of the same or of specifically identical parents．
We can consider the different men as forming a reialive homogen－a species，as M．de Quatrelages contends．
homogenet（hō＇mộ－jēn），a．［＜F．homogène：see homogeneous．］Same as homogencous．

Know you．the sapor pontick？sapor styptick ？
Kr，what is homogene，or heterogene？
Homogenea（hō－mọ－jē＇nẹ̈－iị），$n . p l$ ．［NL．，neut
pl．of homogencus：see homogeneous．］1t．In

## Homogenea

Cuvier's system of classification, the second or der of Infusoria or Aninalcula: approximately equivalent to Irotozoa, though including some Infusoria proper, as Urccolaria, with Cercaria (Spermatozoa), Vibrio, Proteus, Monas, Voleox, etc. It is thus a heterogeneous group, like the Polygastrica of Ehrenberg.-2. [1.c.] Plural of homogcueum.
homogeneal (hṑ-mō-jej'nẹ-al), a. [As homogencous + -al.] Homógeneouis.
Thinga aimply pure are inconatatent in tha massa of nature, nor are the elemeots or humors in Mana hody exact-
ly homogeneall.
Milluos, Reformatlon la Eng, ii.
A homogeneal existeuce. Longfellow, Hyperion, II. vi. Homogenei (hō-mọ̆-jḗnệ-ī), u. pl. [NL., masc. pl. of homogcucus: see homogeneous.] An order of lichens proposed by Acharius (1810), including the genera Lccidca, Opegrapha, Calicium, etc., now referred to various orders.
 mogénété $=$ Sp. homogencidud $=\mathrm{Pg}$. homoge-
neidade $=$ It. omoycueità $;$ as homogene-ous + neity.] The state or character of being homogeneous; likeness or correspondence of parts or qualities; composition from like parts; agreement in clements or characteristics ; congruity of constitution.
They appear, as they becoma inore minute, to be reduced to a homogeneity and simplicity of composition which

Law of homogenelty, in algo, the princlple that only maguttudes of the samia kind can pradided together Thia is laid down by Vleta, but is not admitted by mod. ern mathematiclana- - Principle of homogeneity, In
logic and metaph, tha propoition that no two concelva. logic and metaph, the proposition that n.
ble things cao be without any almilarity.
The three principles of Homogeneily, of Speciacation, and of Continuity or Aflintty, as la now aufficlently evident,
have a peculiar poaition in onr fintellectual conatitution. have a peculiar poaition in our intellectual conatitution.
E. Caird, Philes. of Kant, p. 658.
homogeneous (hō-mō-jē'nẹ̄-us), a. [< F. homogène $;=\mathrm{Sp}$. homogéneo $=\mathrm{Pg}$. homogeneo $=\mathrm{It}$. omogeneo, < NL. homogeneus, < Gr. סцоукvis, of the same race, family, or kind, < $\dot{\mu} \mu$ б, the same, $+\gamma^{6} v o s$, race, family, kind: see genus.] 1. Of the same kind; essentially like; of the same nature: said especially of parts of one whole: opposed to heterogcneous.
Every concept contaios other concepts under it; and
therefors, when divided proximately, we descend always to other concepta, but never to individuala; in other words, thinge the most homogeneours-aimilar-mnst in certafu respecta be heterogeneous-dissimilar.
2. Having parts of only one kind; composed of similar parts or congruous elements. See heterogeneous.
If a series of rays of homogeneous light, travelling in homogeneous isotropic media, be at any place nermai to any number of reflections and refractions.

Tait, LIght, 8216.
Homogeneoua coördinates. See coïrdivate.- Homogeneous equation, function, Hht, number, proSame as cast--steel. $=$ Syn. Cognate, kindred, allied, akin, unlform; congenial.
homogeneously (hō-mō-jē'nē-us-li), adv. In a homogeneous manner; in the same or an accordant way; so as to be homogeneous.
homogeneousness (hō-mō-j $\overline{\text { é }}$ 'nệ-us-nes), $n$. homogenesis (hō-mṑ-jen'e-sis), $n$. [NL., < Gr. oнos, the same, + reveous, birth: see genesis.] In biol., the ordinary course of generation, in which the offspring is like the parent and runs throngh the same cyele of development. It contrasts with certain special modes of generation, as heterogenesis, xenogenesis, parthenogenesis, ete.
homogenetic (hō"mō-jē-net'ik), a. [< homogencsis: see genetic.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by homogenesis; passing through the same cycle of existence as the parent.-2. Having a common origin; derived from the same structure, however variously modified, as organs or parts of any two or more animals : synonymous with honiologous in its biological sense, and distinguished from homoplastic.
On tha nse of the term homology in modern zoölogy and the distluction between homogenetic aod homoplastic
${ }_{\text {E. }}$ E. R. Lankester, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., 1870
homogeneum (hō-mō-jē'nệ-um), n.; pl. homogenea (-ä). [NL., neut. of homogeneus: see
homogeneous.] Something homogeneons.- Homogeneum adfectionis, in alg., a term of an algebraic equation contalintng the unknown, but not to the hifghest power.-Homogeneum comparationis, $t$
homogenize (hō-moj'e-niz), vet.; pret. and pp .
homogenized, ppr. homogenizing.

+ -izc.] To make homogencous; mix evenly, as severalingredients; reduce to an evenstandard. The whole isiand would have lecome homogenized by ol strong centripetal forccs.
Fortnightly Re
homogenous (hō-moj'e-nus), a. [Var. of homogencous.] Ilaving the same origin; derived from the same source; homogenetic: distinguished from homoplastic.
homogeny (hō-moj'e-ni), $n$. [< Gr. ojogéveua, community of origin, ouoyevis, of the same ness of naturo or kind.
Tha fifth [means to induce and accelerata putrefaction] 18, either by the exhaling, or hy the driving lack of the principali spirits, which preserve the conssiseoce or tha part returneth to his nature, or homogeny. List., 333

2. In biol., descent from a common ancestor; blood-relationship among animals. Tha term ts nsed by Lankester in distinctlon from homoplasy, and as homogonous (hō-mog'ō-nus) $a \quad[<G$
similarous (hō-mog ö-nus), a. [<Gr. opós, similar, + fovos, off spring.] In bot., having stamens and pistils of the same height in individnals of the same species, as some hermaphrodite flowers: same as homostyled, and opposed to dimorphous. Compare heterogonous. Asa Gray, 1877.
homogony (họ̀-mog'ọ̄-ni), $\mu$. [< homogon-ous + $-y$.] The condition or state of being homogonous.
homograph (hō'mọ̄-gråf), \%. [< Gr. одо́үрафоs,
 same manner), < oúcs, the same, + $\quad$ ррафи, a
 which has exactly the same form as another, though of a different origin and signification: thus, base the adjective and base the noun, fair the adjective and fair the noun, a re homographs. See homonym.
homographic (hō-mọ-graf'ik), a. [< Gr. juós, the same, + rpaфf, a writing (see liomograph), $+-i c$.] 1. Iu geom., having the same anharmonic ratio or system of anharmonic ratios; capable of being brought into coincidence by a series of central projections upon planes; so related, as two figures, that to any point in one (without exception) only one point in the other corresponds, and vice versa, while to points situated in a line in either figure correspond collinear points in the other.-2. In orthography, relating to homography; employing the same character at all times and in all circumstances to represent the same sound: as, a homographic alphabet.- Homographic transformation, a transformation betwzen homographlc flgures.
homography (hō-mog'râ-fi), n. [As Fomographlic $+-y$.$] 1. In orthographey, the representation$ of each sound by a distinctive character, which is employed for that sound aloue.-2. In geom. the relation between homographic figures.
homohedral (hō-mō-hē'dral), a. [< Gr. ouóe-
doos, having a like seat (base), < $\delta \mu$ ós, the same, fides; holohedral.
Homohedral or holohedral forma are those whlch, like the cube and octohedron, posaess the hlghest degree of symmetry of which the system admits.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., \& 82
homoiomerous (hō-moi-om'e.rus), a. See homoomerous.
homoiousian (hō-moi-ö'si-an), and $u$. [Prop., according to the L. transliteration, "homœusian, but the accepted form rests directly upon the Gr. ; < LGr. opooiocos, of like nature or substance, < $\% \mu o t o s$, like, similar, + ovoía, being, < $\dot{\omega} v$, fem. ov $\sigma a$, being, ppr. of cival $=\mathrm{L}$. esse, be: see bel, entity, ontology. Cf. homoöusian. I. a. 1. Having a similar nature.-2. [cap.] Relating to the Homoiousians or their belief.
II. n. [cap.] One of the Semi-Arians, followers of Eusebius, who maintained that the nature of Christ is similar to, but not the same with, that of the Father: opposed to Homoöusian.
homoiozoic (hō-moi-ō-zō’ik), a. Same as homaozoic
homolateral (hō-mọ-lat'e-ral), $a$. [< Gr. óuós, the same, + L. latus (later-), side.] 1. Sam as homohedral.-2. Being on the same side. homologa, \%. Plural of homologon.
homologal (liō-mol'ö-gal), $a$. [As homolog-ous + -al. $]$ Agréeable, or like one another. Bailey, 1731.
homologate (hō-mol'ọ-gāt), v. t.; pret. and pp. homologated, ppr. homologating. [<ML. homologatus, pp. of homologare (> It. omologare $=\mathrm{Sp}$.
Pg. homologar $=\mathrm{F}$. homologucr $),\langle$ Gr. ঠuohoyeiv,
agree, admit, assent, < ípóloyos, agreeing: sec
homologous.] To approve; allow; establish; ratify.
We may take the Doctor' 1 acts without homologating his I do not, thercfore, homologote everything which they have written both on the great Pyramid subject and any-
Piazzi Smyth, Pyramid, p. 773 . homologation (llọ̄-mol-ō-gā'shọn), ${ }^{2}$. [ $=\mathrm{F}$. homologation $=$ Sp. homologacion $=$ Pg. homologação = It. omologazione, 〈 ML. as if *homologalio( $n$-), < homologare, homologate: sce homologate.] The act of homologating; approval; ratification; confirmation. Specifically, in Scots law, a technlcal expression algulfying an act by which a person approvea a deed, the effect of whilch approbatory act is to
reader that deed, thongh itself defectlve, bloding npon the reader that decd, thongh itself defect
person by whom it is honoologated
homological (hō-mō-loj' i-kai), a. [< homology $+-i c-a l$.$] 1. Pertaining to or characterized$ by homology; having a structural affinity: distinguished from analogical, and opposed to adaptivc. Sce liomology.
I hava. itreated tha metamorphoser at greater length than I should otherwise hava done, on account of
the great importance of arriving at a correct homological interpretatlon of tha different parta of the maturo animal. Damein, Cirripedia, p. 25. 2. In gcom., being in homology or plane perspective as two figures in one plane.
homologically (hō-mọ-loj'i-kall-i), adv. In a homological manner or sense ;'by means of homologies: distinguished from analogically.
homologize (họ̄-mol'ọ̄-jīz), v.; pret. and pp. homologized, ppr. homologizing. [< homolog-ous + -ize.] I. trans. To make homologous; make out or demonstrate the correspondence of. See homologous.

In tha great class of mollusks, thongh we can homologize the parta of one speciea with those of aoother, wa cal dicate but few serial homolegies.

Darwin, Origln of Specles, p. 381 Tha parta of tha sexments of the crauium may be now mach other. $\quad$ E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fitteat, p. 181.
II. intrans. To be homologous; specifically, in biol., to correspond in structural position, either in different bodies or in parts of the same body: as, the maxillw of inscets homologize with the legs, the wingg of a bird with the arms of a man, etc.
Two ventricles occur in tha cerebrum of Scylium Rhina, and Acauthias which homologisc with the lateral
ventriciea in the cerehrum of Mammalia.
homologon (hō-mol'ō-gon), n. ; pl. homologons, homologa (-goviz, -gä). [<Gr. ó $\mu \dot{\partial \quad \text { oyov, neut. of }}$ oujioros, agreeing: see homologous.] Something that corresponds to or agrees with another; a thing or an event that is essentially a repetition of another.
One of the curioos homologons of history 19 this repetitron in Europe of the course of events 11 Asia $\begin{aligned} & \text { I Clarke, Tea Great Religlons, i. } 4 .\end{aligned}$ homologous (lọ̄-mol'ō-gus), $a$. [=F. homologuc $\overline{\mathrm{NL}}$. . homologus $=\mathrm{Pg}$. homologo $=\mathrm{It}$. omologo, NL. homologus, < Gr. ó $\dot{\text { íoyos, agreeing, cor- }}$ respondent, < $\quad \mu$ os, the same, $+i \ell \gamma \varepsilon \iota v$, speak, $>$ T. 6 yos, proportion, ete.] Having the same relative position, proportion, value, or structure; having correspondence or likeness. Specifically -(a) In geom., correaponding in relativa poaition and proportion ; also, homologlical or in homology. (b) In alg., havlug t ine same relative proportion or vaile, as
tha two antecedentzor the two consequenta of aproportion. tha two antecedents or the two consequents of aproportion. (c) In ehem, befog of the same chemical type or aeries; constituents, whty the phystcal qualities are analogous, with amall differences, as if correspondlug to a series of patty actds and aromatic acids are homologous with the others in the same group. (d) In zooil. and bot., correapondiag io type of atructure; having like relationa to a fundamental typa. Thns, the human arm, the fore leg of a horse, the wing of a hird, and the swimming-paddle of a dolphin or whale, being all composed casentially of tha same structural elementa, are asid to be homologous, though they are adapted for quite different functions.
All physiologiata admit that the swim. -Jladder is homot. ogous, or "Ideaily zimilar"in position and st

Darvin, Origln of Species, p. 183.
The tiasuea themseives, in some casea of dissimilar structure, may of a system of thasues.
Bessey, Botany, p. 120 .
homolographic (hōo-mol-ō-graf'ik), a. [< Gr.
 Maintaining or exhibiting the true proportions of parts; preserving true relative areas.-Homolographic projection, a method of faying down porareas on the sphera ara represented hy equal areas oo the map.
homologue (hō'mō-log), n. [< F. homologue, < Gr. ópopogas: see homologous.] That which is
homologue
2869

## homophone

homologous；something liaving the same rela－ tive position，proportion，value，or structurc．
Thus，the corresponding sides，etc．，of similar geometrical figures are homoloyues；the inembers of a homologons the plan of istry are honologues；sn organ sgreeing in a different suimal，though differing in function，is a homo－ logue of this corresponding organ．See analogue， 4 ．
homologumena（ $h \mathrm{o}^{\prime \prime}$ mō－lō－gū＇me－uä̈），n．pl．［＜ خоүó $\mu$ svos， acknowledge：see homologate，homologous．］ The books of the New Testament tho authen－ ticity and authority of which were generally acknowledged in the primitive church．The term is adopted from the church historian Eusebius（about A．D． $270-340$ ，who classifes the books claiming authority as Chrtstisn Scriptures under thres heats，according as they were received throughont the church，were disputed by some，or had never heen recognized，calling these thres cassea homologunena，antegomena，and spurious，re－ Gospels，the Acts，the Epistles of Paul，the First Epistle of Jospen，and the Kirst Enistlo of Peter；classes the Epistle of James，that of Jude the Second of Pater，the Sccond and Third of John as antilegomena；and says that some reject the Apocalypse and the Gospel according to the Hebrewa， while others regard them as homologumena，He men－ tions as spurions the Acts of Paul，the Pastor（of Hermas）， the Apocalypse of Peter，the kisteo or Barna writings purporting to be apostolic．Also written homo－ homology（hộ－mol＇ọ－ji），x．；pl．homolonies（－jiz）． ［＜Gr．ouo久oyía，agreement，conformity，＜© ouó－ hoyos，agreeing：see homologous．］The state or character of being homologous；correspon－ dence．Speciflcally－$(a)$ In Viol．，that relation between parts which results from their development from corre－ sponding embryonic parta，either in different animals，as in the caae of the arm of man，the fors leg of a quadruped， and the wing of a bird，or in the sams animal，as in the case of the fors and hind legs in quadrupeds，or of the seg．
mente or rings and their appendages of which the body of a worm，a centiped，etc．，is composed．Homology in this sense implies genetic relationship，and consequently morphologies likeness or structural ammy distingished from analogy，which nansly results from physiological adsptation of unlike parts to like functions， and therefore impliea a merely adaptive modiffication， which brings about a superficial resembiance between things quite nnlike in structure，as between the wing of a bird and that of a butterfil．Several kinds of homology
are distinguished：（1）general，which is the relation of an are distinguished ：（1）general，which is the relation of an
organism，or of suy of its parts，to the general type or plan organism，or of siny of its parts，to the general type or plan
of such organisms or parts ；（2）gerial，which is the corro． gpondence of metamerically multiplisd parts in any organ－ spondesce or metamericasy mut liphiad parts．in siny organ－ other；（3）special，which ts the correspondence of a part or organ of one animal with the same part in another， as the homology be－
tween ＂knee＂＂and the hums wrist，etc．See homolo jous，honologue．
In the great class of mollily be shown that the parts in distinct species pare homologous，butfey serial homologies can be indicated：that is，we are seldom enabled to say that one part is ho－
mologons with part in the same part in the vidual．

Orice of Sps － （b）In geom，the rels－ sponding figures lying in the same plane which ars such that corre aponding points are col－
linear with a fized point called the center of homology，whille cor－ esponding lines intersect on a fixed lins called the axis of homology．Ses center1．－Coefficient of homology． of homology．
homomalous（họ－mom＇ą－lus），a．［＜Gr．ó $\mu$ ós， the same，＋ouaios，even，level，equal，＜o $\mu$ ós， the same．］In bot．，having the leaves or branches all bent or curved to one side：ap－ plied particularly to mosses．
homomeral（họ̄－mom＇e－ral），a．［＜Gr．$\delta u b \sigma_{\text {，}}$ ，the same，$+\mu \varepsilon p o s$, part，+ －al．］Alike in
parts：applied to two or more things．
Homomorpha（hō－mō－1nôr＇fä̀），n．pl．［NL．，く Gr．$\dot{\mu} \mu$ 万，the same，＋$\mu$ op $\phi$ ，form．］The series of insects in which metamorphosis is incom－ plete，the larvo resembling the imagos to some extent，though wingless．The Hemintera，Or－ thoptera，and Pseudoneuroptera are of this series， which is also called Hemimetabola：opposed to Heteromorpha．
homomorphic（lıō－mọ̄－môr＇fik），a．［As lowo－ morph－ous + －ic．］1．Same as homomorphous． acters of the Homomorplia；hemimetabolic．
homomorphism（hō－mō－môr＇fizm），＂．［As ho－
 one thing by another；adaptive or analogical resemblance，without true homological or mor－ phological similarity ；superficial likeness with out structural affinity or relationship．Also ho momorphy．
homomorphous（hō－mō－môr＇fus），a．［＜Gr． auós，the same，＋$\mu$ op申＇，form．］Analogous，not homologous，in form or aspect；superficially aliko；exhibiting homomorphism．Also homo－ morphic．
Misny examples occur，both smong ammala and among plants，In which families widely removed from one another as to their fundamental structurg nevertheless present a singular，and sometimes extremely close，resemblance in the external characters．$t$ of the earth＇s surtace．Thns the place of the Cacti of Sonth America is taken by the Euphorblæ of Africa；or，to take a zoölogical illustration maily of the different orders of Mammalis are represented in the single order Mersupialia in Australia momorphy（hō＇mọ̆－môr－fi），n．［As homo－ ．hs Kame as homomore．sarm． In his Kalkschwamme faeckel proposed oteron homo phyly the truly phylogenenic homo which genalogic basis is wanting．

Encyc．Erit．，XVI． 845.
homonomous（họ－mon＇ọ－mus），a．［＜Gr．óltwo $\mu \mathrm{o}$, under the same laws，＜${ }^{\circ} \mu$ ós，the same，+ $\nu 6 \mu \mathrm{os}$ ，law．］Of or pertaining to homonomy； having the quality of homonomy，or that kind of special homology．
The rays of the pectoral and pelvic fins of fishes，the in－ dividual fingers and toes of the higher Vertebrata，are ho－
monomous parts．Gegenbaur，Comp．Anat．（trans．），p．G4． homomous parts．Gegenbaur，Comp．Anst．（trans．），p． 64 $+-y \cdot]$ 1．The inorphological relation or special homology existing between parts which are ar－ ranged along a transverse axis of the body，or in one segment only of its long axis．Seo ho－ monomous．－2．Lack of distinction of parts， as the absence of segmentation，or the equiva－ lence of the divisions of the body，among an－ nelids：contrasted with heteronomy．Encyc． Brit．，II．648．［Rare．］
homony $\dagger$（hom＇o－ni），$n$ ．An obsolete form of hominy．
homonym（hō＇mō－nim），$n$ ．［Formerly also ho－ monyme $;=\mathbf{F}$ ．homonyme $=\mathbf{S p}$ ．homónimo $=$ Pg．homonymo $=\mathrm{It}$ ．omonimo，＜L L homonymus， same＋oros，having the same name，«д～s，the 1．One word used to express distinct mean－ ings，or applied as a name to different things ： as，Heteropus is a homonym of eight different genera．－2．In philol．，a word which agrees with another in sound，and perhaps in spelling， but is not the same in meaning；a homophone： as，meet，meat，and mete，or the verb bear and the noun bear．The term is also loosely extended to linclude words spelled aliks but pronounced differently，as bow， bend，bow，a wespon；lead，conduct，lead，a metal，etc． The words ao designsted may be akin or even ultimately identical 1 norigin ，as airl 1 ，air ${ }^{2}$ ，bow 1 ，bow 2 ，meet ${ }^{1}$ ，mett ${ }^{2}$ ． See homophone，2，homograph，i．
Animal is a common name to man and beast，and yet not a homonym；for although one is the deffinition of man，an－ other of beast，as they differ in names，yet convene they in one definition which answers to the common name of animal，and that is enough to hinder it here from being a homonym；but if animal be referred to a living animal
and a painted，tis a homonym，becanse no deflition is in common to a living animal and a painted that is accom－ modated to the common name of animal

Burgersdicius，tr．by a Gentleman．
Arbitrary homonym，a name arbitrarily borrowed from one thing to be applied to another，ss brougham for a kind of cosch．－Casual hornonym，a word accidentally hav－ word used by and as snother．－Tropical homonym， mesning．Thns，the horn of a dilemma is a tropical ho－ monym of the horn of an ox
homonymic（hō－mọ̆－nim＇ik），a．［＜homonym + －ic．］Having the same name or sound；of or pertaining to homonymy or homonyms．
The homonymic designation of a thing by something Which caled to mind the sounds of which its name was
composed． 11 hituey，Lang．and Study of Lang．，p． 454.
homonymical（hō－mọ－nim＇i－kạl），a．［く homo－ nymic + －al．］Same as homonymic．
momonymous（havi－mon＇i－mus），a．［［ LL．homony－ mus，having the same name：see homonym．］ 1. Of the same name；expressed or characterized by the samo term．In optics，the double images of an object produced by the eyes nuder certain conditions are sald to be homonymous if respectively on the aame side as the eye in which they are produced－that is，when the right－hand image is that produced in the right eye，
etc．；if tha images ars on opposite aides，they ara called etc．；if tha im
heteronymous．
The diplopia which exists when both eyes look down is eyo is on the same side as that eye）．

2．Having the same sound，but different sig－ nifications or oricins，or applied to different things ；equivocal；ambiguous；spocifically，in philol．，of the character of homonyms．See ho－ monym， 2.
It is a mile in art that words which are homonymnus，of various sud ambliguous signifi

Abp．Bramhall，Against Holbee，p． 19. W8 can hardly doubt that it was Aristotie who first gave this peculiar distinctive meaning to the two woras ho－ ogy（through the Latin）equifvocal and univocal．

Grote，Aristotle，p． 57.

## Homonymous diplopia，diplopis in which the right－hand

 Tmage is formed by the right eye：here the visual axes Also called simple dincia and contrasted with erossed diplopia－Homonymous genus，hemianopsla，etc． See the nouna．homonymously（họ－mon＇i－mus－li），adv．In a homonymous manner．
As the eyea begin to converge，the fmages of both ob－ homonymy（họ－mon＇i－mi），u．［＝F．homony－ mie $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．homonomía $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．homonymia $=\mathrm{It}$ ． omonimia，＜Gr．oparvila，a having the same name，identity，ambiguity，＜о $\mu \omega \nu \mu \circ \varsigma:$ see ho－ monym，homonymous．］Sameness of name with a difference of meaning；ambiguity；equivo－ cation；specifically，in philol．，the character of homonyms．
There befing in this age two Patricka，．．．snd，that the homonymy be as well in place as in name，three Ban－ gora．
Fallacy of homonymy．Ses fallacy．
homo－organ（hō＇mō－ôr＂gan），n．Same as his－ morgan．

Homoplasts or homo－organis．Encyc．Erit．，XVI． 842. homoöusian（hō－mō－ö＇si－aq），a．and $n$ ．［Prop．， according to the L．transliteration，homoüsian． but the accepted form rests directly on the Gr．；＜LGr．о́ $\mu$ ooivoos，consubstantial，neut．о $\mu$ o－ oŕooov，sameness of essence or of substance
 bious），（Gr．óuós，the same，+ ovioia，being，es－ sence：cf．homoiousian．］I．a．1．Having the same nature．－2．［cap．］Pertaining to the Ho－ moöusians or their doctrines．
II．$n$ ．［cap．］A member of the orthodox party in the church during the great controversy upon the nature of Christ in the fourth century，who maintained that the essence of the Father and the Son is the same，in opposition to the Ho－ moiousians or Semi－Arians，who held that their natures are only similar，and to the Heteroöu－ sians or rigid Arians，who maintained that they are different．

On the one hand he［Origen］closely approsches the Nicene Homoousian hy bringing the Son finto union with
 homoöusie（hō＇mō－ö－si），n．［＜Gr．ó $\mu$ oov $\sigma \iota v$ ， sameness of essence or of substance：see ho moöusian．］Identity of substance or being． ［Rare．］
So long（continnes von Hartmann）as man considers God to be snother than himself，or a belng not identical with himself－i．e．，to introduce a nseful phrase，so long as he is in the stage of at heteronsian religlous consclous． ness－he desires as a substitute for the absent homnousit and intimate as possible，through a personal relation of lova． homoöusious（hō－mọ－ö＇si－us），a．Eccles．，es－ sentially the same；of like essence or sub－ stance：in the Arian controversy，specifically noting the doctrine of those who held that the Son was similar in essence to the Father：op－ posed to heterousions．
homopathy（hō－mop＇á－thi），n．［＜Gr．ó $\mu о \pi a ́ \theta \varepsilon \varepsilon \alpha$ sameness of feelings，sympathy，＜оиотаӨís，of like feelings or affections，sympathetic，＜$\delta \mu \sigma$ s， the same，$+\pi a \dot{d}$ os，feeling．Cf．homeopathy．］ Similarity of feeling；sympathy．［Rare．］
Thst sympathy，or homopathy，which is in all animals homopetalous（hō－mō－pet＇a－lus），a．［＜Gr．ó $\mu$ os， the same，$+\pi \varepsilon \tau a \lambda o v$ ，a leaf（petal）．］In bot． having all the petals formed alike；having al the florets alike，as a composite flower．
homophone（hō＇mọ－fōn），$n . \quad[=F$. homophone， etc．，＜Gr．óubouvos，of the same sound or tone， ＜óós，the same，＋фovin，sound，voice．］1．A letter or character expressing a like sound with another．－2．A word having the same sound as another，but differing in meaning and usu－ ally in derivation，and often in spelling；a ho－ monym．Examples are airl，air2，air ${ }^{3}$ ，erel，eyre，heir； bare，bearl，bear2；floe，，low；nol，no ${ }^{2}$ ，know
sevel；ruff，rough；to，too，two；wait，weight．
homophone
We have in English the four homophones rite，write，
right，and wright．Isuac Taylor，The Aiphabet，1．29． 3．Same as homophony．
homophonic（hō－mọ－fon＇ik），a．［As homopho－ nous＋－ic．］Same as homophonous． homophonous（hē̄－mof＇ō－nus），$a$ ．［＜Gr．$\delta \mu \delta \phi \omega$ vos，of the same sound or tone：see homophone．］
1．Of the same pitch；of like sound．Specti－ cally－（a）In anc．music，unisonous；in unison：opposed to antiphonic．（b）In mod．music，noting a passage or a styie In whlch one part or melody greatiy predominates in importance over all
2．In philol．：（a）Agreeing in sound but differ－ ing in sense．See homophone，2．（b）Expressing the same sound or letter with another：as，a ho－ mophonous hieroglyphic．－Homophonous words or syllables，words or syllables having the same sound， although expressed in writing by various comblnations of letters
homophony（họ－mof＇ō－ni），n．［二F．homophonie，
 sound or tone：see homophone．］1．Sameness of sound．－2．In music：（a）In anc．music，uni－ son，or musie in unison：opposed to antiphony． （b）In mod．music，monody；monophony：op－ posed to polyphony．
Also homophone．
homophyadic（hō ${ }^{-1}$ mō－fī－ad＇ik），$a . \quad\left[<\mathrm{Gr} . \delta \mu \sigma \sigma_{\text {，}}\right.$ the same，＋MGr．фvís（фvad－），a shoot，sucker， ＜фúcobal，grow．］In bot．，characterized，as spe－ cies of Equisetum，by the production of only one kind of stem，which bears both vegetative and fructifying portions．See heterophyadic． homophylic（hō－mō－fil＇ik），$a$ ．［く homophyly + －ic．］Characterized by or pertaining to homo－ phyly．Encyc．Brit．，XVI． 845.
homophyly（hō＇mō－fil－i），n．［＜Gr．iuофviia， sameness of race，＜$\delta \mu \delta \zeta$ ，the same，$+\phi v \lambda$ 万，race， family．］Identity of genetic relationships：op－ posed to homomorphism．
homoplasmic（hō－mō－plaz＇mik），$a$ ．［く homo－
 mold，form．］The quality or condition of being homoplastic；homomorphism．The term was used by Thiseiton Dyer with reference to that mimetic resem． blance willch may exist，for example，between certaln cactl and enphorbias．
homoplast（hō＇mō－plast），n．［＜Gr．jubs，the same，$+\pi \lambda a \sigma \pi \sigma$ ，formed，molded，く $\pi \lambda$ áббє, form，mold．］1．An organ or part correspond－ ing in external form to another，though of dis－ tinct nature．－2．That which is homoplastic， as any aggregate or fusion of plastids：opposed to alloplast．Haeckel．
homoplastic（hō－mō－plas＇tik），a．［As homo－ plast + －ic．］Iu biol．and bot．，molded alike， or constructed in the same manner，but not having the same origin；analogical or adaptive， and not homological，in structure；homomor－ phous in texture：distinguished from homoge－ nous or homogenetic．Also homoplasmic．
Darwinian morphology has further rendered necessary the tntroduction of the terms homoplssy and homoplastic to express that close agreement in form which mas be at－
tained in the course of evoiutional changes hy organs or tained in the course of evoiutional changes hy organs or
parts in two animsis which have been subjected to siml－ parts in two animsis which have been subjected to siml－ genetic community of origin，to account for their close
simiiarity in form and structure．Encyc．Brit．，XXIV 808 homoplasy（hō＇mō－plas－i），$n$ ．［＜Gr．$\delta \mu \delta \varsigma$ ，the same，$+\pi \lambda \alpha \sigma \varepsilon s$ ，a forming，molding，$\langle\pi \lambda \alpha \sigma \sigma \varepsilon \iota v$, mold，form．］The quality of being homoplas－ tic；agreement in form and structure without community of origin，as of organs or parts of two different organs：opposed to homogeny： correlated with analogy or heterology as distin－ guished from homology in biological senses． The conceptions expressed by the terms homoplasy and homogeny are iittle different from those for which analogy
sud homology were earier and more wideiy nsed sa in such sud homology were eariierand more widely nsed，as in such
a faniliar instance as that of the wing of the bat being anal． a similiar instance as that of the wing of the bat being anal－ ogous to the wing of the butterfly snd homologous with evoiutionary considerations，snd are more precisely pro－ dicable，as when an organ of one anlmal may be similar in form as well as function to that of another，and hence homoplasic，though having a different origination，and
hence not homogenetic．See extract under homoplastic．
hence not homogenetic．See extract under homoplastic．
The exlstence of these thread－celis is suffictently re－ markabie，seelng that the Noul－Palliste Opisthobranchs resemble in general form sud habit the Planarian worms， many of which also possess thread－celis．，But it is not affinlty between the two gronps，rather they are Instances of homoplasy．
E．R．Lankester，Encyc．Brit．，XVI．659． homopolar（hō－mō－pō＇lär），a．［＜Gr．o $\mu$ bs，the same，$+\pi 6$ íos，pole，+ －ar3．］In morphology， having equal poles：said of the figures ealled stauraxonia homopola．See stauraxonia．
homopolic（hō－mō－pol＇ik），$a$ ．［＜Gr．$\delta \mu \delta \delta$ ，the

See extract under homaxomial．Encyc．Brit． XVI． 845.
homoproral（hō－mō－prō＇r＇al），a．［＜Gr．ópós，the same，＋L．prora，prora：see proral．］Having equal or similar proræ，as a pterocymba：op－ posed to hetcroproral．Sce prora．Sollas．
homopter（hō－mop＇tér），$n$ ．A homopterous iu－
sect；one of the Homoptera．Also honopteran， homopteron．
Homoptera（họ̀－mop＇te－rïi），n．pl．［NL．，neut． pl．of homopterus，having like wiugs：see ho－ mopterous．］1．One of the two prime divisions of hemipterous iusects founded by Latreille iu 1817；a suborder of Hemiptera，contrasted with Hetcroptcra．It contains a very large number of bugs of the greatest diversity in form，normally with large wings，and hemielytrs of like texture throughout（whence the name），whlch are nsually foided in a sianting direc－ tion．They have a blunt face with Inferior rostrum，eyes and ocelii usually present，antennee commonly Inserted in s depression beiow the eyes，snd legs adspted for either
walking or leaping．The group is often elevated to the rank of an order．it is principaliy composed of the Cica． daria，of which the familiies sre numerous，as Cicadidee， Fulgorides，Membracide，Cercopides，etc．；but it contains also the aphlds or plant－lice，the coccids，or scale．Insected
the Aleurodidee and Psyllid 0 ，which are often grouped the Aleurodidere，and Psyllider，which are often grouped under the name Phytophthiria．
2．A group coextensive with the preceding， except that the Phytophthiria are excluded． Auchenorhynchi is a synonym of Homoptera in this sense．
homopteran（họ̀－mop＇te－ran），$n$ ．Same as ho－ mopter．
homopteron（họ̆－mop＇te－ron），$n$ ．Same as ho－ mopter．
homopterous（hō－mop＇tê－rus），a．［＜NL．ho－ mopterus，＜Gr．סújттepos，of or with the same plumage（having like wings），＜$\dot{\circ} \mu$ ós，the same， $+\pi \tau \varepsilon \rho 6 v$ ，wing，feather．］Having wings of the same or like texture throughout；specifically， pertaining to or having the characters of the Mertaining t．
oomoquinine（hō＂mō－ki－nēn＇），n．［＜Gr．$\dot{\mu} \mu \delta \varsigma_{\text {，}}$ the same，＋E．quinine，q．v．］A natural alka－ loid found in cinchona．
Homoraphidæ（hō－mọ－raf＇i－dē），n．$n l_{\mathrm{l}}$［［NL．，
 $\pi \tau \varepsilon v$, sew，+ －idce．］A large family of marine sponges，of the suborder Halichondrina and the order Cornacuspongic．By Lendenfeld it is divided into numerous subfamilies and even lesser groups．
homorgan（hō＇môr－gan），n．［＜Gr．© $\mu \delta$ s，the same，＋ópyavov，organ．］In morphology，a simi－ larly organized part；a homoplast：distinguish－ ed from alloplast．Haeckel．Also liomo－organ．
 the same，$+\delta \rho \gamma a v o v$, organ,$+-i c$.$] 1．Similarly$
organized．－2．Produced by the same organs． It is maintsined by some ancient grammarians that the hard aspirates are the hard ietters $\mathrm{k}, \mathrm{t}$ ， p ，toget
the corresponding winds or homorganic winds．
the correspond Max MIuller，Sci．of Lang．， 2 d ser．，p． 161.
homoseismal（hō－mō－sis＇mal），n．and a．［＜ see seismic．］I．n．The curve uniting points at which an earthquake－wave synchrononsly reaches the earth＇s surface：the equivalent of the German homoseiste，a term introduced into seismological science by K．von Seebach to replace the hybrid term coseismal，used by cer－ tain seismologists writing in English．

II．a．Pertaining to or having the character of such a curve．
homoseismic（ $\mathrm{h} \overline{0}-\mathrm{mọ}-\mathrm{sī} \mathrm{~s}^{\prime} \mathrm{mik}$ ），$a$ ．Same as homoseismal．
homosporous（hō－mos＇pō－rus），a．［＜Gr．óubs， similar，$+\sigma \pi \delta \rho o \stackrel{\circ}{\text { ，seed．}}$ ．Having only one kind of asexually produced spores．See heterospo－ rous．
homostaura（hō－mọ̄－stâ＇rạ），n．pl．［NL．，〈 Gr．
 ral figures，collectively considered．
The slmpler group，the Homostaura，msy have either an
homostaural（hō－mō－stâ＇ral），a．［As homo－ staura + －al．］In morpholigy，having a regu－ lar polygon as the base of a pyramidal figure： applied to the figures called stauraxomia homo－ pola：distinguished from heterostaural．See stauraxonia．
homostyled（hō＇mō－stīld），a．［＜Gr．$\delta \mu \delta s$ ，the same，$+\sigma \tau \bar{v} \lambda o s$, pillar：see style ${ }^{2}$ ．］In bot．，hav－ ing styles of the same length and character： opposed to heterostyled．Darwin．
homotatic（hō－mō－tat＇ik），a．［＜Gr．$\dot{\delta} \mu \sigma$ s，the same，+ тấбıs（ $\tau$ ar－），strain，stress，＜тeivecv， stretch．］In mech．，pertaining to a homogene－ ．ous stress．－Homotatic coefflelents，fifteen coeffl－

## homotypal

clents of the equation of a certain biquadratic surface，
upon which the axes of direct elasticity of a body depeud． homotaxeous（hō－mọ－tak＇sệ－us），a．［＜homo－ taxis + －e－ous．］Same as homotaxial．
homotaxial（hö－mọ－tak＇si－al），a．［＜homotaxis ＋－al．］Of or pertaining to homotaxis；in geol．， similarly disposed or arranged with refercnee to the order of succession of the overlying and underlying groups of fossiliferous strata，but not necessarily coutemporaneous．Also homo－ taxic，homotaxcous．
When ．．the［geological］formations of distsint coun－ tries are compared，sif that wc can safely affirm regarding tive assembiage of containing the same or a representa－ epoch in the history of bloiogical progress in csch srca， are contemporaneous，uniess we are prepared to include within that term a vague period of perhaps thousands of within
years．

Geikie，Encyc．Brit．，X． 323.
homotaxially（hō－mō－tak＇si－al－i），$a d v$ ．In re－ gard to or by homotaxis；with similar arrange－ ment．
These Jurasslc strata are evldently not homotaxially re－ 1sted to the otber North Amer tha strats which have by Amer．Jour．Sei．，3d ser．，XxIX． 232.
homotaxic（hō－mō－tak＇sik），$a$ ．［The proper form would be＂homotactic，く homotaxis（－tact－） + －ic．$]$ Same as homotaxial．Huxley．
homotaxis（hō－mō－tak＇sis），n．［NL．，＜Gr．ó $\langle\delta$ s， the same，$+\tau 6$ §is，arrangement．］A term in－ troduced into geology by Huxley，to express the idea of similarity of arrangement or of or－ der in the fossilifcrous deposits of various regions，while not necessarily including that of contemporaneity in the same：opposed to hetcrotaxis．
But the moment the geologist has to do wlth large areas or with completely separsted deposits，then the mischief of confounding that＂homotaxis＂or＂simtiarity of ar－ chrony＂or＂Identity of date，＂for which there is not a shadow of proof，under the one common term of＂contem－ porsneity＂becomes Incalculable．

Huxley，Quart．Jour．Geol．Soc．，1862，No．24，p．xlvl． homotaxy（hō＇mō－tak－si），n．［＜NL．homotaxis， q．v．］Same as homotaxis．
Homothalameæ（hō＂mō－tha－1ā＇mēē $)$ ，n．pl． NL．，〈Gr．ó $\mu o ́ s$, the same，＋$\theta$ ána $\mu \mathrm{o}, \dot{a}$ bed－cham－ her．］A division of lichens proposed by S．F． Gray，1821，including his orders Collematidex， Usneader，aud Ramalinider．These with others are placed by Tuckerman in the Parmeliacei． homothermous（hō－mọ－thêr＇mus），a．［く Gr． $\delta \mu \delta$ s，the same，$+\theta$ ép $\mu \eta$ ，heat．］Having the same bodily temperature；preserving the same degree of animal heat．
Such homothermous animals as whales，seals，walrus． I．C．Ro88e，Crulise of Corwin（1881），p． 12 homothetic（hō－mō－thet＇ik），a．［＜Gr．$\delta \mu \delta \delta$ ，the
 see thesis．］In geom．，similar aud similarly placed；in homology with reference to the line at infinity as axis of homology．
homotonous（hō－mot＇ô－nus），a．
［＜L．homoto－ nus，of the same tension，¿ Gr．о $\mu$ бтоvos，of the same toue，$\langle\delta \mu \sigma s$ ，the same，$+\tau \delta v o s$, tone．］Of the same tenor or tone；equable：applied to diseases which have a uniform tenor of rise， state，or declension．
homotony（hō－mot＇ō－ni），$n$ ．［＜Gr．as if＊$\delta \mu=-$ тоvia，く iudtovos，of the same tone：see homot－ rovia，ouorovos，of the same tone：see homot－ monotony．［Rare．］
Thomson has often fillen into the homotony of the cou－
Langhorne，Effuslons of Friendship．
homotropal（hō－mot＇rọ̄－pall），a．［As homotro－ pous＋－al．］Same as homotropous．
homotropous（hō－mot＇rō̄－pus），$a^{\circ}$ ．［＜Gr．$\delta \mu \dot{\sigma} \tau \rho o-$ $\pi \circ$ ，having the same turn，$\langle\delta \mu \dot{\rho}$ ，the same，+ $\tau \rho \delta \pi 0 \varsigma$ ，turn，direction，＜$\tau \rho \varepsilon ́-$ $\pi \varepsilon \iota v$, turn．］Turned in the same direction as some other body，or directed in the same way as the body to which it way as the body to which it
belongs；specifically，in bot．， curved or turned in one di－ rection：applied also to the embryo of an anatropous or a campylotropous seed，in which the radicle is next the
hilum．Gray．This term，which was esrly introduced by Richard，Is synonymous with orthotropous as used by being designated by the same term．It ls，moreover，super－ fluous when the ovuie or seed is stated to be anatropous or orthotropous．
or orthotropons．${ }^{-}$mō－tī－pal），a．$\quad[<$ homotype +
homotypal（ho
－al．］Same as homotypic．


## homotypal

It is the
homotype（hō＇mọ－tīp），$\mu$ ．［＜Gr．＊о́ $\mu$ ótv $\begin{gathered}\text { Brande．hav－}\end{gathered}$ ing the same form（implied in deriv．ónotvaia， sameness of form），＜ó $\mu$ ós，tho same，$+\tau \dot{\prime \pi}$ os， impression，type，form．］In biol．：（a）That which is constructed ou the sume plan or type， as metameres of the body；that which exhibits serial homology．See homology．This is the ori－ ginal scnae of the term，to which a homotype is a gerial another part．But serial parts unay also be regarded as antitypic or symmetrical．Hence－（b）An organ or part of an organ symmetrical with or equiva－ lent to another organ or part of an organ on the opposite side of the body；an antitypical，cor－ relative，or reversed repetition of a part across a giveu axis．
homotypic（hō－mō－tip＇ik），a．［＜homatype + $-i c$ ．］Pertaining to or of the nature of a homo－ type；of the same type；symmetrical with or corresponding to something else on the oppo－ site part of the same axis．Thus，the right hand is homotypic of the left；the riglit and left eyes are homotypic
homotypical（hō－mō－tip＇i－kal），a．［＜homotypic + －al．］Same as homotypic．
homotypy（hō＇mọ－tī－pi），n．［＜Gr．о $\mu о \tau v \pi i a$, sameness of form：see homotype．］In biol．：（a） Serial homology；the structural correlation or correspondence between any two segments of the body．Thus，any vertebra compared with another， knee，exhilitita homotypy．But such parts may also be regarded as expressing symmetry reversed repetition，or anitypy．Hence－（b）That kind of general ho－ mology which may be observed between parts or organs which are symmetrical，or fellows of each other，as right and left；the homology of reversed repetition of parts on opposite halves or across a given axis．
homuncle（hō＇mung－kl），$n$ ．［＜L．homunculus： see homunculus．］Same as homunculus．
homuncular（hō－mung＇kū－lär），a．［＜homun－ eule $+-\left(t r^{3}\right.$ ．］Resembling or characteristie of a homunculus．
homuncule（họ̀－mung＇kūl），n．［＜L．hoтинси－ 7Ms：see homunculus．］Same as homunculus， 2. The glant aw the homuncule was irascible，and played upon him．

C．Reade，Clolater and Hearth，vil homunculus（hō－mung＇kụ－lus），n．；pl．homun－ culi（－li）．LLe，dim．of homo（homin－，homon－）， man：see Homo．］1．A tiny human being tha may be produced（according to a fancy of Para－ celsus）artificially，without a natural mother． Being produced by art，it was supposed that art was in carnate in ll an thinge．
2．A little man；a dwarf
homy（hō＇mi），a．［＜home $+-y^{1}$ ．］Pertain－ ing to or resembling home；homelike．Also spelled homey．［Colloq．］
I saw ．．．plenty of our dear English＂lady＇s amock＂in Isaw ．．．plenty or our
the wet meadows near here，which looked very homy．
Kingsley，Life（ 1884 ），II． 168.
They［Englith drawing－rooms］have a homey iook，which
Hon．An abbreviation of honoruble，used as a
hondt，$\pi$ ．An obsolete spelling of hand．Chau－
Honduras bark．See barki．
hone ${ }^{1}$（hōn），n．［く ME．hone，hoone，a hone，＜ AS．hän，a stone（the dat．häne is found twice in charters，in ref．to boundary－stones），＝Icel． hein，a hone，＝Norw．hein，hen＝SW．hen，dial． heim，a hone；perhaps $=$ L．cuneus，a wedge（ $>$ E．coin ${ }^{1}$ ，coign，quoin，q．v．），＝Gr．к $\bar{\nu}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{s}$ ，a wedge， cone（＞E．cone，q．v．），＝Skt．çāna，a grindstone， $\left\langle\sqrt{ } \varsigma^{a}\right.$ ，çi，sharpen．The L．cos（cot－），a hono，is supposed to be from tho same root．］1．A stone used for sharpening instruments that require a delicate edge，and particularly for sharpening razors；an oilstone．A hone differs from a whetstone in being of finer grit and more com－ pact texture．See honestone．

A Honc，a Bason，three Razora，and a Comb－case．

2．A thin piece of dry and stale bread；also， an oil－cake．［Prov．EVng．］－German hone，a ooft， smooth，yellow stone obtained from the slate mountains near Ratishon，and used almost exclualvely for razor－zet ting
hone ${ }^{1}$（hōn），v．t．；pret．and pp．honed，ppr．hon ing．［ME．not found（cf．ME，hone，く AS．hēenan， stone，cast stones at）$;=$ Norw．heina，whet from the noun．］To rub and sharpen on or as on a hone：as，to hone a razor．
Mr．Green．．brought out a jack－knife，and com
menced honing it on hia shoe．
181
hone ${ }^{2 t}$ ，r．i．［く ME．homen，hoyncu．］To linger delay．

Good brother，let us weynd sone
No longer here I rede we hone．
Tt may not helpe her for to hone，．．．
ork 1＇lays，p． 349.
hone ${ }^{24}$ ， ＂．［ME．，＜hone ${ }^{2}$, r．］Delay；lingering． Tharfore Eraclins ful gone
Strake of his heuyd witi－outen hime．
Holy lood（E．E．T．S．），p． 127.
hone ${ }^{3}$（hōn），$r . ;$ pret．and pp．honed，ppr．hon－ ing．［Prob．＜F．hogner，formerly also hoigner grumble，mutter，murmur，repine，whine，as a child or a dog，dial．（Norm．）honer，sing or hum in a low tone，houiner，lament．］I．intrans．To pine；long；yearn；moan．［Prov．Eng．and pine；long；yea
Some of the oxen in driving missed their fellowa be hind，and honing after them，bellowed，as their nature is

Commending her Commending her，lamenting，honing，wishing himsel He lies pitying himselt，honing and moaning over him self．
Sometimes ．．I git kotch wid emptiness in de pit er de stumminck，an＇git ter fairly honin arter sump．＇n w＇at
got subatance in it．J．C．II arris，Uncle Remua，p． 108.
II．trans．To long for；crave．［Prov．Eng， and southern U．S．
hone ${ }^{4}(\mathrm{hon}), n$ ．A kind of swelling in the cheek one ${ }^{5}$（hōn），$n$ ．A circular barrow or hill．
Districta abounding in circular barrows，or，as they are here［in Yorkabire，England］called homes，and，redundantly，hone－hills．
reheologia，XLII． 170.
hone ${ }^{6}$（hōn），$n_{0}^{\prime} p^{p}$ ．A dialectal contraction of hosen，plural of hose．
hone ${ }^{7}$（hōn），interj．See och hone．
honest（on＇est），a．［＜ME．honest，onest，〈OF． honestc，later homestc，F．honnête（＞D．Dan． honnct $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．homett $)=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．honest $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． honesto $=\mathrm{It}$ ．mesto，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. homestus，full of honor， honesto $=$ It．Mnesto， Lirtuous，decent，$\left\langle\right.$ honor＇，$_{\text {hole }}$ honos，honor（see honor），$t$ suffix－tu－s．The initial $h$ in honest，honor，ete．，is merely etymo－ logical，the sound having already disappear－ ed when the word came into ME．use．See re－ marks under $H, 1$.$] 1．Having a sense of honor；$ having honorable feelings，motives，or princi－ ples；flee from deceit or hypocrisy；true，can－ did，upright，or just in speech and action；tair in dealing，or sincere in utterance；worthy to be trusted．

To riche and pouere，in worde and dede，
And then thy name to worshyp shall sprede．
Booke of Precedence（E．E．T．S．，extra ser．），i． 109 ． Hee chides great men with most boldnease，and is ounted for it an honest fellow

Bp．Earle，Micro－cosmographie，A Blunt Man． This it is to have to do
With honest hearts：they easily may err，
But in the main they wish well to the truth．
Browning，Ring and Book，I．yir
Specifically－（a）Having the virtue of chastity；chate virtuone：sald of a woman．

Wives may be merry，and yet honest too．
Shak．，M．W．of W．，Iv． 2
Shee may be an henest woman，but is not beleen＇d so
in her Pariab，and no man is a greater Infdel in it the her Husband．
Bp．Earle，Micro－cosmogrsphte，A Handsome Hostesse．
（b）Having no disposition to cheat，steal，or ilie．
There＇s an honest conscionable fellow；he takes but ten shillinga of a bellows mender

Middleton，The Phenix，iv． 1.
An honesl treasurer，like a black－plumed awan，
Not every day our eyes may look upon．
a．IF Holmes，The Schooi－Boy．
2．Characterized by or proceeding from honor－ ablo motives or principles；marked by truth， justice，sincerity，fairness，etc．：as，an hones transaction；honest opinions or motives；an honest effort．
Therefore，whosoever maketh any promise，binding him self thereunto by an oath，let him foresee that the thing which he promiseth，be good，and honest，and not agains the commanderaent of God．

Homilies，Against Swearing，ii．
But yet an honest mind I bore
To heipless peopie that were poor． Honest labor bears a tovely face
Chettle，Dekker，and Harghion，Patient Grissei，i．1． 3．Of honorable quality；creditable；reputa－ ble；proper；becoming：as，a man of honcst report．

Glad poverte is an honeste thyng certeyu．
Chaucer，Wife of Bath＇s Tale， 1.327.
Vpon thi trencher no fyilthe tholl see，
It ta not honest，as I telle the．
Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 20.

## honesty

Therefore white we may（yea alwaies it it coulde be）to loyce and take our pleasures io vertuous and hones sort，it is not only allowabie，but also neceasary and very Provide ingest

4 $\dagger$ ．Excellent in quality；good．

> And eke the londe is ao honext That it is plentuous and plaine;

There is no deil ground in vaine
Gower，Conf．Amant．，vil．
5．Of honorable appearance；fair－seeming； having the semblance of truthfulness，fairness ete．
l＇ll devise some honest slanders
To stain my cousin with．
Shat，Much Ado，iii．
Thy eye was ever chaste，thy countenance，too，honest And ali thy wooings was like maideus＇talk．

Beau，and F＇lo，Knight of Malta，v． 1.
Bacchus
shows his honest face．
Dryden，Alexander：Feast．
6．Open；undisguised；boldly or frankly show－ ing purpose，character，or quality，whether goor or bad：as，the honest pursuit of pleasure or gain；an honest rogue．

But as soon as the door opened，and he beheld the hom－ ext swiudling countenance of a hotei porter，he felt se－ cure againat anything but imposture．

Toure Venetian Life，ii．
To make an honest woman of，to marry：used in reference to a woman whom a man marriea dishonored her，eapectaily it under promise of marriage． ［Collog．and rustic．］＝Syn． 1 and 2．Conscientious，trust honest $t$（on＇irank．
［＜ME．honesten，＜I ． honestare，honor，adorn，grace，＜honestus，hon－ orable：see honest，a．］To do honor to；grace； adorn．I＇yelif．
You should please God，benefite your countrie，and honest your uwne name，if you would take the paines to impart to others what you learned of soch a Master．

Acham，The Schoiemaster，p． 21
For fear of men，for loss of infe or goods，yea，some for Advantage and gain，wili honest it［the 11asas］
presence，dissembling both with God and man． 11
Sir Amoroun，you have very much honested my lodging with your presence．B．Jonson，Epiccene，i．1．
honestate（on＇es－tāt），v．t．［＜L．honestatus，pp． of honestare，honor：see honest，$v$ ．］To honor． Cockeram．
honestationt（on－es－tā＇shonn），n．［＜L．as if ＂honestatio（ $n-$ ），＜honestare，honor，adorn：see homestate，v．］Adornment；grace．
By which virtuons qualities and hmestations［prudence and sagacity］they have been more happy than otherg in their applications to move the mindes of men．

W．Montague，Devoute Essaya，I．x． 6.
honestet，n．A Middle English form of homesty． honestetet honesteteet 1 ［ME．（mod E．a if＊houestity）＜OF honestcte homuestcte，F hov uéteté $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．honestete．honestetat $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．honesti－ lad $=\mathbf{P g}$ ．houestidade，〈 L．as if＊honestita（t－）n， for which ouly honesta $(t-) s$ ，$\rangle$ ult．E．honesty see honesty．］Middle English variants of hom－ esty．

Wedded with fortnnat honestetee．
honest－hearted（on＇est－här＇ted），$\quad$ ．Of un honest heart；true；faithful．

A very honest－hearted fellow，and as poor as the king．
honestly（on＇est－li），adv．［＜ME．houestly，om－ estly；＜honest + －ly2．］1 1 ．Honorably；in a manner to do honor to；properly．

In hir atire to the tempulit tomly ho yode ${ }^{\text {a }}$
There unestly shn offert，honomrt hir g
With giftes of golde is of gode stones． $\begin{gathered}\text { Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1．sonl．}\end{gathered}$ Wherefore brethren couet to piophecy，\＆forbid not to speake with tougnes．And let all thynges he done hon－
estlye and in order．
Bille of 1501,1 Cor．xiv． 40 ． 2．In an honest manner ；with honesty．
Either society［the Bank or the Athenæum］may pay its dehta honestly，or either may try to deframa hors．
honestone（hōn＇stōn），$n$ ．A compact，fille－ grained，homogeneous rock fit to be used for hones；a yery silicious clay slate，having a con－ choidal fracture across the grain of the rock． Also called noraculite．
honesty（on＇es－ti），n．［く ME．honeste，honestec， ＜OF．honcste，homeste，oneste，onmeste，honestet $=$ Pr． honestat $=\mathrm{Sp}$. honestad $=\mathrm{It}$ ．onestà，〈 $\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{L}}$ ． homesta（ $t$－）s，honor，reputation，character，wor－ thiness，honesty，＜honcstus，honorable，hon－ est：see honest．Cf．honestete．］1．The charac－ ter or quality of being honest or honorable；up－ right disposition or conduct ；sincerity；honor； viltue

Corruption wins not more than honesty．
Shatk．，Iten．VIII．，Iti． 2.

## honesty

I cannot now in hanesty, but frankiy tell you, that many of these fics 1 have namsed, at lesst so mada as we make your southern rivers. Cotton, in Waiton'a Angler, ii. 263. A lawyers dealings should be just snd fair,
Couper, Hope, 1.402 Specifically - ( $a$ ) Chasity ; virtuous reputation; honor. And also thynketh on myn honeste
le 1 sholde it shende.
whe aaid her honesty was all her dowry.
letcher and Rowley, Maid in tha Mill, fil. 8. (b) The virtue of respecting tha property rights of others; absence of any dispoaition to cheat, ateal,
Villon, who had not the courage to be poor with honesty, now whiningly implores ou
teeth .. . with an ugly snarl.
i. with an ugly snari. $2 \dagger$. Decency; geed manners.

For honestee
No vileyrs word as yet to hym spakter he,
Chatucer, Prol. to Friar's Tala, 1. 8. Alas, alas!
It Is not honesty in me to speak What I have areu and known.

Shak., Gthelio, iv. 1. 3t. Liberality.
A noble gentiernan 'its, if he would not keep so good a house. . . . Every man haa his fault, snd honesty la hiss. 4t. Credit; reputation.
When Sir Thos. More was at the place nf execntion, he said to the hangman, "I promise thee that thou ahalt never have hmestie in the strykling of my head, my necke
is ao short."
Iall, Chron., p. 226 . $I$ beseech you to remember we when you talk with your good God, that ho may give me the strength of his Spirit, that I manfully ylelding my life for his truth may do you some honesfy, who have put me into his aervice.
J. Careless, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 185s),
J. Careless, in Bradford \& Works (Parker soc., 1853), M1. 406. 5. In bot., a name of several plants, especially of a small cruciferous plaut, Lunaria amma (L. biennis): se called from the transparency of its dissepiments. The perennial honesty is L. rediriva; the maiden's-honesty is Clemotis Fitalba. = Syn. 1. Honesty, IFowor, Integrity, Pro bity. Rectitude, Uprightness; equily, trustworthincss, trustiness, fideilty, fairness, candor, veracity, plain-dealing; irankness. The first six words apply primarily to the spirit of the person, and by extenaion to conduct, etc. They act of refrasining or of doing, Honesty belongs to the absolute principie of righi; hunor, on the other hand, belongs to accepted atandarda of what is due to others or to one's aell. Conformity to an exalted atandard of honor is more creditabie and illustrious than simple honesiy. In earlier usage honest and honesty retained much of their Latin signiffesnce of honorable snd honorableness in the ob-
jective gense. (See Rom. xil. 17.) fntegrity means soundjective aense. (Sce Rom. xil. 17.) Integrity means soundman of strict business integrity), but it may consider a person as inapected and found whola ly others or by himself. Probity is teated honesty, tried and proved integrity. Hec. titude and uprightness draw their mesnings from the ddea of standing up straight, and hence matching the atandard of right, but uprightness is more manifeatly connected With this idea, and hence, as well as on account of its nainve origin, is much the more vigorous of the two. See ustice.
"Honesty is the best policy," but he who acta on that principle is not an honest man. Whately.
The aenae of honour is of so fine and delifcate a nature that it is only to be uet witin in minds which are natural. ly uoble, or in such as have been cultivated by great ex amples, or a refined education.

Addison, Gnardian, No. 161.
He [Ssvage] had not sufficient resolution to sacrifice the nleasure of alijuence to that of infegrity.

Of commercfal fame, but more
Famed for thy probity from shore to shore.
Covper, In Memory of John Thornton.
The command of the political ruler is at first obeyed, not because of its perceived rectitude, bul simply because it is his command, which there will be a penaity for dis-
obeying.
II. Spencer, Data of Ethics, §44. I know also, my God, that thon . . . . hast pleasura in
rehron. xxightnes. 17.
honewort (hēn'wert), n. [<hone $\left.{ }^{4}+\operatorname{vort}{ }^{1}.\right]$ A namo applied to several umbelliferous plants, as Sison Amomnm, the stone-parsley, Trinia vulgaris, and Cryptotania Canadensis: so named because formerly used to cure the swelling called a hone.
honey (hun'i), n. and a. [Early med. E. alse homy, honie; < ME. homy, huny, huni, huniz, くAS. lunig $=$ OS. honeg, hanig $=$ OFries. hunig $=\mathrm{MD}$. honig, honing, D.honig= MLG. homich, LG. honnig $=\mathrm{OHG}$, honag, honang, MHG. honec, hünic, G. honig = Icel. hunang = Sw. houwng, honing = Dan. homing, honey; roet unknown. The Goth. word is different, wilith $=$ Gr. $\mu \varepsilon \lambda \iota(\mu \varepsilon \lambda \iota \tau-)=1$. mel, etc.: see millew, mell2.] I. n. 1. A sweet viscid fluid collected frem the nectaries of flowers and elaborated for food by several kinds of insects, cspecially by the honey-bee, Apis mellifica. It is deposited by the honey-bee in the
cells of the honeycomb. Honey, when pura, is of a whitish

2872
color tinged with y elliow, of a apicy sweetness and an agrea. abie smell; it 18 soluble in water, and hecomea vinous by ievulose with volatila olls and occasionally cane-sugar. Bees of ten fill their cells with other substancea than tha nectar of flowers, 88 molassea, honeydew, or the juicea of fruits, bui the product is not true honey.

Thy mete shall be mylk, honye, \& wyna;
Now, dera soule, Jstt ua go dyna.
The yellow-banded bees.
Fed thee, a chfld, lying alone,
Wfth whiteat honey in fairy gardens cull'd.
Tennyson, Eleänore.
2. Figuratively, sweetness or charm.

I, of ladies most deject and wretched,
Shek., Hamlet, 11i. I.
Come, Henley's orstory, Osborne's wit!
The honey dropping from Favonio's tongue.
Pope, Epil. to Satirea, 1. 67.
3. Sweet one; darling: a trivial word of endearment.

Mif homy mil hert, al hof thou ma makest
With thl kinde cumfort of alle mi kares Hilliam of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1.1656. $O$ she was falr, 0 dear! she was bonnie,
A ahip's capiain courted her to ba his honey Bonnie Annie (Chlld's Ballads, III. 47)
"Coms to ole Candace! . . Honey, darlin", ye s'nt H. B. Stowe, ग1iniater's Wooing, xxili. Clarifled honey, honey melted in a water-bsth and freed from acom.-Honey of borax, clarlfed honey and borax, applied to tha mouth as a remedy In aph thoua affections, Unripe honey, honey from which the wster has not bean
sufficiently evaporated. Phin, Dict. Apiculture, p. 73. sufticiently evaporated. Phin, Dict. Aplculture, p. 73.-
Virgin honey, honey that flowa spontaneously from the Virgin honey, honey that flows spontaneously from the comb when the cells are uncspped. - Wild ho
mada by wild bees, or beea not kept by man.

John waa clothed with camel's hair ; . . . and he did eat locusts and wild honey.

Mark i. 6.
II. a. Having the mature of honey; sweet; luscious.

Prin. Ha apeaks not lika a msn of God's making.
Arm. 'I'bat'a all one, my lair, aweet, homey monarch.
honey (hun'i), $x$; pret. and pp. honeyed (also honied), ppr. honeying. [<loney, n.] I. trans. 1. To cever with or as with honey; sweeten; make delicious: as, "honcycd lines of rhyme," Byron.-2. To talk sweetly to; coax; flatter.

Can'st thou not honey ma with fluent apeech,
And even adore my topleas vilany?
arston, Antonio and Melifda, Iv.
II. intrans. To become sweet; be or beceme complimentary or tender; use endearments; talk fondly. [Rare.]

Honeying and making love. Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4. honey-ant (hun'i-áut), $n$. An ant of the genus Myrmecocystus, as M. mexicanns or M. nelliger, of seuthwestern Nerth America. The istter is found at an elevation of from 6,000 to 7,500 feel. In ona form of the workers the abdomen is found in aummer distended with honey to the aize of a pea or a amsll grape,
and appears pellucid. Later in tho season, when food la and appears pellucid. Later in tho season, when food la acarce, these animated stores of hovey ars devonred by the oiher ants, and they are also dug up and eaten by the nhsbitanta of the couniry. See honey-bearer
The hmey-ants are s nocturnal specles.
R. A. Proctor, Nature Studiea, p. 24.
honey-badger (hun'i-baj" èr), $n$. The ratel, Mellivora ratellus: so called from its fendness for houey.
honey-bag (hun'i-bag), n. Au enlargement of the alimentary canal of the bee in which it carries its load of honey. This enlargement is in the esophagus or gullet, and corresponds to the sucking-stomach or crop of other Hymenoptera and of Lepidoptera flowers, which it disgorgea into tha cella of the honeycomb. Also called honey-stomach.

And, good monsleur, have a care the honey-bag break not; I would be loth to hava you over-flown with a
honey-bag, signior. honey-balm (hun'i-bäm), u. A Eurepean labiate plant, Melittis melissaphyllum.
honey-basket (hun'i-bås"ket), u. In entom., the corbiculum or structure on the legs of bees in which pellen mingled with honey is conveyed to the hive. See cut under corbiculum.
honey-bear (hun'i-bãr), n. 1. An Fast Indian bear, Mellursus or Prochilus labiatus; the slethbear er aswail. See cut under aswail. - 2. The kinkajou, Cercoleptes candivolvulus. See cut under kinkajou.
boney-bearer (hun'i-bar"er), $n$. One of the honey-ants whese office it is to recoive and carry in its abdomen the honey which has been gatliered by the workers.
The workers take it [the honeyl home with them and give it to the honey-bearers, who awallow,... it, ... keep
it in thelr crops ready for use, exactly as beea keep it in it in thelr crops ready for use, exactly aa beea keep it in
cells. .. The honey.bearers, tu short, have been con-
honeycomb


Honey-bearer (M\&yrmecocysfres meltiger), with distended abdomen.
(1.Ine shows natural size.) (hne shows halical sine.) dithed abe
verted into living honey-jars. When the workera are
hungry they caress a honey-bearer and . . sip it fthe honeyl from her throat.

1. A. Proctor, Nature Studies, p. 24.
honey-bee (hnn'i-bē), $n$. A bee that collects
and steres honey; specifically, the hive-bee, Apis mellifica. See cuts under bec.

So work the honey-bees;
Creaturea that, by a rula in nature, teach
The srt of order to s peopled $\begin{aligned} & \text { kingdom. } \\ & \text { Shak., Ilen. V., i. } 2\end{aligned}$
honeyberry (hun'i-ber"i), $n$; pl. honeybcries
(-iz). 1. The berry of Celtis australis.-2. The berry of Melicocca bijuga.
honey-bird (hun'i-berd), u. 1. A bird which feeds on the swcets of flowers; one of the Nectarimidde or Meliphagide; a honey-sucker.-2. Same as honcy-guide.-3. A bee. Dovies. [Rare.] The world have but ona God, Heav'n but one Snn,
Quaila but ona Chiff, the Honey-birds but One,
One Master-13ee.
,
honey-blob (hun'i-blob), n. The geoseberry. [Scotch.]
He saw out of the coach-window a woman galling the aweet yellow gooaeberries, . . . and he cricd, "Gia ma a
ha'porth of honeyblobs," E. B. Ramsay, Scotish Life and Character, p. 254.
honey-bloom (hun'i-blöm), $u$. The spreading
dog's-bane or Indian hemp, Apocynum androscemifolimm, a commen American plant.
honey-bread (hun'i-bred), $n$. A small leguminous tree, Ceratonia Siliqua, a native of the Mediterranean regien. Alse called St. John's bread. Sce cut under Ceratonia.
honey-brown (hun'i-breun), 2. In entom., a pale-yellowish and generally somewhat trans-
honey-buzzard (hun'i-buz"ärd), n. A bird of prey of the genus Pernis, subfamily Butconinar, and family Falconide; a pern. The common European species, $P$. apivorus, la also found in Africa. It does
not eat honey, but break into the nesta of bees and wasps not eat honey, but bre
to get at their larve.
honey-cell (hun'i-sel), n. A cell in a honeycomb.
IIIa IEmerson'sj lacouic phrsasa are the honey-celly of
thought.
E. C. Stedumen, Poets of Arnerica, p. 172. honeycomb (hun'i-kēm), n. [<ME. honycomb, hunycomb, honycoom, humy-camb, < AS. hunigcamb, <hunig, heney, + camb, comb. The name camb, lounig, heney, + camb, comb. The name
is net found outside of E.; other werds for 'honeycomb' are D. honigzeem = Icel. hunangsseimr, lit. 'heney-string'; Sw. honungskaka $=$ Dan. homingkage, lit. 'honey-cake'; G. homigscheibe, lit. 'honey-shive,' or homig-wabe, lit. 'honey-cake,' bienen-ucabe, lit. 'bee-cake,' or simply uabe, lit. 'cake' or 'wafer,' or 'waffle': see wafer, waffle. The L. term was farus (see
 structure of wax of a firm texture, consisting ef hexagenal cells with concave bottoms ranged side by side, formed by bees for the reception of honey and of their eggs.
And they gave him a piece of a broiled fish, snd of an
I have eaten ny honeycomb with my honey. Caut. v. I.
And well his words became him: was be not
A full-cell'd honeycomb of eloquence
2t. Sweet one; darking: a trivial term of endearment. Cempare honey, 3.

What do ya, hony comb, sweete Alisoun?
Chat, sweete Alisoun?
Chaucer, Miler's Tile, 1. 512.
3. Any substance, as a casting of iron, etc., having cells like these of a heneycomb.
A seratch or spot of honey-comb in the grooves renders
the riffe completely useleess for match. 15 .
IFoting. Greener, The Gun, p. 146.

> less for match-shooting. II. IT. Greener, The Gun, p. 146.

Specifically-4. In mammal., the reticulum or second stomach of a ruminant. See cut under ruminant.-Honeycomb bottom, same as hawse-pipe botiom (which see, under hawse-pipe), Honeycombdec-
oration, in ceram., a nama given to tha Mayflower decoration, from the resemblance of the crowded blossoma to a honcycomb- Honeycomb moth, a tineid moth of the genus Galeria, which fufests beelifvea, depositing its eggs in the comb, where the larve are developed and
undergo thetr transiormations. G. ceranea or mellonella,

## honeycomb

ahout an inch long，and G．alpsaria，about haif an inch are perhaps the worcomb sponge，the grass－aponge．－Hon－ eycomb stltch，a atro smock．frocks and the like the ault belng a pattern of lozenges covering the whole aurface， held at their intersections ly loops of thread，nsually of a different color from that of the material．－Honeycomb tripe，the part of tripe which is honeycombed or divlded a ruminant，or second part of the cardiac division of the whole atomach，Hext to the paunch proper or rumen，and mant．－Honeycomb work，a name given to ancient rep－ resentations of armor of a thexible character，as the hau－ berk or brotgne．They ahow a series of open hexagons， aeparated hy a slender isar or ridge，or gomenmea openings mure nearly approaching the form of circles．They may he assumed to represent indifferently clain－mall or a gar－ ment of fence made by aewing rings or small piates of
metal on leathor or llnen．
honeycomb（hun＇i－kōm），v．t．［く lioneycomb，
n．］To fill with cells or holes，as wood or earth， by perforation or excavation，in the manner of a honeycomb．
The rock itself over which the fort was raised is honey－ avated passages for infantry and cavalry．
J．A．Symonds，Italy and Oreece，p． 180 ．
There is the insignificant－looking worm，the＂jengen，＂ which Inaldiously honeycombs the poles．

Elect．Rev．（Amer．），II． 7.
honeycombed（hun＇i－kōmd），a．1．Perforated or excavated like a honeycomb；specifically， having little cells，as cast metal when not solid．
This geyser presents a ahallow basin，with rather ill－ serite．
oneycombed gey－
Science，IV． 22
2．Decorated with a honeycomb pattern－ either the Mayflower pattern or one of hexa－ gens．
honeycombing（hun＇i－kō－ming），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of honcycomb，$v_{\text {．}}$ ］An ornamental pattern produced in thin material by running stitches diagenally across the fabric，and drawing up these threads so that the lozenge－shaped spaces between them shall be puffed and in relief； smocking．
honey－creeper（hun＇i－krē＂per），u．Any bird of the American family Coerebidee or Ilacnidide； a guitguit．The species are quite numerous； one，Certhiola bahamensis，occuls in the United States．See cut under Corebinc．
honey－crock（lın＇i－krok），n．A crock or pot of honey．

Like foolish Hiea about an hony－crocke．
Spenser，F．Q．，v．ii． 3
honeydew（hun＇i－dй），＂．［＝D．honigfarume＝ G ．honigthau $=$ Dan．honningdug（cf．Sw．ho－ nungsaing）；as honcy + （lew．Cf．honey－rore and mildew．］1．A saccharine substance found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops like dew．There are two kinds，oue secreted and leaf－hoppera．Bees and anta are sald to be fond of honeydew．The name is properly applied to the sugary secretion from the leaves of plants，occurring most fre． quently in hot weather． 14 uauaily appears as amall ghia－ tenfug drops，hut if partlcularly abundant may drip from the leaves in considerable quantity，when it has been calia phenomenon，as does Carduus arctioides．

For he on honey－dew hath fed，
And drunk the milk of Paradiae
Culeridye，Kubla Khan．
Although further and thorongh inveatigation is neces－ sary to eatablish the fact，this will be the final solntion－
that the honey－dew is largely the product of the Puivina． that the honey－dew is jargely the product of the Puivina－
ria，the aap being by it extracted from the tree，and elabo－ rated by the inaect organiam Into thia aweet aubatance，as is a similar or perhaps identical substance by aome of the Aphides，and honey by the honey－bee．Science，III． 737. 2．A kind of chewing－tobaceo prepared with molasses．［Trade－name．］
honeydewed（hun＇i－dūd），a．［＜honeydew＋ $-c d^{2}$ ．］Covered with honeydew．
Three accounts have been published in Eaatern Pruasia eating mildewed and honeydewed vetchea

Darwin，Var．of Anlmals and Plants，p． 331.
honey－eater（hun＇i－ $\bar{e}^{\prime \prime}$ ter），$n$ ．One who or that Which eats lioney．Specificaliy－（a）Any bird of the family Meliphagide，a honey－sucker．（b）A honey－bear．
honeyed（lun＇id），p．a．［Also loniel；＜honey $+-c l^{2}$ ．］1．Covered with，abounding in，or as sweet as honey．

Fair was the day，the honeyed beanfleld＇s scent
The west wind bore unto him．
Willian Morris，Earthly Paradise，I． 379.
Hence－2．Sweet；dulcet；soothing；mollify－ ing：as，loneyed words．

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The air，a charter＇d libertine．is atili，
And the mute wonder lurketh in men＇s ears，
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hmeyed breath of praise Shak．，ILen．V．，i．I．

2873

## honeysuckle

lloneylew．Jares．
honeyedness（hun＇id－nes），$n$ ．Swectness；al－honey－roret，$n$ ．Honeydew．Care
honey－flower（hun＇i－flon＂er），M．A plant of the genus Melianthus，ornamental shrubs from the Cape of Good Hope，the flowers of which yield much honey．
honey－flyt， ．A honey－bee．
Up，up，yo princes！prince anul people，rise，
And run to scloole among tho homy－fies．
4 Dartas（trana．）．
honeyfugle（hm＇i－fū／gl），v．$t$ ；pret．and pp ．
honeqfuglerl，ppr．honeyfugling． honeyfugterl，ppr．honeyfugling．［＜honey＋ fugle，of no appar．origin，and prob．a mere ern and western U．S．］
honey－garlic（hun＇i－gär ${ }^{\mu}$ lik），n．A plant of the genms Nectaroscordum，natural order Lili－ acere，placed by Bentham and Hooker under Alliumi．N．siculum（the Allium siculum of authora）ls a native of sicily．It has a alender flower－scape 3 or 4 feet high，with a cluster of long，pendulous green or purplish flowera having honey－porea．
honey－guide（hun＇i－gid），n．A non－passerine African bird of the family Indicatorida，sup－ posed to guide the honey－hunters to their spoil； an indicator．Also called honey－bird．
honeyless（hun＇i－les），u．［＜honey + －less．］ Destitute of heney．

But for your word，they rob the Hybla beea，
And leave them honeylegs．
Shak．，J．C．，v． 1.
honey－locust（hun＇i－lō＂knst），n．All orna－ mental North American tree，Gleditschie tivit－ can thos．The water honey－locuat is $G$ ．monozperma，also an American tree，growing froni lilinois gouthward．The plore，a native of the southweatern ITnited Statea．
At aunget he atood nuder the honey－locuxt tree on the levee，where he was wont to flld his father waiting for
him．
$G$. ．Cabe，The Century，XXXV． 650 ． honey－lotus（hun＇i－lō＂tus），n．A name some－ times given to Melilotus alba，the white melilot or sweet clover，a widely distributed European plant thoroughly naturalized in America．
honey－mesquit（hun＇i－mes－kēt＂），$n$ ．The alga－ roba or mesqnit，Prosopis juliftora，a small tree of the southwestern United States．Also called honcy－pod and sometimes honey－locust．
honeymonth + （hun＇i－munth），$n$ ．Same as honey－ moon．［Rare．］
Sometimes the partles fly asunder even ha the midat of courtahip，and sometimes grow cool in the very honey－
Tatler，No． 192
honeymoon（lmn＇i－mön），n．［＜homey＋moom， ＇montli．＇Cf．honeymonth．］1．The first month after marriage；the interval，of whatever length，commonly spent by a newly married couple in traveling，visiting，or other recrea－ tion，lefore settling down to their ordinary oc－ cupations．
I was more than once nearly choked with gall during the honeymoon，and had lost all comfort in life before my frienda had done wlshing ne joy．

Hence－2t．A time of prosperity or enjeyment an occasion of advantage．
I was there entertained as well by the great friends my father made，na lyy nine owne forwardnesse，where，it be higg now but honey－moone，I endeavoured to court it．

Lyly，Euphuea
honeymoon（hun＇i－mön），v．i．［＜honoymoon， n．］To keep one＇s honeymoon；take a wed－ ding－trip．
So do not I，dear，till I have fonnd some decent sort of body to homeymoon along with me．

Trollope，Dr．Thorne，iv．
As soon as I can get hits diacharge，and he has done oneymuoning，we ahall atart．Tom Brown at Oxford，xlvil
honey－moth（bun＇i－môth），n．A European pyralid moth，Aehroe griselle，which lives iu the hives of the honey－bee．
honey－mouthed（hun＇i－moutht），a．Soft or＇ weet in speech．

If I prove honey－mouth＇d，let my tongue blister．
honey－pod（hun＇i－pod），Shak．，W．T．，it． 2.

## quit．

honey－pot（hun＇i－pot），$n$ ．A receptacle of va－ rious kinds，made of wax or other substance， and often of considerable size，in which many species of wild bees store their lioney．
honey－pots（hun＇i－pots），n．pl．A boys＇game in which the players roll themselves up and are then pretended to be carried to market by others as honey，the amusement consisting in the difficulty of continuing in the required po－ sition．Hullixell．
honey－ratel（hun＇i－ra＂tel），＂．Same as honey－ bidger．J．G．Woort．

Soak hi，and wonted flames to heat his heart And to n＇respread his bones and every part．
Vicark，tr．of Virgil（1032）．
honey－stalk（hun＇i－stâk），$n$ ．A sweet species of clover，upon which cattle are apt to overfeerl． With words more aveet，and yet more dangerons， Than isalta to fis，or homey－kalks to shicep．And，iv．f
honey－stomach（hm＇i－stum＂uk），$u$ ．Same as honey－bag．
honeystone（lun＇i－stōn），$n$ ．Same as mellitr．
honey－strainer（hun＇i－strā＂＂nêr），＂．A machine in which honeycomb，after a thin slice has been cut off to open the cells，is placed，and revolved rapidly，to extract the honey by centrifugal force．The empty comb is replaced in the hive to be refilled．
honey－sucker（hun＇i－suk＂èr），n．A hird that sucks the sweets of flowers；a honey－eater ol honey－bird；a nectar－bird：specifically applied

to the Meliphagide，and less technically to sun－ dry other small，chiefly slender－billed，birds，as the Necteriniide，（＇orebithe，ete．
honeysuckle（hun＇i－suk＂］），$n$ ．［＜ME．hony－ socle，hunisuccle（the alleged AS．＂hwnigsucle is due to a mistake），a dim．form of the more common ME．honysouke，＜AS．hunisuce，humi－ suge，九unigsuge，〈 hunig，honey，+ süean，sūgan， suck：see loney and such．The name was ap－ plied to various plants，the ME．forms being variously glossed ligustrum（privet），locusta （for ligustrum ？），cerifolium（chervil），serpillume （wild thyme），apinto（which elsewhere glosses AS．bcowyrt，＇bee－wort，＇and MIIG．binsuge， binesaug，as if＇bee－suck＇）；the AS．forms are always glossed ligustrum（privet）．The name means＇a plant from which honey is sucked．＇ namely by bees，as the name apiafo（＜L． upis，a bee）and the MHG．binsuge，above men－ tioned，indicate．Other names are E．woort－ biwe，ML．cuprifolium（glossing ME．reotebynde， woodbine）， D ．liamperfoelie， F ．clèrrefeuille， ete．（see cuprifole，caprifolium），G．yeissblatt， lit．＇goat－leaf，＇ete．］1．A name of upright or climbing shrubs of the genus Lonicera，natural order Caprifoliacce，natives of the temperate parts of both hemispleres．They have entire np－ poalte leaves，and axiliary，often fragrant，white，red，or purple bervica． purple bernea． eyauchle，L．Peri－ clymenim，a na－
tive of central and tive of central and
weatern Enrope cultivated in the T＇nited States， 12 alao known by the name of wood． bine，and is prob－ extantline＇of Mis． ton．L．Caprifin liuin，which is frequent in gar－ dena，and la char－ acterized by the neper paira of leavea being minit． ed Into a cup，and tiy－honeyanckle， are alan found lin England，the lat－ ter only being prohably native．
L．zemperviren L．berppervireas
 trumpet or cora

Flowering Branch and Fruit of Trumpet or honeyauckic）$\quad$ hower：$\delta_{\text {s s fruit．}}$ ．
mative of Xorth America，is cultivated on account of the beanty of lta large flowers，which are red on the ontside and yellowish within．Lo ciliata is the American ty－honeyanckle；it has a honey yelliow corolla slightly tinged with purplc．L．fexunara is the Chinese honey－ suckle，and L．Tartarica the Tatarian honeysuckle．The bark of $L$ ．corymboes is used for dyeing oliaek in chili，
and the berries of $L$ ．corulea are a favorite food of the Kamtehadales．

## honeysuckle

So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuchl
ieft the pise ssw a brother of the N．D．，iv． 1 I ieft this piace，and ssw a brother of the aogie sit un－ der that honeysuchle hedge，ons that will prove worth your
sequaintance．Wialton，Complete Angier，p．111． I sat me down to watch upon a bank
With ivy canopied，and interwove With flanotiog honey－sucherw

Mitton，Comus，i．545．
2．A plant of some other genus．The name homey－ suckle is very generally spplied in northern New Eogland
to the genus Aquilegia，of the naturai order Ranuncula－ cea，snd particuilarly，to the nasive wird columuline，$A$ ． Canadensis．The Arican fly honeysuckio is Halleria traisisn honeysuckies lelong to the genus Banksia，natural order Proteacece，as B．servata and B．integrifolia．The bush－honeyguckles，of the genus Dier willa（a near reistive of Lonicera，the true honeysuckie），are low shrubs of Northi America，China，and Jspan，extensively cultivated tor their suckle is Cornus Suecica，of the nstural order Cornaceex，a native of north temperate or arctic conntries；the French honeysuckle is IIedyaarum coronarium，of the nalural order Legunninose；the ground－honeyguckie is Lotur corniculatus，of the natnral order Leguminooge；the New
Zealand honeysuckle is Knightia excelsa，of the natural Zealand honeysuckle is Knightia excelsa，of the natural
order Proteacers：the Tasmanian honeysuckle is Banksia order Proteacers；the Tasmanian honeysuckle is Banksia
australis；the West Indiao honeysucklo is Tecoma capen－ austrakis；the West Indiac honeysuckio is Tecoma capen－
sis；the purpia honeysuckie or azalea is Rhododendron muliforum；the white honeysuckio is Rhododendron nizcosum，of the naturai order Ericacece．Varions apecies of Desmodium are also so calied．See Banksia，Diervilla， Lonicera，Cornus，IIedysarum，Desmodium，IIalleria， Tecoma，Rhododendrom．
According to Cuipepper，the white honeysuehle and red honeysuckle were names of the white and red sorts of
meadow trefoil．In ihe West of Engiand the red clover meadow trefoil．In ihe West of Engiand the red clover
is still called honeysuchle．
Hallivell．

## 3．The flower of any of the above plants．

Woodbine inat beareth the honeysuckle．
honeysuckle－apple（hun＇i－sul fungus，Exobasidium Azalea，occurring on the branches of Rhododendron（Azalea）nudiflorum． It is eaten by children．Also called sivamp－ apple．［New Eng．］
honeysuckle－clover（hun＇i－suk－l－klō${ }^{\prime \prime}$ vêr），＂． The common white clover，Trifolium repens． honeysuckled（hun＇i－snk＂ld），a．［〈honeysuckle + －ed ${ }^{2}$ ．］Covered with honeysuckles．
honeysuckle－tree（hun＇i－suk－1－trē），$n$ ．A plant of the genus Banksia，natural order Proteaccer， of several species，particularly B．marginata（ $B$ ． australis），B．collina，B．lutifolia，and B．erici－ folia．They are large shrubs or smali trees，nstives of Australia，New South Wales，and Tasmania，the fowere of honey－sugar（hun＇$i$－shüg ${ }^{\text {ت̈i }}$ ）
onenstituent of honey after aranulation solid said to be chiefly glucose granulation．It is said to be chiefly glucose．
honey－sweet（hun＇i－swēt），n．The meadow－
weed，spiraa ulmaria．
honey－sweet（hun＇i－swēt），a．［＜ME．hony－ swete $=$ D．honigsoct，etc．］Sweet as honey． For which this Januarie of whom I tolde，
Considered haih inwith his dsyes olde，
Considered hath inwith his dsyes old
The is in in marriage hony－swete．
Chaucer，Merchant＇s Tale，1． 152.
Frithee，honey－screet husband，let mee bring thee to
Stalnes． honey－tongued（hun＇i－tungd），$a$ ．Speaking sweetly，softly，or winningly．

Conaciences，that will not die in debi，
Pay him the due of horey－tongued Boyet． honey－tube（lun＇i－tn̄b），In entom．，one of the siphonets or small tubular projections on the upper surface of the abdomen of an aphis： so called because a sweet fluid called honey－ dew is extruded from them．
honeyware（hun＇i－wãr），n．Same as badder－ tocks．
honeywort（hun＇i－wert），n．1．The crosswort， Galium cruciata．－2．A plant of the genus Ce － rinthe，of the natural order Boraginacea．c．ma－ jor is a smali Earopesn snnual．The rongh honeywort is C．aspera．It grows about s foot high，and has oval，stem－ clasping，bluish．green leaves，with whilie rough dots，snd racemes of purplish flowers，which secrete much honey． hong ${ }^{1} t_{\text {，}} v$ ．An obsolete form of hang．
hong ${ }^{2}$（hong），$n$ ．［Chiu．hang，in Canton hong， a row or series．］1．A Chinese warehouse， consisting of a snccession of rooms or store－ honses．－2．Formerly，as used by the Chinese， one of the foreigu factories maintainedat Canton in the early days of trade with China；now，any foreign mercantile establishment in China，Ja－ pan，etc．－Hong merchants，a body of from eight to tweive Chinese merchants st Canton，who once had the
sole privilege of treding with Europeans，and were re－ sole priviege of trsding with Europeans，snd were re－
sponsibie for the conduct of the foreignera wilh whom
they dealt and for their payment of customs－dnties，By the ireaty of 1842 their pecuytiar functions ceased．
honiet，$n$ ．An obsolete spelling of loney．
honied，$p$ ．a．See honeyed．

2874
honiset，honisht，$r$ ．t．［ME．honisen，hunyschen， ＜OF．honis－，stem of certain parts of homir， hounir $=$ Pr．，aumir＝It．onire $\langle\mathrm{OHG}$ ．Һönjan（＝ Goth．$h a m y j a n=$ AS．$h \bar{y} n a n)$ ，disgrace，degrade， shame．］To destroy；ruin．
He［God］fyndeth al fayrs a freke with－inns
That hert honest and hol，that hat hel he honourez，
ishes fromysez thise other snd of his erde glemez（ban－ ishea from his abode］．
honi soit qui mal y pense．See Order of the Garter，inder gartcr．
Honiton lace．See lace．
honk（hongk），$n_{0}$［Initative．］The cry of the wild goose．
I heard the iread of a flock of geese，or else ducks，on the dry leaves in the woods by a pondhols behind my
dwelling，where they had come up to feed，and the fini honk，or quack，of their feader as hey hurried off．
honk（hongk），$v . i$ ．［＜honk，n．］To emit the cry of the wild goose．
As the sir grows colder，the iong wedges of geese filying south，with their commodore io advence，and honking as they dy，are seen high up in the heavens，
O．JV．IIolmes，Old Yol．of Lite，p． 169.
The sound of the heavy wing strokes［of geese］and the honking seemed directiy overhead．

T．Roosevelt，Hunting Trips，p． 61.
honker（hong＇ker），$n$ ．That which honks，as a gooso；specifically，the common wild goose of America，the Canada goose，Bernicla canadensis． See cut under Bernicla．［U．S．］
My first Honker．Wcii do 1 remeniber the morning on his lifo out in vala aitempts to rise．
Pretty soon a big flock（of wild geesel honker，comes sailin＇along，sees our decoys，an dights． New York Evening Post，Aug．28，1885．
honor，honour（on＇or），$n$ ．［The sceond spell－ ing is still prevalent in England；early mod．E． honor，honour，く ME．honour，honor，honur，pro－ nounced and sometimes written without the aspirate，onour，onur（earliest form in－ur），〈AF． homur，later honor，honour，OF．honur，hunur， honor，hounor，hounour，onor，ounor，ounour， even henor，enor，enur，annor（the accent being on the last syllable），later honeur，honneur， F ． homeur $=$ Pr．honor，onor $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. honor $=\mathrm{It}$. amore，くL．honor；honos（honor－）（the form honos being the older，and that which is used almost exclusively in Cicero），honor，repute，etc．；root unknown．Hence ult．honest，etc．］1．Re－ spect blended with some degree of reverence； esteem due to worth or exalted merit of any kind；deferential approbation or admiration．

For men suld hald that haly tre
In honore als it aw to be．
Holy Rood（E．E．T．S．），p． 123.
Thou art ciothed with honour and majesiy．Ps．civ． 1. A prophet is not without honour，save in his own coun－
Mat．xiii． 57 ．
But what is this honour，I mess honour indeed，and thst which ought to be so dear unto us，other than s kind of history，or fame following actions of virtone？

Raleigh，Hist，Worid，V．iil． 82.
Fortune placed him［James I．］in a situstion in which his weaknesses covered him with disgrace，sn
his accomplishments brought him no honour．

Mactulay，Lord Bacon． elevation of character；a controlling sense of what is right，true，and due；probity of feeling and conduct：often applied specifically to loy－ alty and high courage in men and chastity in women，as virtues of the highest consideration． To extori and take away the right of the poor is argainat the
honor of the kiog．Latimer，1st Sermon bef．Edw．VI．， 1549 ．

Hesven so comfort mo
As I am free from foul poilution
With any man！my howorr ta＇en away，
I am no woman．
Beau，and Fl．，Scoruful Lady，v． 2 From the fleld of Psvis，where France suffered one of the greatest reverses in her annals，Francis writes to his
mother：＂All is lost except honor．＂．Sumner，Orations， $\mathbf{1} .60$ ． A man of a nice sense of honour is one who is punctii－ ious in doing things which he couid not be punished for disapprobstion． 3．A state，condition，circumstance，or charac－ ter which confers or attracts high considera－ tion and respect；hence，a person of such con－ dition or character；a source or gronnd of es－ teem，respect，or consideration，as elevated rank，dignity，conduct，etc．：as，a post of honor；I have not the honor of his acquaintance； he is an honor to his conntry．
He prilde god yeve hem good s－ueuture and grace to do so that it myght be savacion to iheire soules，aud honour to theire sonfes，sud honour to theire bodyes．
Merlin（E．E．T．B．），iii． 580.

## honor

Erasmus，the honour of learning of all oure itme，saide Wiselfe that experience is the common scholehonse of
foles，and it men．Aschom，The Scholemaster，p． 62 But a iroulie weigh＇d upon her，
And perpiex＇d her，night sud morn， Wind the burthen of sin honour
Unto winch she wss not born Tenuynon，Jord of Burleigh．
Hence－4．That which attracts respect or ad－ miration；distinction；adornment．

Therefore he bids thee atand，thou proud man，
Whilst，with the whisking of my sword sbout，
I take thy honours off．
Fletcher（and another），Noble Gentlemsn，v． 1.
The grateful tree was pieas＇d witil what he said，
And shook the shsdy honours of her head．
Dryden，tr，of Ovid＇s Metamorph．，i． 769.
He epoke，and speaking in proud triumph spread
Pope，R．of the L．，iv． 140
5．A manifestation or token of esteem；a mark of respect，distinction，or high consideration： as，to do one honor；the honor of knighthood； the honors of war；military honors．

That it myght you please me do such honoure
Thst ye the Armes
Off Luxemborugh．
Rom．of Partenay（E．E．T．S．），1． 2041. Others ．．came，and were heal ed：who also honoured She msy heip you to many fair preferments，

And lay these honours on your high desert．$\quad$ Shalc．，Rich．IIL．，I． 3
We wiil do him
No customary honour：since the knight Ourselves will send it after．

Tennyaon，Lancelot and Elaine
6．With a possessive personal pronoun，a def－ erential title of address or denotation formerly used for men of superior condition generally but now（except as a mark of servility）restricted in England to the holders of certain offices，par－ ticularly judges，including those of the county courts，and in the United States to mayors， judges，and magistrates：as，your honor；his howor the judge．

Your honours shall perceive how I will work
To bring tbis matter to the wished end． Shak．， 1 Hen．VI．，iili．3． My master（ssid I）．．is come to Baih to recruit．Thomas ithat your Honour had aiready inisted five disbsnded chalrmen． $\qquad$ Sheridan，The Rivals，il． 1
＂Judge－your honor－＂alid Mr．Beader，＂I am en－ tered here，so to spesk，as a detendant．＂
7．In Eug．law，a seigniory of several manors held under one baron or lord paramount．Al． though it ws8 not \＆distinct organization，but an aggre lor the whoie，but regarded as the court of esch severa manor．The name seems also to have bees sometimes ap pilied to a single grest manor，eschesting to the king，and farmed out for him，or granted by him soew．
A Man possessed of five Laridoms，Lancasier，Leicester， Ferrers，Lincoin，and Salisbury，besides the

Baker，Chronicles，p． 108.
The isiand of Ireland and the honour of Aumate were distincily territorial lordships．Stubbs，Const．Hist．， 8428. See whist．
Honourg－1．e．ace，king，queen，and knave of trumps－ are thus reckoned：if a piayer and his partner，either sepa rately or conjoi liy，－（i）the four how they score （iii）only two honours，they do not score．

隹 Code，quoted in Encyc．Brit．，XXIV． 54
9．pl．Civilities paid；hospitalities or courtesies rendered，as at an entertainment．
As I was iniroduced［to the Greek patriarch］by the
dragoman，or interpreier from the consul，I had all the dragoman，or interpreier from the consul，I had a
honoure done me that are usnal at an easiern visit．

Pococke，Descript fon of the East，I．15．
Then hire a sisve，or（if you wii）a iord，
To do the honours，snd to give the word．
rs，and to give the word．
Pope，Imit．of Horsce，1．vi． 100.
Neither is it slight praise to say of a womsn that she
oes weil the honors of her house in the way of hospitai－ does weil the henors of her house in the way of hospitai－
ity．Merg．Fuller，Woman in 19th Cent．，p． 262 ． A very oid man（s fragment，like the castle iiself） merged from aome crumbliug corner to do me the honors．
H．James，Jr．，Little Tour，p． 189.
10．Special rank or distinction conferred by a university，college，or school upon a student fol eminence in scholarship or success in some par－ ticular subject：usually in the plural．
I very early in the Sophomore year gave up all thoughts of obtaining high honor

C．A．Bristed，English University，p． 6.
The son，after bearing away ail the best honours of Csm
bridge，was ordained．
J．C．Jeaffreson，Live it Down，I． 155.
Act of honor．See act．－An affair of honor，s duel．－
Code of honor．See code，and laws of honor，below．－

## honor

termine questions concerning honor or honorable conduct One of a class of courts which formeriy existed io Hurope for regulating sad settling matters relating to the laws of coat-srmor, precedency, etc. They were courts ol chivalry. authorized to thquire into and punish all breaches of th authoized to inquire into and punish all breaches of the or. See debt.-Honor bright i a protestation of or appeal ors of war, formal military manifestations of respect. specifcaily, the privileges granted to a capitulating iorce to march out with all the honors of war is the right sccorded to a surrendering garrison of marching out of their camp or intrenchments with sll theirarms, snd with eolors fiy ing, drums beating, etc.-Last honor, ususily last hon ors, a ceren

As soon as the prince Facilidas hsd patd the last honours to his lather, he set about composing those disorders the difference of reiigion. Bruce, Source of the Niie, II. 401. Laws of honor, the laws or established rules of honorable casions for fighting dueis snd the methods of conducting them in su honorsble manner. Such laws were formerly generaliy recognized snd rigidiy enforced by pubiic opin-lon.- Maid of honor, s lady in the service of a queen, whose duty it is to attend the queen when she sppears in pubiic.

Poor soul: I hsd a maid of honour once
A rogue of csnzonets snd sereordes
Tennyson, Princess, iv.
On or upon my honor, words accompanying a declaration, and pledging one s honor or reputation for the trath judicisi capacity, give their verdict on their honor.

Look, the good man weeps !
He's honest, on mine honour
York. Upon thine honour, is he prisoner he is prisoner. Shal., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.
Point of honor. (a) A scruple arising from sense of duty or delicacy of feeiing, which determines the action of a man on s particular occasion : as, he hesitated on a point tion to demand or grant satisfaction for s wrong or sn insuit, especiaily by means of a duel.

> The point of honor has been deem'd oil use
> To teach good manners and to curb abuse.
> Tis hard, indeed, if nothing will deiend
> Mankind from quarrels but their fatal end.

Cowper, Conversation, i. 163.
To do honor to. (a) To trest with specisl or msrked respcct; manifest approbation of; confer honor upon: as, to do honor to s msn or to his actions. (b) To gain respect for by honorsble or laudabie action; do something that to one's profession or country. - To make one's honorst, to make obeisance; do reverence.
They paced once about, in their ring, every pair making B. Jonson, Mssque of Hymen. Caroine arose from her seat, made her curtsey swkhsnds before her. My father let her make her honours, and go to the door. Richardson, Sir Charies Grandison, II. 190. Word of honor, a verbal promise or engagement which csnnot be vioisted without disgrace. = Syn, I. Fame, Re. nown, etc. (see glory $1, n$.) ; repute, consideration, esteem, credit, respect, homage, civility, delerence, high-mindedhonor, honour (on'or), v. $t$. [Early mod. E. honor, honour; \& ME. honouren, honuren, rarely honoren, honren, sometimes without the aspirate, onouren, < AF. honurer, OF. honurer, honorer, honourer, onorer, ete., F. honorer $=\operatorname{Pr}$. honorar, honrar, onrar = Sp. Pg. honrar $=\mathrm{It}$. onorare, < L. honorare, honor, < honor, honos, honor, pay respect to, grace: see honor, n.] 1. To hold in honor; regard with honor; treat with deference; respect; revere; when said of the Supreme Being, to reverence; adore; worship.

That man that schal the wedde bifor god with $s$ ryng,
Loue thou him \& honoure. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 38. That all $m$
they honour
John v. 23.
Hee [Bacchus] taught them the vse of Wine, Oyle, and ior a god : in memorie whereoi, Posteritie honere, phim 2. To bestow honor upon; do or bring honor to; distinguish honorably or respectfully; favor (with) as an honor: as, to honor one with a title. Thus shali it be done to the man whom the king de-
Esther vi. 9.

I msy not evermore acknowledge thee,
Nor thon with public kindness honour me Shak., Sonnets, xxxyi. A custom
More honour ${ }^{\circ}$ in the breach than in the observance. shak., Hamiet, i. 4.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { To whom to nod, whom tske into your coach, } \\
& \text { Whom honour with your hand. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. vi. 103.
3. To perform some duty of respect or eredit
duction; specifically, in cour., to accept aud pay when due: as, to honor a bill of exchange. "With grest pleasure" - snd Saffron honoured a chal-
D. Jerrold, Men of Character, I. 69 . honorable, honourable (on'or-a-bl), $a$. and $n$. [< ME, honourable, onorable, < OF. honorable, onorable, $\mathbf{F}$. honorable $=$ Sp. honorable $=\mathrm{It}$. onorabile, < L. honorabilis (rare), that procures honor or esteem, < honorare, honor: see lonor, $r$.] I. a. 1. Worthy of being honored; entitled to deference or respect on account of character or rank; emiuent; illustrious.

Too the Courte of the Kyng tili hee comme were Too looke on Olymplas the morable Queene. lisaunder of Nacedoine (E. E. T. S.) 1. 577. Many of them beiieved; also ot honourable women which
2. Actuated by principles of honor or a serupulous regard to rectitude or reputation; acting justly or in good faith.

Theu a wretch, whom, foil wing her oid pisu,
The worid accounts an honorable man,
And stood the test perhaps on the wrong side
Cowerer, Tirocinium, i. 738.
3. Conferring or snitable for honor or distine3. Conferring or snitable fo
tion; creditable; reputable.

IIt to the court in the morning: we must all to the wars, snd thy place shali be honourable.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., it. 4
Nought is more honourable to s knight,
Ve better doth beseeme brave chevalry,
Then to defend the feeble in their right.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 1.
Honourable wounds from batitle brought. Dryden.
4. Consistent with or conformable to honor or reputation; honest; sincere; marked by probity or good faith : as, honorable intentions or motives; an honorable character.

If that thy bent of love be honourable,
Thy purpose marriage, send me word to-morrow. Shak., R. and J., ii. 2
Ali great \& honourable sctions are accompanied with
gresi difficuities, and must be both enterprised and overcome with snswerabie couragea,

Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 26.

## God send us an honourable Pesce

Howell, Letters, I. v. 27.
The dissensions between the Roman orders are on the
whoie honourable to both parties. It is posible to un whoie honourable to both parties. It is possible to understand both sides, to enter into the feelinga of both
sides.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lecta., p. 297. Eides. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 297.
5. Held in honor ; worthy of respect; free from shame or disgrace; respectable: as, honorable poverty.

I acknowledge that Marriage is an honourable condition. Seven happy years of heaith and competence,
And matual love and honourable toii.
rennyson, Enoch Arden.
6. Performed or accompanied with marks of honor or with testimonials of esteem: as, an honorable burial.

An honourable conduct iet him have.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.
1 kept my seat on the sopha, and when the person got up at the right hand of the Cashii, the Cashii cali' to me to take his piace, and shew'd me great civinity; which was more honourabe Pococke, Description of the Esst, 1.57 .
the tabie.
Pat
7. Of respectable quality or amount; adequate to requirement; sufficient: as, an honorable salary. [Obsolete or archaic.]
Dined with Lord Cornebury, now made L. Chamberiaine to the Queene ; who kept s very honorable tabie. ${ }^{\text {Evelyn, Dlary, May } 24,1006 .}$
8. An epithet put before a person's name as a conventional title of respect or distinction. In Great Britain this title is bestowed upon the younger sons of earls and the children of viscounts and barons, snd pon persons occupying offcial piaces of trust and honor also upon the Hoase of Commons as a body, as Pormerly commoniy given to persons who hold or have held any commiderable offtce under the nstional or State government, particularly to members snd ex-members of Congress and of state legisistures, to judges, justices, and some other judicial officers, as well as to certain executive officera. Abbrevisted Hon. - Honorable discharge. See -Ristharge. - Honorable ordinary, in her. See ordinary peers and pera sons and all the dsughters of peers sbove the rank of viscount, to all privy councilors, and to some civic function aries, as the mayors of London snd Dublin.
The Right Honorable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests snd to his imagination for his facts. Sheridan, Speech in Reply to Mr. Dundas.
=Syn. 1. Honorary, Honorable. See honorary.-2. Just comparison under honesty.
II. n. 1. An honored or distinguished person. Ector full onestiy that onerable thanket:
And yet the hatell on bent waa breme to hehold!
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6703
honorific
2. One who bears the
honorable. [Colloq.] honorableness, honourableness (on'or-a-blnes), n. 1. The state of being honorable ; "dig nity; distinction ; eminence: as, houorableness of rank.
IIonorablenesse is a noble ordering of weightie matters, with a lustie heart, and a liberali vsing of his wealth, to
2. Homorable conduct character or quality; cputableness; respectability.
The wages of iabour vary with the essc or hardship, the leaniness or dirthess, the $h$ sbieness, of the employment. The Fijians, believing in the honourableness of murder, regarded by us $H$ sitonishment

1. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 260 honorably, honourably (on'or-a-bli), adv. [< ME. honourably; < honorable $\left.+-1 y^{2}.\right]$ In an honorable manner; in a manuer conferring or consistent with honor.

When I sm dead, speak honurrably of me.
,
honorancet, honourancet, $n$. [< ME. honorance, honuraunce, < OF. honorance, onorance, < honorer, honor: see honor, v.] An honoring; the act of paying homage, respect, or worship.
In ye honuraunce of ihesu crist of heuene, and of his der woryi moder seynt marie, and ol ale halowene, and spectal like or yt biisini corssat seynt Nichosus, yis raternite
bagis
Engish Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 97. As honour is in honourance, in him that honours rsther than him that is honoured, so disgrace is in him that casta
it, not in that endures it.
South, Works, VIII. ix honorarium (on-ō-rā'ri-um), n.; pl. honoraria (-ii). [< L. honorarium (sc. donum), a present made on being admitted to a post of honor neut. of honorarius, honorary: see honorary.] A fee for services rendered, especially by a physician or other professional person. In Eng tothe Isct that at common lsw barristers had no legal righ to recover compensation for thetr services. Aiso honorary
Esch of the directors must hold at least ten shares, and he eliected by baliot of stockhoiders. Whitio fixiug the selvilis. of employes, they receive no honororium them
Harper's Jiag., LXXVII. 930 .
selves. honorary (on'or-ā-1i ), $a$. and n. [= F. honoraire $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. fionorario $=\mathrm{It}$. onorario, $\langle\mathrm{L}$ homorarius, of or relating to honor, conferring honor, < honor, honor: see honor.] I. a. 1. Done or made in token of honor ; honoring.
Beside their real tombs, many have found honorary and
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii. I have near a hundred honorary letters from several
parts of Europe.
Swift, Bickerstaff Papers. 2. Conferring honor, or intended merely to confer honor, without customary requirements or obligations: as, an honorary degree or title. - 3. Holding a title or place conferved as an honor. An honorary member of a society or an institution may or may not take an sctive part in its proceedings or the promotion of its objecis, but has no share in its mansgement. An honorary officer, as distinguished
from the reguiar officers of the same body, renders serfrom the reguiar officers of the same body, renders ser-
vices without compensation, or without the full power or vices without compensati
obiligations of the office.
To the justices in active service the Russian law adJoins othera cailed honorary, who sre siso eiecticd, snd in the same way, but who can slt only in civil cases, and thell only when requested to do so by the part
suit, or as sssistants to the acting magistrates.

Harper's Mrag., LXXVI. 924.
Honorary feud. See feud 2 , - Honorary service, in Eng. law, a service incident to grand serjeanty snd com monly sinnexed to some honor. $=$ Syn. 1 and 2 . Honorable. Honorary refers to that which exists or is done for the sake of conferring honor: as, an honorary degree, honorary membership; honorable, to that which is worthy of honor, confers honor, or is consistent with the sentiment of honor: as, an honorable man (in two II. n.; pl. honoraries (-riz). Same as honorarium.
In some universities, the salary makes but a part.. ${ }^{\circ}$ part arises from

Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, v. 1.
honor-court (on'or-kōrt), n. In Eng. law, a court held within an honor or seigniory
honored, honoured (on'ord), a. In her., same as crowned.
honorer, honourer (on'or-ér), $n$. [くhonor, honouer, $+-c r^{1}$.] One who honors.
Let us stady dayiy and dirigently to shew our seiues to be the true honourers snd lovers of God.

Homilies, Sermon against the Feare of Death, iii
I now have csnceil'd all
her, and offer thee myself
The thoughts of her, and off
Shirley, Love in s Maze, iil. s.
honorific (on-0.rif'ik), $a$. and $n$. [ $=$ F. honori-
fique $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg. Ionorifico $=\mathrm{It}$. onorifico, $\langle\mathrm{L}$.

## honorific

honorificus，that does honor，honorable，くhonor， honor，+ －ficus，〈fucere，do，make．］I．a．Con－ ferring honor；importing respect or deference． Mr．Freeman（in his Comparative Politics，pp．72，73）has given a long list of honalic names velongrag oct by ad vancing societies ou the judgment of the old．

Maine，Early Law and Cuatom，p．28． A very eminent professor wrotes highly courteoua and papera．

S．，XLIII． 51.
II．$n$ ．A word or syllable used as a mere lonorific term：as，for exsmple，in the lau－ guages of China and Japan，kwei，honorable， i：ao，eminent，lao，venerable，go，imperial，o， great or august，used for the second and third personal pronouns when speaking to or of an－ other：as，kwei kwoh，your（honorable）coun－ try ；go sei mci，your（imperial）name，etc．
Bailey remarka of the Veddsha that in sddreasing othera ＂they use none of the honorifice so profusely common in Siaghalese．＂ The absolutely necesaary personal references are intro－ duced by honorifics：that is，by honorary or humble ex－
honorify（ō－nor＇i－fī），$r$ ．$t . ;$ pret．snd pp．honori－
fied，ppr．honorifying．$\langle$ OF．honorifier，〈ML． The Allantic，LX． 517. fied，ppr．honorifying．［＜OF．honorifier，＜ML． see honorific．］To do honor to；confer honor upon．［Kare．］

Making large atatues to honurify
Ford，Fame B Memorial．
honorless，honourless（on＇or－les），a．［＜honor， honour，+ －less．］Withont lionor；not honored． The resdue，and the hugie heape of such as there lay Both nume，
Both numbrelease and honourlesse they burne． $\begin{gathered}\text { Phaer，Eneld，ii．}\end{gathered}$ And so，reciprocally，will an honourless king promote the honor－man（on＇or－man），$n$ ．One who takes hon－ ors on graduation from a college or university． The anxious classical honour－quan could not scribble down a whole ode of Pindar without beconilng aware of
what he was dolog．Proc．Soc．Psych．Research，II．223． honoroust honouroust，a．［＜OF．honoros， onoros，〈 L．as if＊honorosus，honorable，〈ho－ uor，honor：see honor．］Honorable．

> The Kyng armed was with fair Ermynee，
> Hya awet doughter lui maydenly to vew，
> Hys honorous fader with harnois new．
> Rom．of Partenay（E．E．T．S．），1． 1821.

honor－point（on＇or－point），u．In her．，the point just above the center of the escutcheon or fesse－ point．
hontet，$u$ ．and $u$ ．A Middle English form of
honved（hou＇ved），n．［Hung．，lit．＇defenders of the fatherland．＇］The landwehr of Hun－ gary，exclusive of artillery．The name was used in 1848－9 to denote，first the volunteers， and then the entire revolutionary army．
honyt，$n$ ．An obsolete spelling of honcy．
hoo（hö），interj．［A sonorous syllable，s，var． of ho，ha，etc．：see ho ${ }^{1}$ ．Also redıpl．hoohoo，q．．．］ An exclamation variously used to express ex－ citement，delight，contempt，etc．，according to the mode of utterance．
Take my cap，Jupiter，and I thank thee：－－Hoo！Mar－
Shak．，Cor．，ii． 1 ．
hoo ${ }^{2}+$ ， ．An obsolete form of how ${ }^{2}$ ．
hoo ${ }^{3}$（hö），pron．A dislectal form of $h e^{1}, \mathrm{~A}$ and B ．
hoobubt，$n$ ．An obsolete spelling of hubbub．
hood（hud），n．［く ME．hood，hod，＜AS．hōd，a hood，$=$ OFries．hōd＝D．hoed＝MLG．hōt，LG． lood， 2 hat，$=$
OHG．huot，hot， MHG．huot，a hat，hood，hel－ met，G．hut，\＆ hat；akin to heed， lat；akin to heed， and more re－
motely to hat： see hecd ${ }^{1}$ ，hat1 ${ }^{1}$ ．］ 1．A covering for the head，of soft or flexi－ ble msterial，as cloth，leather，or chain－mail（in a suit of armor）， usually extend－ ing over the back of the neck and sometimes the shoulders，and often attached t often attached to a garment worn about the body：as，the hood of a monk；the hood of sil acailemic gown．See also cut under camail．

His cote wad of a cloute that cary was y．calied， Itls hod was full of holes \＆his heer oute． Piers Plownan＇s Crede（E．E．T．S．），1． 422 On bad me by a hood to cover my head；
But for want of mony，I myght not be ap But for want of mony，I myght not be gped． They ahould be good men；their affairs as righteoua：
But all hoods make not monks．Shak．，Hen．V111．iii． 1 ． 2．In falconry，a covering for the entire head of a hawk．It ha uaually sdorned with a plume of eathers，and some the hawk，and it is removed wheo the quarry is to be pursued．
3．A cover of a carriage for the protection of its occupants，made so that it can be folded or turned back，or removed．－4．Something that resembles a hood in form，position，or use，as the upper petsl or sepal of certain flowers，a chimney－cowl，etc．；specifically，in zoö7．，a con－ formation of parts or an arrangement of color on or about the head，like or likened to a hood． See phrases under hooded．
A pair of very couspicuous white，hlack－edged apectacle－ the hood on the exine por，Encyc．Brit，XXIL As the quadrants or hooid dip under the water，they ciose ooe end of a division［of a gas－meter］．
sci．Amer．，N．S．，LV． 351 5．The hooded seal，Cystophora eristuta．［New－ fonndland．］－6．In ship－building，the foremost and aftermost planks of a ship＇s bottom，both inside and outside．－French hood，a head－dress worn by woinen in the sixteenth century，of which the folds or loops over the temples．

For these loose times，when s strict sparing food
More＇s out of fashion then an oid French hood． Herbert，Hygiasticon，
To fly out of the hood．See fly $1, v . t$. －To glaze one＇s hoodt．Sea glaze．－To puta，bone in any one＇s hoodt． hood（hid），$\tau$ ，$t$ ．［ ME．hooden，hoden，cover with a hood，cover；from the noun．］1．To cover the head of with a hood；furnish with a hood：as，to hood a falcon；to hood a chimney．
When he［Scipio］was at Alexandria and dlabarked，as robe caati over his head．Holland，tr．of f1utarch，p．358．

1 will assure you，he can aicep no more
an a hooded hawk．
The triar hooded，and the monarch crown＇d．
Hope，Essay on Man，iv． 198
Some young ahepherdeas，in the lineo cap and long white hooned cloak of Barbizon．Ninetecnth Century，XXIV， 130 Hence－2．To cover；hide；blind．
1 would to God that I were hooded，that I saw less；or
Bacon，Letters，ti．
that
While grace la baying，hoord mine eyea
Thus with my hat，and sigh，sind say amen．
The spirit of intolerance，no longer hooded in the dark－ ？rescot？，Ferd．and Isa．ii．
－hood．［＜ME．－hode，－hod（also，with mutation of vowel，－hed，－hede，＞E．－head），〈 AS．hād， prop．state，condition，quality，also a per－ son，sex；in comp．，condition，quality（as in cild－hād，childhood，uerhād，manhood，preóst－ häd，priesthood，mādenhād，ME．maidenhod， maidenhed，E．maidenhood，maidenhcad，ete．）； $=$ OS．hêll，condition，honor，$=$ OHG．heit，con－ dition，quality，sex，rank，MHG．heit，wRy，man－ ner，$=$ Icel．heidhr $=$ Dsn．hader $=$ Sw．heder， honor，＝Goth．haidus，way，manner；as \＆suf－ fix,$=$ OS．$-h \bar{e} d=$ OFries．－hēd $=\mathrm{D}$ ．－heid $=$ MLG．－heit，LG．－hed $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．－heit，MHG．G． －heit and（after sdjectives in－7ich snd－ig） －keit（Sw．－het，Dan．－hed，prob．after LG．） $=$ Skt．ketu，brightness，appearance，く $\sqrt{ }$ kit， perceive，know．］A suffix denoting＇state， quality，character，＇as in childhood，boyhood，
manhood，maidenhood，fatherhood，brotherhood， sisterhood，knigh thood，pricsthood，Godhood，ete such compounds，which are properly abstract，are some－ thmes used concretely with a collective sense，as brother． hood，sisterhood，priesthood，etc．，mesning a body or an association of brothers，sisters，priests，etc．It in equiv－ Godhead beiog now usual in the concrete sense．The sul fix，originally attachsble to nouns only，is in Middla Eng． fish sad modern use sometimes found with sdjectives，as in falsehood，sad in psendo－srchalc forms like drearihead drousihead．lustihecid（－hed），etc．，used by Spenser sad his imitstors（Thomsoa，etc．）．
hood－cap（húd＇kap），n．1．The hooded or blad－ der－nosed seal，Cystophora cristatu．See cut un－ der Cystophorinc．－2．A close head－dress worn by women in the reign of Henry VIII．It was a close capor bonnet covering the sides of the face．
The Versailles portrait of Katherine of Arragon is re－
hood－cover Thombuy，Art Jour．，N．S．，XV．137．
hoodoo
hooded（luud＇ed），p．a．1．Wearing，or covered or furnished with，a hood．－2．Specifically，in zoöl．，having on the head any formation of parts or arrangement of colors like or likened to a hood，as in mammals，birds，ctc．；cucul－ late；capistrate．－3．In bot．，cucnllate；har－ ing the apex or sides curved upward or arched over so as to resemble the point of a slipper or a hood，as the spathe of the Indian turnip or the lip of Cypripedium and Calypso．See cut under Cypripcdium．－Hooded crow，Corous cornix． See crow 2 ．Also called hoodie－crow，Danish crow，Kent－
ish crow，market－Jew crow，Northern or Normay cronr acald crow．Scremerston crou．－Hooded merganser，ain anserine bird of the family $A$ natidae，the Lophorlytes cucui． latus．－Hooded orlole，a bird of the family Icteridore，the Icterus cucullatus．－Hooded seal，the bladder－noaed seal， Cystophora cristata．See cut under seal．－Hooded snBEe，
s suake in whlch the eisstic skin of the neck is datended s suake in which the eisstic skfin of the neek ts diatended over elongated and very noovable ribs，suggesting a hood Ismiliy ELapida or Naiz ara serpently to the genu Joja，as the ludlan cobra N，fripudicas，or the Egyptian asp，Naja haje．The hanoadryad，Ophiophagus elapg， 18 also a hooded snake．See cut under cobra－de－capello．－Hooded warbler，an American bird of the family Sylvicolidee，the AI yivdioctes mitratus．
hood－end，hooding－end（hưd＇end，hủd＇ing－ end），$n$ ．In ship－building，the end of a plank which fits into the rebate of thestem－postor the stern－post． ood－gastrula （hind gas＂trọ̆－
lä̉），n．An am－
phigastruls．
hoodie（hùd＇i），
hoodame as
hoodie－c
［Scoteh．］

［scotch．］Hoodrends of Planks．
hoodie－crow，hoodie－craw（húd＇i－krō，－krâ），u． ［Sc．，also hoddy－crua，huddit－erau，hoodit－craw， ．e．hooded crow；also simply hoodie，hoody， hoddy：see hoddy．］The hooded crow，Corrus cornix．［Scotch．］
They are stting down yonder like hoodie－crawsin a misst． Scott，Antiquary，viii
On the rabbit burrows oo the ahore there gathered hundreda and hundreds of hoodieccoows，such as you seellı hooding（hủd＇ing），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of hood，$r$ ．］ 1．A covering．－2．The strip of leather that connects the two parts of a flail．
hooding－end，$n$ ．See hood－end．
hood－jelly（hid＇jel＂i），$u$ ．A name of the Hy－ dromedusse or acalephs proner，such as jelly－ fish and sea－nettles．Haeckel．
hoodless（hìd＇les），a．［く ME．hodles；〈hoot + －less．］Having no hood．
hoodlum（höd＇lum），n．［A word of no definite derivation，appar．originating in California in the slang of the ruffians of whom it has become the designation．］A young hectoring strect rowdy；one of a gang of ruffans；a lounging， good－for－nothing，quarrelsome fellow；a rough． ［Slang，western U．S．］
You st the East have but little ides of the hoodluns of this clty［San Francisco］．They compose a class of crim． found in the Eastern cities．They travel in ganga，sud are resdy at any moment for the perpetration of any crine．

Boston Journal，Auguat，187T．
hoodmant（hind＇mann），$n$ ．［＜hood＋man．］The person blindfolded in the game of hoodman－ blind，now called blindman＇s－buff．

Re－enter Soldiers with Parolles．
Ber．A plague upon him ！muffled．
All＇s Weil，jv．3．
hoodman－blind（hủd＇mån－blīnd＇），n．A play in which a person blinded is to catch one of the others and tell his name；blindman＇s－buff．

What devil was＇t
Thas thus hath cozeo＇d you st hondman－blind？
Here fst Bracebridge Hall］were ter．，that，in． 4. hoodman bind，aboe the wild mare，hot cockles，ateal the white loaf，bob apple，and anap dragon．

Irring，Christmas Eve．
hood－mold，hood－molding（húd＇mōld，－mol＂－ ding），n．In arch．，the projecting molding of the arch over a medieval door or window，etc．， whether inside or outside．Also called label， drip，dripstone，or veather－molding．See cuts nnder aripstonc．
hoodock（hưd＇ok），a．［Origin obscure．］Mi－ serly．［Scotch．］

My haud－waleid curse keep hard in chase
The harpy，hoodock，purse－prond race．
hoodoo（hö＇dö），u．［An irreg．var．of roodoo，or so regarded．］1．Same as roodoo．

## hoodoo

The prospect of plearing his party and at the aaina thme scaping a hoodos muat be irreaiatibly attractive.

Hew York Sun, March 20, 1889.
2. [From the verb.] A bewitchment; anoccult cause of bad luck; hence, a person supposed to bring bad luek: opposed to mascot. [Colloq.] - 3. A name given in tho nor'thwestern United States to certain grotesque columns, the pro ducts of volcanic action and erosion, left stand ing on the slopes of mountains aud in deep gulches.
hoodoo (hö'dö), v. t. 1. Same as voodoo.-2. To bring or cause bad luck to, as a person or au enterprise. [Colloq.]
hood-sheaf (lúd'shēf), $n$. A sheaf used to cover other sheaves when set up in shocks.
hood-shy (hủd'shī), u. In falcoury, afraid of the hood; unwilling to have the hood put on: said of a hawk.
hood-top (húd'top), $n$. The hood or cover of a carriage. See hood, n., 3.
hoodwink (hủd'wingk), v, $t$. [<hood + wink; prob. orig. in ref. to hooding a hawk: see hood, n., 2.] 1. To blind by covering the eyes; blind fold.

## We'll have no Cupid hoodwink'd with a soarl, <br> Bearing a Tartar's palnted bow of lath.

Shak., R. and J., i. 4.
When the bawk was not flying at her game, ahe was usu ally hood-winked, with a cap or
pose, and fitted to her head. Strutt, Sporta and Pastimea, p. 91.
2. To cover; hide.

Hadit pleased him not to hoodwink hla own knowledge,
I nothing doubt but ha fully aaw how to answer himself. I nothing doubt but ha fully gaw how to anawer himseli.

## For the prize lill bring thee to <br> Shall hoodwink thia mischance

Shak., Tempeat, iv. 1.
3. To blind mentally; deceive by disguise; impose upon.
He, hoodwinked with kindness, least of ali men knew Some to the fascinatlon of a name Surreader judgment hood-wink'd

Cowper, Task, vi. 102
$=$ Syn. 3. See deceive.
hoodwinkt, $n$. [ hhoodwink, $v_{\text {. }}$ ] Disguise; coucealment. Davies.
No more dooth ahe laboure too mask her Pbanaye with $h u d$ winck. Stanihurbt, Eueid, iv. 176.
hoodwort (húd'wert), u. A small American plant, Scutellaria lateriflora, with axillary blue flowers.
hoody (hùd'i), n. Same as hoodie-crow. Montagu.
hooer (hö'èr), n. Same as huer.
hoof (höf), n.; pl. hoofs (höfs), rarely hooves (hövz). [<ME. hoof, ho
$h \bar{o} f=$ OS. OFries hōf $h \bar{o}=$ OS. OFries. $h \bar{o} f=$
$D . h o c f=$ LG. $h \bar{o} f=$ D. hoef = LG, hof =
OHG. MHG. huof, G. $h u f=$ Icel. $h \bar{\rho} f r=$ Sw. hof $=$ Dan, hov, hoof. Cf. OBulg. Bohem. Pol. Russ. kopyto, hoof, referred to kopati, Russ. kopate, ete., dig; ef. Skt. çapha, a hoof, esp. a horse's hoof.] 1 . The casing of hard horny substance which sheathes the ends of the digits or incases the foot in many animals. A hoof differa from a nail or claw only in being incloae the end of the limb; and almost every gradation ta to bs found between auch atructures as tha human naila, or the clawa of a cat, and the hoofs of a horse or the ox. The subatance in the aame in any case, and
the aame as forn, being modiBed and greatly thickened cuticis or epidermis. see hoqfed.
With the hoofs of his horsea ahall he tread down all tby atreeta. Ezek. xxvi. 11. Whatsoever parteth the hoof, that ahall ye eat.

On burnish'd hooves hin wa burnishd hooves hla war-
horse trode. Tennyaon, Lady of Shalott [lii.
2. A hoofed animal; a beast.

Our cattle alao ahall go with ua; there ahall not an hoof be left behind.

Middle Lengthwise Section of bones, etc I, 2 , tendons of extensor musratus muscle; 6, tendons of fexion
perforans muscle; io fetlock ; Io perforans muscie; fo fetlock ; 19
hoof; 3 a synovial bursa in th
fetlock.joint; carpal (or metatarsal), being the
"cannon-hone" carpal (or metatarsal), being the
cannon-Hone "; 9 a scsamoid
bone or "nut-boae", behind the bone or "nut-boane" behind the
fetlock-joint: 3 , the proximal
phalanx, fetter-bone, or great phalanx, fetter-bone, or grea
pastern: 14, the median pha
lanx, coronary,or small pastern 15 , interphalangeal articulation:
$\mathbf{1 6}$, sesamoin hone or nut-bone
in tendan of fene calied the navicular perforans, by
veterinaries, but not to be conveterinaries, but not to be con-
founded with the navicular of
anatomy in the tarsuls or hock; anatomy in the tarsus or hock;
z7, part of coronet. 1 IA, the distal
vhalanx, or coffin-bone.

hoohoo (hö'hö), inter'. [A redupl, of hoo ${ }^{1}$ ] An 00h00 (hion exclamation of excitement or delight, used to express approval or assent.
hoohoo (hóho'), v, t. [くhoohoo, inter.j.] To say "Hoohoo" to ; approve by saying "Hoo hoo": with reference to mobs or savages.
He was heartily hoohooed.
1880c. Press Deapatch, Sept. 1, 1887.
hook (hük), $n$. [< ME. hok, く AS. hōc, sometimes spelled (to show the long vowel) hooc =MD. hoek, hoeck, a hook, D. hoek, a hook, angle, corner; quarter, cape ( $\rangle$ Dan. Sw. huk, a cape), = LG. huk, a hook, edge, corner; the kindred forms have a different vowel, and agree with AS. haca, a bolt or bar of a door, ME. "hake, E. dial. hake, a hook: see hakel', hake ${ }^{2}$, hatch ${ }^{1}$.] 1. A curved or angular piece of metal or other firm substance, either separate or forming part of another object, adapted to eatch, hold, pull down, or sustain something: as, a fish-hook; the hook of a gate-hinge; a pothook; a crochet-hook; a cotton-hook; a car-hook; the hooks of the teasel.

I will put my hook in thy nose, and my bridia in thy lipa.

## Hia buckier prov'd his chlefeat fence <br> For atili the ahepherd a hook

Was that the which King Alired could
In no good manner brook.
King Alfred and the Shepherd.
2. A curved instrument for cuttiug grass or grain; a sickle, especially one with a broad blade and a smooth edge; an instrument for cutting or lopping.

## The hokes that the fern awate ahatrument <br> ne hokes that the fern awale ahall bite,

And billes all thees brerers [read breres] up to amyte.
Great Kings and Consuls, who haue oft for bladea
And glistering Sceptera handled hooks and apades.


He had not a alngle hoof of any kind to slaughter. 3. In geom., an ungula or part of a cylizder or cone cut off by a plaue cutting both the base and the curved surface.-4. In tortoise-skell maurff., one of the smaller plates of translucent shell forming the head.-Cleft hoof, cloven hoof, the pair of hoola of cioven-footed ung la a completa hoof for ita own digit. False hoof, the hoof of a functionless digit, on which an anfmal doca not walk, aa ons of the pair behind and above the other hoofa of the ox, deer, pig, etc. - On the hoof, alive; not butchered: used by cattle-men hoof (höit), v. t. [< hoof, n.] 1. To walk, as cattle; foot: with an indefinite it. [Colloq. or slang.]

To hoof il o'er as many weary miles.
Scott, Ethwaid, from Notes to $\mathrm{L}_{0}$ of the $\mathrm{L}_{6}$
2. To kill (game) by shooting it on the ground. [Colloq., southern U. S.]
hoof-bound (hoff'bound), a. In farriery, having a dryness and contraction of the hoof which oc-
hoof-cushion (höf'kush"on), n. Same as hoofpad.
hoofed (höft), a. [<hoof $+-e d^{2}$.] Having a hoof or hoofs; ungulate, whether artiodactyl or perissodactyl: distinguished from clawed. Hoofed quadrupeds, the mammallan order Ungulata. hoofing-place (höf'ing-plās), $n$. The place where a flock is herded. [Prov. Eng.]
Wherever ha herds tha lord's sheep, the several other ahepherds are to give was to him, and give up their hoof-
ing-place.
hoofless (höf'les), a. [<hoof + -less.] Having no hoof or hoofs.
hoof-mark (höf'märk), $n$. The mark or trace left by an animal's hoof in stepping.
hoof-pad (höf'pad), n. A protecting cushiou fastened to a horseshoe or fixed to a horse's foot to prevent interference or injury, or to correct malformation.
hoof-pick (höf'pik), n. A curved hook or hooked knife-blade used to remove stones, balls of snow, etc., from the bottom of a horse's hoof.
hoof-shaped (höf'shāpt), $a$. Shaped like a horse's hoof
oof-spreader (höf'spred"èr), $n$. Adevice fitted to the foot of a horse to correct narrowness or malformation.
hoofy (hö'fi), a. [<hoof $\left.+-y^{1}.\right]$ Belonging to a hoof. In the quotalion there ia an alluaion to Hippocrene, a fountaiu near Helicon, gaid to have burat fortl wheu the ground was atruck by the hoof of Pegasua.

Then parte in name of peace, and aoftly on
With aumeroua fecte to $I I$ oofy Helicon.
errick, Appen


In the evening by water to the Duke of Albemarle, whom found mightily off the hooks that the shipa are not gone out of the river.
(c) Out of exiatencs; dead. [slang.]

The attack waa so aharp that Matilda was very near of the hooks.

And Achilía cried, "Odzooka!
Our friend, Françota Xavier, haa popp'd off the hooka. Barham, Ingoldaby Legenda, II. 32.
n one's own hook, on one's own account or reapons bllity; by or for one's aelf. [Colloq.]-Pulley-suspen sion hook, an S-hook (a doubie hook in the form of the ctter S) whtch can be caught above a beam or rafter to afford a hold for a pulley, as for the block of a hay-fork. Sponge-hook, a hooked two-pronged iron tool at the end the hottom. [Florida U. S.] - Standing part of a hook that part of a hook which is attached to a block or chain by meana of which power is appiled to it. The oppoaite end is called the point.
hook (huk), v. [< ME. hoken; from the noun.] I. trans. 1. To fasten with a hook or llooks atch or seize with or as if with a hook: as, to cateh or seiz hook a trout.

Ia quite heyond mine erm, . . Shak., Whe 'I., li, s.
I can hook to mo. At laat I hook'd my ankle in a vine.
ennyson, Princesa, ly
2. To attack with the horns; cateh on the horus: as, to be hooked by a cow.-3. To catel by artifice; eutrap; insnare.
Hook him, my poor dear, hook him at any sacriflee.
4. To steal by grasping; eatch up anld make off with. [Colloq, or slang.]
a not thia braver than aneak all night in danger
Picking of locka, or hooking clotha at windowa?
Tr. Tramis (?) Albnmazar, III. 3
I hooked the applea, leaped the brook, and acared the
musquah and the trout.
5. To attach by means of a hook, literally or figuratively.
hook
The larboard galley，crippled but not daunted，swang
cound across his stern，and hooked herself venomonsly on to him．
II．intrans．1．To bend；be in or take the form of a hook．
Her bill hooks and beads downwards．
Sir T．Herbert，Travels in Africa，p． 388.
2．To become attached by means of a hook，or something resembling a hook：as，a chain that hook＇s ou to the watch
Fal．Go，with her，with her；［to Bsrdolph］hook on，
look on．
3．To have a habit of at tacking with the horns said of a cow or other horned animal．－4．To turn a way；depart ；decamp：now（transitively） with an indefinite it，as a slang phrase．

> Hokit out of havyn sil the hepe somyn,
> IIsde bir st hor bake.

Dextruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），i． 4621.
That is，＇All the heap（fleet）together hooked out of ha－ ＇ell，had the wind at their back．＇］
Every school－boy knows thst the lion has a ciaw at the end of his tail，with which he lashes himself into fury． enced hunter sees him doing thst，he， so to speak，hooks it．
II．Kingsley，Ra．
［venshoe，ix．
hooka，hookah （hö＇kä̀），ll．［E． spelling
find．and Pers． huqqa，a pipe for smoking，Pers． also a casket，く
Ar．huqqa，a
 pipe for smok－ box for pomatum；cf．Ar．Juuqq，a hollow place．］ In India，the water－pipe for smoking．The smoke is drawn throngh water by means of a long flexible tube． The apparatus is commonly made of cxpensive msterial narghite，hubble．bubble

Sublime tobacco！
Divine in hookce，glorious in spipe，
When tipped with smber，meliow，rich，sud ripe
Byron，The Island，ii． 19.
The good oid hookah days are past；cheroots and pipes fave now usurped the place of the aristocratic siiver bowi， with silver or amber mouth－piece．

W．H．Russell，Diary in Indis，1． 187.
hook－and－eye，$n$ ．See hook and eye，under hook． hooka－stand（hö＇kä－stand），$u$ ．A stand for sup－ porting the bowl of the hooka at a convenient height from the ground．

## hook－beaked（hìk＇bēkt）， <br> beak or bill；curvirostral．Having a curved

hookbill（hưk＇bil），w．［＜hook＋bill1．］1．A curved or hooked bill or beak of a bird．－2． A spent male salmon whose jaws have become hooked
hook－bill（hủk＇bil），n．［＜hook＋bill $\left.{ }^{2}\right]$ A bill－ hook with a curved end．
hook－billed（hùk＇bild），a．Ilaving a curved bill；hook－beaked．
hook－block（hùk＇blok），n．A pulley－block fit－ ted with a hook at one end．
hook－bolt（húk＇bōlt），＂．A bolt having one end in the form of a hook．
hook－bone（húk＇bōn），$n$ ．Same as hook， 5 ．
hook－climber（hưk＇klī＂mèr），$n$ ．A plant that climbs by the aid of hooks，as those developed on Galium，Rubus，Rosa，Unearin，etc．These books ccording to Darwin，do not curl as do tendrils，but act by hooking over the supports upon which they elimb．
hooked（hưkt or hưk＇ed），$a_{0}$［＜ME．hoked；
hook＋－ed ${ }^{2}$ ．］I．Bent like a hook；hook－shaped．
The bill is short，strong，sud very much hooked
Pennant，British Zoöl．，The Peregrine Falcon． He clasps the crag with hooked hands．

Tennyson，The Eagle．
2．Having a hook or hooks；furnished with hooks：as，a hooked stick；a hooked chariot （one having sharp hooks projecting outward fo offensive purposes，as used in ancient war）．

The hooked chariot stood，
Unstain＇d with hostile biood
Milton，Nstivity，I． 56
Hooked gearing．See gearing．－Hooked tool．（a）A tool with one end bent to form three sides of a squsre， one side heing proionged to serve as a handle．（b）A ting where the squsre chisel csninot conveniently be em－ ployed．（c）A tooi simifar to a scorper，used in wood－turn－ ping．（d）A hent knife for paring hoofs，

2878
hookedness（hük＇ed－nes），n．［＜hookerl＋－ness．］ The
hookerl（hnk＇éri），n．［＜hook＋－e．r1．］1．One who or that which liooks．Specifically－（a）One who fishes with hook snd ine；siso，s fishing－vessei engaged in fishing with the hook：distingnished from netter．（b）lu the aponge－fixhery，one who hooks up sponges．IFlorida，U．
S．］（c）An iron rod bent more or less like a hook at one S． 1 （c）An iron rod bent more or less like a hook at one end，used to hook up or pull ont racoon－oysters，or knock
2．［Formerly hoker．］A thief；a filcher；a shoplifter．

A cunding filcher，a craftie hooker．
These sly theeves and night－hookers Forio． such felonfous ontrages．Molland，tr．of Pliny，xix． 4. hooker ${ }^{2}$（húk＇èr），$\quad$ ．［Formerly also howker （ $=$ G．Dan．huker），く D．hocker，く hoek，a hook．It was also called in D．hoekboot，MD． hoeckboot，a fishing－boat，＜hook，$=\mathrm{E}$, hook，+ buot $=$ E．boat．］A two－masted Dnteh vessel； also，a sunall fishing－smack used on the Irish coasts．
（Hooker or Howker）－A coast or fishing vessel－a small hoy－built craft with one mast，intended fishing．hook especisily oft Irish ports．See Sniyth＇s＂Saflor＇s Word Book．＂N．and Q．， 7 th ser．，IV． 420. ISometimes used in contempt for any ili－conditioned or disorderly vessel．
I was overjoyed to find that the old hooker actuaily made two and a half knots，The Century，XXVI．D45． Something to set the oid hooker creaking．

W．C．Russell，Jsck＇s Courtship，xxviii．］
Hookeria（hú－kē＇ri－ĭi），n．［NL．，after tlie Eng－ lish botanist Sir W．J．Hooker（1785－1865）．］A genus of phuricarpons mosses，the type of the tribe Hoolevica．
Hookerieæ（hủk－e－ri＇ë－ē），n．pl．［NL．，く Hooke－ riat + －ca．］A tribe of pluricarpons mosses， typified by the genus Hookeria．They are charac－ terized by having the calyptra conical or mitrate，and near－ iy entire at the base；the capsule suberect，horizontal，or pendnious，and usually long－pediceied；and the peristome double，of 16 ，Isnally innceolate，teeth．The same as Hooker＇s green．Sce greenl．
Hooke＇s gearing．See gearing．
hookey ${ }^{1}$（huk＇i），n．Same as hockey ${ }^{1}$
hookey ${ }^{2}, n$ ．See hooky2．
hookheal（hủk＇hēl），n．The common labiate plant Brunella（or I＇runclla）vulgaris，the heal． all．Also called hookweed．
hooking－frame（húk＇ing－frām），$n$ ．A wooden frame fitted with hooks，on which fabrics may be hung for convenience in folding and mea－ suring．
hook－ladder（hink＇lad＂err），n．A ladder＂with a hook or hooks at the top for holding．
hook－land（húk＇land），$n$ ．Land plowed and sowed every year．［Eng．］
hooklet（húk＇let），$n . \quad[<$ hook + －let．］A small hook or hook－shaped process．Specifcaliy－（a） In ornith．，a hamulus（b）In entom．，one of the minute hook－shaped bristles found on the front edge of the pos－ terior wings of many insects，and serving to hoid the two
hook－mone干（húk＇mun＂i）
Ceylon in the seventeenth cent Ceylon in the seventeenth century，consisting of pieces of pure silver twisted into the form of fish－hooks．Similar＂coing＂of silver wire were made in Lar， Persia，and were calied larins； specimens slso circulated in the Maldive islands．Some of the larins bear a brief inscription in hook－motion
ook－motion（húk＇mō＂－ shon），$n$ ．In the steam－ engine，a valve－gear which is reversed by V－hooks．
hook－nebbed $\dagger, \quad a$［ME，
huhe－nebbyde； neb + －ed2．］Having a hooked beak．
［He wss］huke－nebbyde as a hawke，and［had］a hore berde．
hook－net（húk＇net），n．A fishing－net having a kind of pocket formed by an L－shaped contin－ uation．E．H．Knight．
hook－nose（huk＇nōz），n．A nose with a pro－ nounced curve，suggesting the beak of a hawk： an aquiline nose．
Mr．Barton was immediately accosted by s person weli stricken in years，tall，and raw－boned，with a hook－nose， and sagacity．
He had a hook nose，handsome after its kind，but too
high between the eyes．Dickens，Littie Dorrit，i． 1.
hook－nosed（huk＇nōzd），a．Having a eurvated or aquiline nose．


Hook－money，British Mu－
seum．（Size of the origi－
nal．） Morte Arthure（E．E．T．S．）1． 1082
loek：f hö＇lok），n．［Also hulock，yulock，yo－ lobates or gibbon，H．hoolock，inhabiting Assam in British India．
hooly（hul＇i），a．［Sc．，also huly，in Aberdeen heclie，perhaps orig．＊huvely，＜＂huve，hufe，hove， tarry，delay：see horel．］Slow；cautious；care－ ful．
hooly（húl＇i），adv．［Sc．，＜hooly，a．］Slowly； eautiously；softly；carefnlly；moderately．Alsu hoolie．

## Deal hooly wi＇my head，maidens， <br> Deal hooly wi＇my hair， <br> For it was washen iste yestreen， And it is wonder

Steel if＂illic（Child＇s Bailads，11．96）．


#### Abstract

hooly 0 hooly，hooly gaed slie back， Fair Annic of Loch vegan（Child＇s Ballads，II．102）． Hooly and fairiy，softly and smoothly ；cautionsly and ITooly and fairly mun ride Iar jonrnies．

Ferguson＇s Scottiah Proverbs，p． 13. Hoon（hön），$\%$ ．Samo as Hun ${ }^{1}$ ．Sir W．Jones． hoondee（hön＇dē），$九$ ．［Anglo－Ind．，repr．Hind． Thundi，a bill of exchange．］An East Indian draft or bill of exchange drawn by or upon a native bauker or shroff． hoopl（höp or hunp），u．［＜ME．hoope，hope，a hoop，＜AS．＂hop，not found in the same sense of＇hoop，＇but what seenis to be essentially the same word is found in comp．，fen－hōp，mōr－hōp （poet．），a hollow or pool，or a mound or hum－ mock，or more prob．a recess，in a fen or moor； $h \bar{p} p-g c h n \bar{x} s t$（poet．），the dashing of the waves （against the shoro of a bay i），deriv．hōpig （poet．），in hills and hollows（of the waves）；also in compound place－names，as Eást－hōp，E．East－ hope，Bethlinghop，etc．（see hopc ${ }^{2}, 2$ ）；further in comp．hōp－päda，in a gloss，i．e．a＇hoop－tunic；＇ or circular cloak（ 9 ）；＝OFries．liōp，a hoop， band，＝North Fries．hop，a hoop，band，ring， $=\mathrm{D}$ ．hoep（also dim．hocpcl），a hoop，＝Icel．höp， a small landlocked bay or inlet（named appar． from its circular form），$>$ E．hope ${ }^{3}$ ，a bay or in－ let：see hope ${ }^{2}$ and hope ${ }^{3}$ ．Root unknown．］ 1. A circular band or flattened ring of wood，met－ al，or other material；especially，a band of wood or metal used to confine the staves of casks， tubs，etc．，or for any similar purpose；also，that part of a finger－ring which surrounds the fin－ ger，as distinguished from the chaton． $$
\begin{aligned} & \text { A hoop of gold, s paltry ring } \\ & \text { That she did give me. Shath, In. of V., v. I. } \end{aligned}
$$

The performance of leaping through barrels without heads，and through hoops，especially the latter，is an exploit of long standing．Strutt，Sports and Pasttmes，p． 317. 2．A large ring of wood or iron for a child to trundle．

\section*{Had tost his hall and file boy <br> His hoop to pleasure Edith．}


． and the skirt of a womerial serving to used，either in the singular or in the plural，for the skirt itself so explanded．The hoop or hoop－ skirt was evolved from the farthingale of the sixteenth century．（See farthingale．）The time of its greatest ex－ travagance was the middle of the elghteenth century，
when the bell－shaped skirt was expanded to enormons di－ mensions by hoops．At a later time the hoop consisted of two separate structures，one over each hip，the two being held together by a glrdle．The nse of hoops continued with some intermisgions till abont 1820 ．About 1852 skirt began to be expanded again by the use of crinoline petti coats（gee crinoline），for which were aitterward snbstituted underskirts（called hoop－skirts）with a series of hoops at first of ratan and whalebone sud aiterward of flat flexible stent，which earlier．They went ont of nse again about 1870 ． Th＇important charge，the petticoat，
Thongh stiff with hoops，and arm＇d with riths of whale．
Pope，R．of the L．，ii． 120.
Bnt from the hoop＇s bewitching round，
Her very shoe has power to wound． E．Moore，Spider and Bee，Fable x．
It may be noticed that by the end of 1787 hoops had al－ most entirely gone ont of fashion．

Fortnightly Rev．，N．S．，XLII．291．
4．Something resembling a hoop；anything circular：technically applied in botany to the overlapping edge of one of the valves of the frustule of the Diatomacere．

> Hast thou forgot

The foul witch Sycorax，who，with age snd envy，
Was grown into s hoop？ Each orgsinm forms s small box，the silicious walls of Which conipletely enclose a space；these walis in many， if not in all，specles are formed by wo distinct plates or valves，esch possessing its own hoop，one of which em－
braces or slides over the other like the lid of s box．This hoop，connecting zone or belt，may be single，double，or of complex structure．
$5+$ ．A certain quantity of drink，up to the first hoop on a quart pot（which was formerly bound with hoops like a barrel）．
I believe hoopes in quart pots were invented that every
man should take his hoope，sud no more． msn should take his hoope，and no more．
Nashe，Pierce Penilesse．
$6+$ ．An old English measure of capacity，vari－ ously estimated at from 1 to 4 pecks．
Half a hoop of corn．
Tullie，Slege of Carlisle，p． 22 （Hallivell．） 7．The casing inclosing a pair of millstones； also，a reinforcing band about one of the stones． －Provisory hoop，In caxk－making，a device for straining up snd holding the stsves．It consists of a chain snd
double screws for tightening it．See cut in next column． －To set the cock on hoop．See cock 1 ．

hoopl（höp or húp），$v . t$ ．［＜ME．hoopen；from the noun．］1．To bind or fasten with a hoop or with hoops；provide with a hoop：as，to hoop a barrel or puncheon．
Good son，loke thy bsgges be hoopid st the mothe s－bove， The surere mayst thow put in thy wyne vn－to thy behoue． 2．To clasp；encircle；surround．

Off with these robes of pesce and clemency，
And let us hoop our aged limbs with stee
Aud stndy tortures for this tyranny．
Beau．and Fl．（），Faithin！Frsends，v． 2 1 hoop the firmament，and make
This my embrace the zodiack．
hoop ${ }^{2}$（höp），$v$ ．and $n$ ．Same as uhoop．
hoop ${ }^{3} \dagger(\mathrm{höp}), n$ ．［Also whoop，houpe，hoope；＜ F. huppe，ОF．huppe，九upe $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ирира，formerly also upega，〈 L．ириpa $=$ Gr．ह́то $\psi$ ，a hoopoe； prob．orig．imitative of the bird＇s cry；hence the variation of forms．Cf．OHG．witullopfo， －loffo，MHG．witehopfe，G．viedchopf，＞appar． MD．weedhoppe，wedchoppe（also simply weede． wede，and hoppe，D．hop），a hoopoe，lit．＇wood－ hopper，＇$\langle$ OHG．witu，$=$ AS．widu，wudu，E． wood $1,+$ OHG．＊hopfon，MHG．G．hopfen $=$ AS．hoppian，E．hop 1；but the second element may have been suggested by the imitative name．Cf．Servian hupak，hupac，hoopoe；the general Slavic name is also imitative，in an－ other form，OBulg．vŭतodŭ，vŭdidŭ，Bohem．dud， Pol．dudek，Russ．udodư，Little Russ．vdod，vud－ vud，udod，odud，udul，etc．See hoopoe，the form vud，udod，odud，udul，ete．See hoopoe，the form
now in use．］Same as hoopoe． hoop ${ }^{4}$（höp），$n$ ．［Perhaps another use of hoop ${ }^{3}$ ．］ A bullfinch．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］
hoop－ash（höp＇ash），n．1．A species of ash． Hraxinus sambucifolia，so called from the use of its flexible wood in making hoops．Also called black ash，fround－ash．－2．The American net－ tle－tree．Celtis occidentalis．See hackberry．
hoop－bee（ $\mathrm{h} 0 \mathrm{p}^{\prime} \mathrm{be}$ ），$n$ ．A fossorial bee of the genus Eucera．
hoop－cramp（höp＇kramp），n．In coopering，a clutch for clasping and holding in position the lapped ends of a barrel－hoop．
hoop－driver（höp＇${ }^{\prime}$ rī $^{\ngtr} v e ̀ r$ ），$n$ ．A hand－tool used in driving the hoops over a barrel ；also，a pow－ er－machine for doing the same work．
hooper ${ }^{1}$（hö＇pér or hủp＇èr），n．［＜hoop ${ }^{1}, v .,+$ －erl．］One who hoops casks or tnbs；a cooper． hooper ${ }^{2}$（hö＇pêr），u．［＜hoop ${ }^{2}+-$－erl ；its cry is said to resemble the syllable hoop．］The European whooping swan，Cygnus musicus：so called from its cry．It is one of several swans which have the windpipe peculiarly coiled in a cavity of the suow－white with black feet，and 8 black bill blotehed with yellow．
hooper ${ }^{3}$（hö＇per），$n$ ．Same as hoopoe．
hooper＇s－hidet，n．The game of blindman＇s－ buff．Narcs．

But Robbin flnding him silly，
The whlle that his wife with Willy
Was playing at hooper＇g hide．
The IFInchester Wedding（old ballad）．
hooping（hö＇ping or húp＇ing），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of hoop $\left.{ }^{1}, v_{0}\right]$ 1．Hoops in general，or the mate－ rials used for hoops．－2．The hoops used in building or strengthening any article，as the hoops shrunk on a built－np gun．

For the whole length of the breech－screw，hooping is of no svail，for only longitudinal strains are here developed．
hooping－cough（hö＇ping－kôf＇），$n$ ．See whoop ing－coagh．
hoop－iron（höp＇i＂ern），n．Strap－iron or thin ribbon－iron from which hoops are made for baling cotton，securing packing－boxes，etc．
hoopkoop－plant（höp＇köp－plant），n．［Etym． mnknown． J A low，spreading leguminous plant， Lespedeza striata，originally from China or Ja－ pan，but introduced（about 1850）into the south－ erm Atlantic States，where it is rapidly spread－ ing in old fields and waste places．It is greed－ ily eaten by cattle．
hoople（hö＇pl）．n．［Dim．of hoop ${ }^{1}$ ，atter D． hoepel，dim．of hoop．］A child＇s hoop，usually

## hoop－snake

trundled with a wand called a hoople－stich． ［New York，U．S．］
hoop－lock（höp＇lok），$n$ ．A fastening formed by interlocking notches in the euds of a barrel－ hoop．
hoop－net（höp＇net），n．A net the mouth of which is stretched upon a hoop，as a handle－ net，dip－nct，scoop－net，etc．A hoop－net with a rectangular or circular opening is often used to capture fligh under the ice．
hoopoe，hoopoo（hö＇pō，－pö），\％．［The form hoo－ poc was doubtless orig．pron．like hoopoo，which， with hoopoop，first appears about 1667－78；an imitative var．or elipped reduplication of the carlier hoop，appar，after L．upupa：see hoop ${ }^{3}$ ．］ A tenuirostral non－passerine bird of the family Upupida．The best．known species is Upupa epops，the
common hoopoe of Enrope，s bird about 12 inches long，

with s slender，sharp，decurved bill about 21 inches long and a large，thin，conpressed，and semicircular crest，erec ile st will，on the head．The general color is buff of some shade，varied with black snd white on the wings snd tall． The bird is insectivorons and migratory，and is widely di－ used in Enrope，Asia，and Africa．There are several other species of Upupa．The birds of the neighboring iamily Irrisoridos are known as wood－hoopoes．Also hooper．
＂Vannellus＂（the lapwing）is a new－made name of the Erench＂vanuean＂：which bird，by a great mistake，hath een generally taken to be the upapaor the socients，whic a now by all acknowledged to be the hoopoo．

Ray，Dictionarium Triliugue，p． 22. You know the holy birds who run up and down on the Prado at Seville smong the ladies＇pretty leet－eh？with －Upopa，as the classics have it． hoopoopt，n．Same as hoopoe．Charleton．
hoop－petticoat（höp＇pet＂i－kōt），n．1．Same as hoop－skirt．

Hust we accept the costume of to－day，and carve，for exmple，s Venns in s hoop－petticoat？
Hauthorne，Marble Faun，xiv， 2．A plant，Nareissus Bulbococlium，a native of lieaths in France，so called from the shape of its flowers．See narcissus．
The daffodil，the＂pheasant－eye，＂and the hoop－petticoat are all narcissuses，and bloom ireely in－doors．

J．Habberton，Harper＇s Mag．，LXXVIII． 367.
hoop－pine（höp＇pin），n．A large coniferous tree， Aramaria Cumminghami，a native of eastern Anstralia，where it attains a height of 200 feet and a diameter of 6 feet．Also called the More－ ton Bay pine．
hoop－pole（höp＇pōl），n．A smooth，straiglıt shoot of green wood，usually a sapling of small diameter，for making hoops for casks．［U．S．］ hoop－ringt，$n$ ．［＜ME．hope－ring；＜hoop］＋ ring ${ }^{1}$ ．］A finger－ring．
A gret riug of gould on his lyttell finger on his right hand，Jike a wedding ringe，a hope－ringe． MS．Ashmole， 802 ，fol．56．（Hallivell．） Hoop－rings and childrens whistles，and some forty or fifty dozen of gilt－spoons，that＇s all．
hoop－shell（höp＇shel），
op－shell（he a shell of the genus
hoop－skirt（höp＇skėrt＇），n．A petticoat stiff－ cned and expanded by means of hoops of ratall， whalebone，or steel．Also hoop－petticoat．
The hoop－skirts now in vogue typify the swelling con－ celt，the empty pride and vanity，which，beginning with orders of society，from the family of the millionaire down to that of the humble grocer and frult－dealer．

W．Mathe ws，Gettiug on in the World，p． 315.
hoop－snake（höp＇snāk），$n$ ．A snake fabled to take its tail in its mouth and roll along like a hoop；specifically，Abastor erythrogrammus，a harmless species of the family Colubrida，abun－ dant in the southern United States．
hoop－tree（höp＇trē），n．A shrub or low tree， Mclia sempervirens，a native of the warm parts of both hemispheres．
hoort，$a$ ．An obsolete spelling of hoar．Chan－
hoose，hooze（hös，höz），n．［A dial．var．of hoarse（ME．hose，etc．）：see hourse；prob．con－ fused in part with hoast，haust，whoost，etc．］A disease incident to cattle，especially to calves， eharacterized by a husky cough，loss of appe－ tite，dry muzzle，coat rough and staring，quick－ ened respiration，the horns hot，but the ears， nose，and legs cold，aud the bowels frequently constipated． $1 t$ ia cauned by the filling of the bronchisi egge of which ars found win hair－like white worms，the
Hoosier（hö＇zhér），$n$ ．［A name of homely form， doubtless of some forgotten local origin．Va－ rious stories are told to account for it，but none are anthenticated by evidence．］Animhabitant of the State of Indiana：a nickname：also nsed adjectively．［U．S．］
It has been in my mind since I was a Iloosier boy to do something toward deacribing life in the back－country dis－
iricts of the Weatern States．

E．Eggleston，Hoosier Schoolmaster，p． 5 ．
hoot（höt），v．［＜ME．houten，huten，hoten， prob．of Scand．origin，＜OSw．huta，in the phrase hut ut en，cast out with contempt，as one would a dog，lit．＇hoot out one，＇Sw．huta ut，take oue up sharply，lit．＇hoot ont．＇Cf． MHG．hixzen，hüzen，call to the pursuit；imi－ tative words，in so far as they rest upon the exclamatory syllables，Sw．hut，begone，Se． hoot，hout，q．v．（cf．W．hot，off，away，Ir．ut， ont，pshaw，Gael．ut ut，interj．of dislike），D． hui，Dau．huj，ho，halloo．The reg．form repr． ME．houten would be hout（riming with shout， so reg．houp for hoop ${ }^{2}$ ）；but the imitation pre－ serves the more sonorous sound．］I．intrans． 1．To cry out or shout in contempt．
And thow，Astrot，hot out and hane onte oure knanes， Coltyng and sl hua kyzne oure cstel to saue．

Piers Plowman（C），xxi． 289.
The people poynted at her for s onurtherer，yonge chid－ dren howted at her．

I am wretched ！
Open＇d，discover＇d，lost to my wishes：
I ghall be hooted at．
Fletcher，Spanish Curate，IIL． 4.
The agitators harangued，the mobs hooted．Disraeli． 2．To cry as some owls：distinguished from screech．

The clamorous owl，that uightly hoots and wonders
At our quaint spirita．
Shak．，M．N．D．，ii． 3.
II．trans．To drive or pursue with cries or shonts uttered in contempt；utter contemptu－ ous eries or shouts at．

Away，and let me shift；I shall be hooted else． Fletcher，Wlldgoose Chase，iil． 1.
His play had not been hooted from the boards．
Macaulay，Madame D＇Arblay．
hoot（höt），n．［ hoot，v．］A ery or shont in contempt．
hoot（höt），interj．［See hoot，$r_{.}$］An exclams－ tion expressive of dissatisfaction，of some de－ gree of irritation，and sometimes of disbelief： equivalent to fie，tut，tush，pshow，etc．Also hoot－toot，hout，hout－tout．［Scoteh．］
hooting－owl（hö＇ting－oul），n．Same as hoot oucl．
hoot－owl（höt＇oul），$n$ ．An owl that hoots：dis－ tinguished from screech－owl．
He could hear the ．．quall，hoot－owl，and acreech－ wing to perfection．
hoot－toot（höt＇töt＇），interj．Same as hoot．
hoove ${ }^{1} \dagger$ ，v．i．Same as hores．
hoove ${ }^{2}$ ，hooven（höv，hö＇vn），$n$ ．［くhooven，a．］ A disease of cattle in which the stomach is in－ flated with gas，caused generally by eating too much green food．Also hore．
hooven，hoven ${ }^{2}$（hö＇vn，hōovn），a．［Orig．pp． （dial．hooven）of heave，q．v．］Affected with the disease called hoove：as，hooven cattle．
hop ${ }^{1}$（hop），c．pret．and pp．hopped，ppr． hopping．［＜ME．hoppen，hop，leap，dance，く AS．hoppian（found only once，in the sense of ＇hop，leap，＇but the sense of＇dance＇is proved by the deriv．hoppestre，a female dancer），also hoppetan $=$ MD．hoppen，hobben，freq．hoppelen， leap，dance，D．hoppen．hop，$=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．＊hopfōn， MHG．G．hopfen（also hoppen，freq．hoppeln，of LG．origin）$=$ Icel．hoppa，hop，skip，$=$ Sw，hop－ pa，hop，leap，jump，＝Dan．hoppe，hop，skip， jump．Otber forms are AS．＊hyppan，ME．hyp） pen，huppen，hippen，E．dial．hip，hop，skip，etc．
（see hip ${ }^{3}$ ），and AS．hoppctan，ME．＊hoppeten，E． dial．hoppet，hop（see hoppet）；not found in Goth． Hence hopperl，hopple，hobble，etc．］I．intrans． 1．To leap，or move by successive leaps or sudden starts；skip，as birds；frisk or dance about；spring；specifically，as applied to per－ sons，to spring or leap with one foot．

## He cam hanping onl se foot，

Earl Richard（Child＇s Balladz，III．39s）
Every elf，and taliy sprite，
Hop as light as bird from brier．
Shak．，M．N．D．，v． 2
The painted birda，companiona of the apring，
Dryden，Flower and Lesi，1． 46
2．To limp；halt；walk lame．
The limping amith obaerv＇d the aaddeo＇d feast，
And hopping here and there，himself a jeat，
Put in hls word．Dryden，Minad，i． A diminutive old hag，who，with crutches，hopped for ward to Abudsh．

Sir C．Morell，tr．of Tales of the Genil，p．25．
3t．To dance．
We olde meo，I drede，so fare we，
We we be roten，can we nat be ryps：
We hoppen alway，whil the world wol pype．
Chaucer，Prol．to Reevès Tale，1． 22
Where wooers hoppe io and out，fong time may bring Him that hoppeeth beat at last to have the riug．

Hopping mad，so mad as to hop or jump about in rage；violently a ogry．［Prov．Eng．and U．S．］
Miss Fuatick said Liddy Ann was too ofd to wear which made Liddy Ann hoppin＇mad． $=$ Syn．Leap，Trip，etc．See skip．
II．Lrans．1．To jump over．
11．trans．1．To jump over．［Colloq．］－2．In cutting rasps，to carry（the punch）with a skip－ ping movement the required distance between the teeth：as，to hop the punch．－To hop the twig．（a）To escape one＇s creditora．（b）To die．INAng
in both senaea．The latter is more common．］Syn．See ship $^{2} v_{0}$ i．
hop ${ }^{1}$（hop），$n$ ．$[=$ Drn．hop $=S$ w．hopp，a leal ou one foot；from the verb．］1．A leap，cspue－ cially ou one foot；a light spring．－2，A dance a dancing－party．［Prov．Eng．；colloq．，U．S．］
Dancinga are here［north of England，1776］vuigarly
Bourne＇s Pop，Antian 11 ops． called Ilops．Bourne＇s Pop．Antiq．（1757），p．302，note I remember last Christmas，at a litte hop at the I＇ark he danced from eight o＇clock till four．

Jane Austen，Senae and Sensibility，ix．
The visitora lived in huge hotels，at one or other of which
there waa a ball every night－a hop was the charming
Arch．Forbes，
Hop，skip，and jump enira of some Continente，p． 106. lesp with one foot，a skip，and a jump with both feet． hop ${ }^{2}$（hop），$n_{\text {．}}$［く MIF．hoppe（＂hoppe，sede for beyre［var．bere］，lummulus，secundum extra－ neos＂－Prompt．Parv．，A．D． 1440 －the earliest instance in E．），〈 MD．hoppe，D．hop＝MLG． LG ．hoppe $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．hopfo，MHG．hopfe，G．hop－ fen，the hop．The ML．hupe，F．houblon，houbc－ lon，Walloon hubillon，hop，OF，hoppc，houppe， beer，are of D．origin．The MD．hommel，leel． humall，Sw．Dan．humle，＞ML．humulus，hummu－ lus，NL．humalus，the hop，may be ult．connect－ ed with hop 2 ；but evidence is lacking．］1．A plant，Humulus Lupulas，of the natural order


Male Floweriay Branch（s）and Fruiting Branch（z）of Hop（Husmu
hope
Ericacea，with long twining stems and abun－ dant 3 －to 5 －lobed leaves．The female flowers，which grow in strobiles or catkins，are uaed to impart a bitter tation，their active properties depending on the precence of 83 aromatic and mildly uareotic resin，called lupulin， aecreted by the scales and fruit．The hop－plant is a dice－ cloua perennial，indigenous in temperate Europe，Asia． and North America．It is trained upon polea，and re－ quires to be cultivated with great care；a full crop is not hops when ripe are picked by hsid，dried in a kill called sn oast，and packed into baga or pockets．They can be kept several yeara by tight packing．In medicine hopa are used ss a tonic and soporific，in tincture snd infusion， snd in some cases in bulk．

A land of hops and poppy－mingled corn．
ennyson，Alymer＇s Field．
There sre nakera of beer who anbstitute for the clesu
C．D．Warner，Backlog Studies，p． 141.
2．pl．The flowers of this plant，as used in brewing，medicine，etc．－3．Wood fit for hop－ poles．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］
$h^{2}{ }^{2}$（hop），v．；pret．and pp．hopped，ppr．hop－ ping．［＜hop 2，n．］I．trans．To treat witl hops：as，to hop ale．
Ths worta［in operationa of brewing beer］are then boiled and hopped in the copper．

S．Doweell，Taxes in England，IV． 140.
The beers are very atrongly hopped．
II．intrans．To pick or gather hops．
After thst，I was a－hopping，and made my 15 s．regular at It ，and a－haymaking．

Hayhev，London Labour and London Poor，I． 104.
hop－back（hop＇bak），$n$ ．The vessel beneath the copper which receives the infusion of malt and hops，and the perforated bottom of which strains off the hops from the unfermented beer． hopbindt（hop＂bīnd），$n$ ．［＜hop ${ }^{2}+\operatorname{bind}$ ．］Same as hopbine．
1 t is．．．made felony withont benefit of clergy，mall－ ciously to ent any hop－binds growing in a plantation of
Bhops．
hopbine（hop＇bint），n．［Prop．hopbinl，q．v．Cf． unodbine，woodbind．］The climbing or twining stem of the hop－plant．
hop－bush（hop＇bůsh），n．A shrub，Dodonaza triquctra，of the natural order sapindacece，a native of Australia，where the capsules are nsed as a substitute for hops．
hop－clover（hop＇ $\mathrm{klo}^{\prime \prime}$ vèr），n．Same as hop－tre－ foil， 1.
hop－cushion（hop＇kủsh＂on），n．Same as hop－ pillow．
hop－dog（hop＇dog），n．A tool used fordrawing hop－poles out of the ground．［Prov．Eng．］ hop－drier（hop＇dri＂er），n．A heated room or inclosure fitted with trays，etc．，for drying hops； a hop－kiln．
hope ${ }^{(h o ̄ p)}$ ，v．；pret．and pp．hoped，ppr．hop－ ing．［＜ME．hopen，hope，sometimes merely expect，think，guess，without implication of desire；＜AS．hopian（pret．hopode），hope，look for（followed by prep．tō，to，or by a clanso with thet，that），$=$ D．hopen，hoopen $=$ MLG．LG． hopen，hapen $=$ MHG．hoffen，G．hoffen＝Icel． hopask，refl．，$=$ Sw．hoppas，refl．，＝Dan．haabe， hope．Root nuknown；the L．cupere，desire， does not agree phonetically：see cupidity．］I． intrins．1．To entertain or indulge an expec－ tation of something desired．
But if we hope for that we res not，then do we with ps．
Rom．vili． 25.
Are we to hope for more rewards or greatness，
Or any thing hut death，now he is dead？
Or any thing hut death，now he is dead？
Fletcher，Valentinian，Iv． 4.
2．To have confidence；trust with earnest ex－ pectation of good．
Why art thou cast down，o my sonl？and why art thou
disquieted within me？hope thou in God．Ps．xili．11．
And I can weep，can hope，and can despond，
Feel wrath and pity，when I think on thee ！
Coroper，Task，ili． 841.
Hupe humbly then ；with trembling pinions soar．
To hope against hope，to hope withont hopeful proapect
or encourazement ；hope in the absence of all the condl－ or encuuragement；hope
II．trans．1．To desire with expectation；look forward to as desirable，with the expectation of obtaining：with a clause（with or without that）or，less commonly，a noun as object．

My father dead，my fortune lives for me；
And I do hope good days，and long，to see．

## Shak．，T．of the S．，i． 2

Now am I feeble grown；my end drawa nigh；
I hope my elnd drawa nigh．Tennyson，St．Simeon Stylites．

## hope

Hope is alao loosely used as aynonymons with desire，long for，or wish．］
t．To expect；regard as likely to lıapren：not mplying desire：with a clause as object
Thare ere many maners of thynkyngea，whilke ere beate
to the I cane noghte say，bot I hove the whilke thou felis to the I cane noghte say，bot I hope the whilke thou felia for the．Hampole，Prose Treatises（ E ．It es beate

Oure manclple，I hope he wil be deed．
Chaucer，Reeve＇s Tale，1． 109.

## In his hosum he hid his hand

And said he hurt it on a brand
Thar＇on，＂he sadd，＂I hane alike plne［paln］
Holy livod（E．E．T．S．），p． 85.
3．To inagine ；havo au impression；think： with an effect of irony：as，I hope I know what I am talking abont．［Colloq．］

Why，very well ； 1 hope here be truths．
Shak，3．for M．，ii． 1
hope $^{1}$（hōp），n．［＜ME．hope，hope，expectation， ground or object of hope，＜AS．hopa（also in comp．$t \bar{o}-h o p a)=\mathrm{D} . h o o p=\mathrm{MHG} . h o f f e=\mathrm{SW}$. hopp＝Dan．luab，hove；from the verb．$]$ ． Expectation of something desired；desire ac－ companied by expectation．
Captain Swan ．and his Men being now agreed，and they Incouraged with the hope of gain，which works ita way thro all Difficultics，we set ont from Cape Corrlentes， Iarch the 3lat， 1686.
midd which every one finds．
Hope is that pleasure in the midd which every one finds
ni himaelf，npon the thonght of a proftable future enjoy． ln himaelf，npon the thonght of a proftable
ment of a thiog which la apt to delight himb．ing，II．Xx． 9.
It was natural that the rage of their disappointment ahould be proportloned to the extravagaace of their hopes．
2．Confidence in a future event，or in the fu－ ture disposition or conduct of some person； trust，especially a high or holy trust．
Who［Abraham］againat hope believed in hope，that he might become the father of many natlons．Rom．iv． 18 We have recelv＇d a comfortable hope That all will apeed well

Beau，and Fl．，Honeat Man＂a Fortone，i． 1. Just ao much hope I have of thee
As on thls dry ataff fruit and flowers to see
Willian Mormis Earthly Paradise，I1I． 387
3．That which gives hope；one who or that which furnishes ground of expectatiou or prom－ ise of desired good；promise．

When their brave hope，bold Hector，march＇d to field， stood many Trojan mothera sharing joy．

Shak．，Lucrece，1． 1430.

## 1 was my parents only hope，

Mary Hamilton（Child＇a Ballada，11L．330）．
Then they［the nobles］enacted，that Edwi Brother of Edmund，a Prince of great hope，should be hanish＇t the Realm．
4．The objen，Hist．Eng．，
，
For we are saved hy hope；but hope that is aeen is not hope：for what a man seeth，why doth he yet hope for？
＇Thy mother felt more than a mother＇s pain，
Thy mother fett more than a mother a pain， 5†．Expectation，without reference to desire； prognostication．［Rare．］

By how much better than my word 1 am，
by so inuch shall I falsify men ：
Shake， 1 Hen．IV．，i． 2.
Forlorn hope．See forlorn．$=$ Syn．3．Reliance，depen－ hope ${ }^{2}$（hōp），n．［く ME．hope，a valley，＜AS． ＊hop ，prob．in the same sense，but it is not found except in comp．，with indeterminate sense：sce hoop ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．Ahollow；a valley；especially，the upper end of a narrow mountain valley when it is nearly encircled by smooth green slopes： nearly equivalent to comb3．［Prov．Eng．and Scotch．］
Now ferkes to the fyrthe thees fresche mene of a Mande hrthure（E．E．T．S．），1． 2503.
Descending by a path towards a well－known ford，Dum－ ple crosaed the small river，．．．sud spproached．．．the Scott，Guy Mannering，xxill．
The survey of 1542 deacrlbes the Redesdale men as liv－ ing in sheels during the anmmer months，and pasturing south slde of the coquet，abont Winkwood and Ridlees．

Hodgson，Northumberland（1827），quoted In Ribton－
［Turner＇a Vagrants and Vagrancy，p． 86.
2．A mound；a hill．［Prov．Eng．］This word occurs in several place－names，as Easthope， Kirhhope，Stanhope，etc．
hope ${ }^{3}$（hōp），n．［＜Icel．hōpr，a small land－ locked bay or inlet，named appar．from its cir－ cular form，the word being prob．identical with $h \bar{p}$ ，a recess or inlet，$=$ As．＊hop，E．hoopI，a

## 2881

## Hoplegnathus

circular band：seo hoop ${ }^{1}$ ，and cf．hope $e^{2}$ ，a val－hopelessly（hōp＇les－li），adv．In a hopeless man－
circular band：seo hoop 1 ，and cf．hope ${ }^{2}$ ，
ley．］An inlet；a small bay；a haven．
To the north is St．Msrgaret＇a Hope，a very safe harbour for shlps．
It was a llttle hamlet which atraggled along the aide of a creek formed by the diacharge of a small brook info the sea．．．．It was called Wolfa hope（1．e．Wolf＇s haven）．

Hopea（hō＇pē̄－ä̀）， $\boldsymbol{n}$ ．［NL．，after John Hope， professor of botany in Edinburgh（1725－86）．］ A genns of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants， belonging to the natural order Dipterocarpere． It la characterized by a ahort calyx－tube of five parts，two rolla， 15 or 10 atamens，and a 3 －celled ovary．They are resinous trees，with entire corlaceoun leaves and flowers， often accured along the ramifications of the pandcle．Ten apeclea are koown，nativea of tropical Asia．H．odorata Is an evergreen tree， 80 feet or more $\ln$ helght，a native of British Burma and the Andaman Ialanda．The wood 18 yellow or yellowlah－brown，hard，and close－graibed．It 18 the chicl timber－tree of aonthern Tenasaerim，being naed
for house－building cart－wheels，etc．The tree yield 8 y yel－ for house－building，cart－wheels，etc．The tree yields s yel－ and red ocher，to make a wax used to fasten their arrow． and apear－heads．
hopeful（hōp＇fül），a．and $n$ ．［＜hope ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}+-f u l$ ．］
I．a．1．Full of hope；having desire with ex－ pectation of its fulfilment．

## If ever he have child，abortive be it，

Whose ugly and unnatural aspect
May filght the hopeful mother at the view．
Shak．，Rich．III．，i． 2.

## For the air of youth，

Hoperul and cheerful，In thy bloor
A melancholy dampo of cold and dry，
xl． 543.
2．Having qualities which excite hope；prom－ ising advantage or success：as，a hopeful pros－ pect：often used ironically．

Horse could never passe
Much lesse their chariota，after them：yet for the foot there
Some hopefull aervlce，whlch they wiaht．
Chapman，Iliad，xll．
While they［the people］were under the aense of their fresent way for their dellveramce．Sitlingfleet，Sermons，II．Iv．
A republic in an over－civilized，highly centralized，bn－ reaucratlcally governed country，with a religiously hol－ low，hasty，violent，excitable people，seems of all social experiments the least hopeful．

Brilish Quarterly Rev．，LXXXIII． 429.
Among others，one of Lady Lizard＇a daughters，and her hopeful mald，made their entrance．

Steele，Guardian，No．6F．
Syn．1．Confident，sanguide，buoyant，enthnaiastlc．
II．n．A more or less wilful，troublesome，or incorrigible boy or gill，legarded ironically as
the rising hope of the family．［Colloq．］
The young Hopeful was by no means a lool，and 1 n some matters more than a match for his father．

Trollope，Dr．Thorne，xxiv．
Mrs．Dr．Land＇s youngest hopeful，who had been bronght away from home because it was discovered that she had been meditating a matrimonlal slliance with the butler．

The Atlantic，LIX． 185
hopefully（hōp＇fül－i），adv．In a hopeful or en－ conraging manner；in a manner to excite hope； with ground for expectation of advantage，suc－ cess，or pleasure
hopefulness（hōp＇fúl－nes），$n$ ．The state or quality of being hopeful，or of giving ground for hope．
hopeite，hopite（hö＇ pit ），$n$ ．［After Professor Thomas Charles Hope of Edinburgh（1766－ 1844）．］a transparent，light－colored mineral， a hydrous zine phosphate，found in the calamin－ mines of Altenberg，near Aix－la－Chapelle．
hopeless（hōp＇les），a．［＝Dan．haablös $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．
hopplös；as hope ${ }^{1}+$－less．$]$ 1．Without hope； having no expectation of gaining or attaining the thing desired；despairing．

1 am s woman，friendlesa，hopeless．
Shak．，Hen．VIII．，ill． 1.
Hopeless grlef that knows no tears．
2．Affording no ground of hope or expectation of good；despaired of：as，a hopeless case；a hopeless＇s scamp．

The most hopeless Idleness is that most amoothed with excellent plans．Bagehot，Eng．Conat．（Boston ed．），p． 150
3 ．Unhoped for；unexpected．
Ilis watry eies drizling like deawy rayne
He 11 gan lifte toward the azure skies，
Spenser，F．Q．，III．v． 34
Gluing thanks to God for so hopelesse a delinerance，it pleased hls Llulne power，both they and their prouiaion came safely sboord．

Quoted in Capt．John Smith＇s Works，M1． 94.
$=$ Syn．1．Despouding，discouraged．－2．Incorable，irre．
medlable，incorrlgible，irreparable．
ner；without hope；utterly；irretrievably．
For thua their senae informeth them，and herein their tinulng in mistakes，they live and die in the ir ahsurdities live and die in their absurdities．
Sir T．Browne，Vnlg．Err．，
hopelessness（hōp＇les－nes），$u$ ．The state of be－ ing hopeless；discouragement；despair．
hoper（hō＇pér），n．One who hopes．Suift．
hopes（hopss），n．A plant，Matthiola ineand，the cominon stock．
hop－factor（hop＇fak＂tor），n．A dealer in hops； one who buys and sellis hops，either on his own account or for a commission．
hop－feeder（hop＇fē＂dèr），$n$ ．An iusect which feeds upon the hop．
hop－flea（hop＇flē），$n$ ．A very small coleopterous insect，Haltica concinna，destructive to hops． It is about one tenth of an inch long．The tur－ nip－flea is another species of this genus．
hop－fly（hop＇fī），$n$ ．An aphid，Phorodon humu7i， tound on hops
hop－frame（hop＇frām），$n$ ．A trellis ol frame of poles or wires，on which growing hop－vines may be supported．
hop－frogfly（hop＇frog＂fli），$n$ ．Same as hop－froth－ ，
hop－frothfly（hop＇frôth＂flī），$n$ ．A species of froth－fly，Aphrophora interrupta，or Amblyee－ phalus interruptus，which does much damage in hop－plantations，where it sometimes appears in great multitudes．It is about one fourth of an inch long，and of a yellow color variegated with black．
hop－garden（hop＇gär＂dn），n．Same as hol－ yaril．
Accounting new land beat for hopa，the Kentleh plant－ ers plant thelr hop－gardens with apple－trees at a large distance，sind with cherry－trees between．

Iiller，Gardener＇a Dletlonary．
hop－harlott，$n$ ．Same as hap－harlot．
hop－horubeam（hop＇hôrn＂bēm），$n$ ．The Amer－ ican ironwood，Ostrya Virginiea：so called from the resemblance of the inflated involncre to the fruit of the hop．
hopingly（hō＇ping－li），adv．With hope；witl expectant desire
hopite，$n$ ．See hopeite．
hop－jack（hop＇jak），$n$ ．In breuing，a vat which has a false bottom to retain the solid contents of the mash－tubs，and to allow the wort to flow away．Before the wort enters this vat it is boiled，and the hops are then added．
hop－kiln（hop＇kil），，An apartment for dry ing hops；a hop－drier．
Hopkinsian（hop－kin＇zi－an），a．and $u$ ．［くHoy－ lins（see def．）＋－ian．The surname Hophins is a patronymic possessive ol genitive of $H o p$－ Kin，which stands for Hobkin，＜Hob，a famil－ iar form of Robin or Robert（see hob ${ }^{2}$ ），+ dim． livin．I．a．Of or pertaining to the New Eng－ land divine Samnel Hopkins（1721－1803），or to his doctrines．
II．$\pi_{\text {．An adherent of the theological system }}$ founded by Hopkins and developed by Emmons and others．
Also called Hopkiusonian．
Hopkinsianism（hop－kin＇zi－an－izm），u．［く Hop－ hinsian $+-i s m$.$] The theological principles or$ doctrines maintained by Dr．Samuel Hopkins． Hopkinalanism was Calvinistic，and a development of the system tanght by Jonathan Edwards．It laid especlal stress on the sovereignty snd decrees of Goi，election，the obligation of impenitent sinners to submit to the divine and holiness as not Inherent in man＇s asture apart from his exercise of the will and as belonging to each man ex－ cluslvely and personally，eternity of fnture punishment， etc．Aa a distifnct syatem Hopkinsianiam no longer exiats， but much of it reappears 10 the so－called New England theology．
Puritan theology had developed in New Eagland Into Edwardlam，and then Into Hopkinsianism，Emmonsism， Hopkinsonian（hop－kin－sō＇ni－an），a．and $n$ ．［く Hopkins＋－on－ian．］Same as̈ Hopkinsian． Hoplegnathidæ（hop－leg－nath＇i－dē），n．pl． ［NL．．＜Hoplegnathus＋－ider．］A family of acanthopterygian fishes，named from the genus Hop legnathus．It ia characterized by perfect ventral fins，the absence of a bony atay for the preoperculnm，a ent Into a trenchant lamella．Four speciea are known as Inhabitanta of the Pacific ocean．Also erroneously writ． ten Hoplognathidae．
Hoplegnathus（hop－leg＇nä－thus），n．［NL．（ori－ ginally Oplegnathus）：so called in ref．to the form of the jaws，likened to a horse＇s hoof； irreg．＜Gr．$\delta \pi \lambda \eta$ ，hoof（く $0 \pi \lambda \alpha v$ ，a shield， $0 \pi \lambda a_{4}$ arms $), ~+$ váoos，jaw．The typical genus of the family Hoplegnathide，remarkable for the

exposed naked jaws，which somewhat rescmble the margiu of a hoof．
Hoplia（hop＇li－筫），$n_{0}$［［NL．（Illiger，1803）， Gr． $\bar{\pi} \lambda a$ ，arms：see hoplite．］A large genus of scarabæoid bee－ tles，typical of the family Hoplidoe，hav－ ing the last abdomi－ nal segment very short and the pygi－ dium vertical in both sexes．There are more than 100 spe－ cies，of all parts of
the world： 12 are the world； 12
North American．
Hoplichthyidæ（hop－ lik－thi＇ $\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{de}$ ），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Hoplichtlys + －ido．］A family of fishes，represented by the genus Hoplieli－ thys．The body and head are much depressed，a sin－
gie dorsal row and on each gie dorsal row and on each
side a lateral row of large side a lateral row of large
plates are developed，the plates are developed，the teropercuhum，is reduced
 teroperculum in reduced
and aeparated from the and aeparated from
thys langedurfifi，iz an inhe only known species，Hoplich Hoplichthys（hop－lik＇this） a large shield，+ ixtic，a fish．］A genus of fishes representing the family Hoplich thyidte．Also written Ophichithys．
Hopliidæ（hop－li＇i－dē），u．pl．［NL．，く Hoplia + －ide．］A family of the melolonthid group of scarabroid beetles，proposed by Burmeister in 1844，but not generally adopted．
hoplite（hop＇lit），n．［＜L．hoplites，〈 Gr．óтクítus，


1loplite．－Achilles and Troilus，from a cup
by Euphronius，about 480 B．
sword，one or more spears or weapons，a times a battle－ax．
Hoplocephalus（hop－lō－sef＇g－lus），u．［NLı，＜ Gr．ó $\pi \lambda o \nu$ ，a large shield，$+\tilde{\kappa} \ell \rho \lambda \eta$ ，head．］An Australian genus of venomous serpents，of the family Elapida，having smooth scales in from 15 to 21 rows，entire subcaudal scutes，and no distinct neck．They are viviparons，very poisonous， and when irritated apread the neck to some extent like a cobra．H．superbus is an example．G．Cuvier， 1829.
Hoplonemertea（hop＂$\overline{0}-\mathrm{ne}$－mèr＇tḕ－ä̀），$, u, p$ ． ［NL．，〈Gr．õ $\pi \lambda a$ ，arms，armor，+ NL．Nemertea， q．v．］A division of nemertean worms，cor－ related with Schizonemertea aud Paleonemertea， containing those in which the mouth is in front of the ganglia and the proboscis is armed with a stylet，as in Nemertes proper，Amphiporus，etc． Hubreeht．Same as Tremncephalide（Kefer－ stein）．
hoplonemertean（hop＂lō－ne－mér＇tē－an），$a$ ．and
n．I．a．Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hoplonemertea．
II．$n$ ．One of the Hoploncmertea．

2882
hoplonemertine（hop ${ }^{\prime}$ lọ－ne－mér＇tin），$a$ ．aud $n$ ． Same as hoplonemertenu．
Hoplonemertini，（hop－lṑ－nem－êr－tínī），n．pl． ［NL．，く Gr．óтia，arms，armor，+ NL．Nemer－ tini，q．v．］Same as Hoplonemertea．
Hoplophoridæ（hop－lộ－for＇i－dē），u．pl．［NL．， ＜Hoplophorus＋－itlee．］A family of fossil ar－ madillos of South America，named from the geuus Hoplophorus；the glyptodons：same as cilyptodontide，1．See cut under Glyptodon． Hoplophorus（hop－lof＇ọ－rus），n．［NL．，＜Gr． imhoфopos，bearing arms，armed，$\langle 0 \pi \lambda . \alpha$ ，arms， armor，+ －фороs，$\left\langle\phi\right.$ ¢eriv $=$ E．bear ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．A ge－ nus of crustaceans．Also written Oplophorus． Milue－Edwards，1837．－2．The typical genus of Moploploridce．Several species are described from the Plefstocene of South America，as H．euphractus，II．oma－
Hoplopidæ（hop－lop＇i－dē），u．pl．［NL．，＜Hop－
lopus + idre．］A family of mites，typified by lopns＋－idre．］A family of mites，typified by
the genus Hoplopus．Also Hoplopini．Canes－ trini and Fanzago， 1877.
hoplopleurid（hop－lō－plö＇rid），n．A fish of the family Hoplopleuride．
Hoplopleuridæ（hop－lọ̄－plö＇ri－dē），$n . p l$ ．［NL．，〈Gr．отia，arms，armor，＋$\pi \lambda \varepsilon v \rho o ́$, rib，+ －idke．］ A family of extinct Cretaeeous and early Ter－ tiary fishes，with the body generally provided with four rows of subtriangular seutes with in－ termediate scale－like smaller ones，and the head long and with produced jaws．It includes the genera Dercetis，Leptotrachelus，Sourorhamphus， etc．Dercetider is a synonym．
Hoplopterus（hop－lop＇te－rus），$n$ ．［NL．，く Gr． $\dot{\partial} \pi \lambda \alpha$ ，arms，armor，$+\pi \tau \dot{\beta} \rho \dot{v}$ ，a wing．］A genus of plovers having a horny spine on each wing； the spur－winged plovers．II．spinosus is an ex－ ample．C．L．Bonaparte， 1831 ．
 arms，armor，$+\pi$ ous $(\pi 00-)=$ E．foot．］In en－ tom．：（a）A genus of scarabæoid beetles：sy－
nonymous with Anomala．Semonelle，1819．（b） A genus of wasps，of the family Odyneride，with about 20 European species．Also，improperly， oplopus．Wesmael，1833．（e）In Araehnida，a genus of mites，typical of the family Hoplopida， erected for the reception of the Cceenlus echi－ nipes of Dufour when this mite was proved to possess eyes．Canestrini and Fanzago， 1877. hop－marjoram（hop＇mär jō̄oram），n．A small labiate plant，Origanum Dictainnus，a native of Crete．
hop－medick（hop＇med ${ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{ik}$ ），n．Same as hop－tre－ foil， 2.
hop－mildew（hop＇mil／dū），$n$ ．A fungus，Spluce－ hotheea himuth，living upon the hop．
hop－oil（hop＇oil），$u_{\text {．An acrid oil obtained by }}$ pressure from the flower－heads of the hop， $\boldsymbol{H}^{\prime}$ mulus Lapulus．
hop－o＇－my－thumb（hop＇o－mī－thum＇），n．［For hop on my thumb，early mod．E．hoppe upon my thombe（Palsgrave），meaning a person so small that he can hop or dance upon one＇s thumb．］ A tiny dwarf：sometimes applied in derision to a dinninutive person．
He ．．was always whd ever since he was a hop－o＇－my thumb no higher than the window－locker．

Hone＇s Every－day Book，11． 67.
At the next station we drank large qusntities of hot milk，fiavored with butter，sugar，and cinnamon，and theo pushed on，with another chubby hop－ob－my－thumbl ag guide
and driver．
B．Taylor，Northern Travel，$p$ ． 58.
hopper ${ }^{1}$（hop＇ér）， n．［＜ME．hopper，hoper，a $^{2}$ mill－hopper，a seed－basket，a basket（not found in lit．sense），く AS．＂hoppere，a dancer（a masc． form to hoppestre，a female dancer（see hoppe－ stere），not found，and probably an invention of Somner＇s），（hoppian，hop：see hop 1．］1．One who or that which hops．

Here were a hopper to hop for the ring．
Specifically－（a）A cheese－hopper．（b）A butterfy：${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， specinicaly－（a）A cheese－hopper．（b）A butterfiy：same
as skipper．（c）A grasahopper．（d）A saltatorial homop－ terous iosect；a cercopid，in a broad sense：as，a froghop－ per ；a tree－hopper．（e）A saltatorial betile；one of the
Halticidae．（f）A seal of the second year．（Newfound Halticidee（f）A seal of the second year．［Newfound－
lavd．］（ $g \dagger$ A wild awsan．Withals，Dict．（ed．1608），p． 24 ． 2．pl．A game in which the players hop or leap on one leg；hop－scotch．－3．A trough，usually shaped like an inverted cone，through which grain or anything to be ground or crushed passes into a mill：so called because at one time it had a hopping or shaking motion．It is now stationary，and leads the grain to the shaking－
shoe． shoe．

The feed hopper of the thrashing－machine．
4．A tray or basket in which a sower carries seed；a seed－basket．

## hopping

1e heng ao hoper on his bac in stude of a scrippe， bingeth Plower－inue．
Pierg $(A)$ ，vil． 57.
5．A hoat having a compartment with a mova－ ble bottom，to receive the und or gravel from a dredging－machine and convey it to deep wa－ ter，where，on opening the bottom，the mud or gravel falls out．Also called hopper－burge．－ 6．Same as hopper－cier．
Of the fifty－seven hoppers thrown over Opequan ioridge， o suitable order agalh．
New York Tribune， 7．In a double－action pianoforte movement，a piece attached to the back of a key to raise the hammer． 1 t permita the key to escspe from the ham－ mer sffer having impelled it，ao thast the hammer can immedlately fall a way from the atring．Also called gra＊so 8．Sam
8．Same as hoppet， 3.
hopper ${ }^{2}$（hop＇er），$n . \quad\left[<h o p^{2}, v . i .,+-r r^{1}.\right] 1$. A hop－picker．
Mauy of these hoppers are Irish，but nany conue from
Dickens，Unconmercial Traveller，xi．
2．In brewing，a vat in which the infusion of hops is prepared to be added to the wort．
hopper－boy（hop＇ér－boi），$\mu_{\text {．A rake moving in }}$ a circle，used in mills to draw the meal over an opening in the floor，through which it falls．
hopper－cake（hop＇ér－kāk），n．［Cf．hockey－cake．］ A seed－cake with plums on $i t$ ，with which farm－ crs treat their servants when seed－time is fin－ ished．Hallivell．［Prov．Eng．］
hopper－car（hop＇ér－kär），$u_{0}$ On railroads，a car for carrying coal，gravel，etc．，in form 1＇e－ sembling the hopper of a mill．Also hopper． hopper－closet（hop＇ér－kloz ${ }^{\prime}$ et），$u$ ．A water－ eloset having a pan standing above a trap and kept clean by flushing．
hopper－hippedt（hop＇er－hipt），a．Lame in the lip．
She is bow－legged，hopper－hipred． Tycherley，Love in a Wood，ii． 1.
hopper－hood（hop＇ér－hüd），n．A hooded seal in its second year；a bedlamer．
hop－pest（hop＇pest），$\%$ ．An insect specially in－ jurious to hops．
hoppesteret，$n$ ．［ME．，mod．E．as if＂hopster， lit．a danceress，＜AS．hoppestre，a danceress，a female dancer，＜hoppian，hop，dance，+ －stre， fem．suffix，E．－ster：］A woman who dances．

Yet sawgh 1 brent the schippes hoppesteres，
The funte strangled with the wilde beres．
Chaucer，Knight＇s Tale， 1.1159. （That is，literally，＇Further 1 saw burnt the dancing ships， the hunter atrangled by the wild bears．＇The true expla． nation appeara on comparing the original bellatrices ca－ rince（Statius，Thebaid，vii．57），lit．＇warlike shipa，＇bella－ trices beling misread as＂ballatrices，Iem．of LL bollator， a dancer（ Sp．Pg．bailador，a dancer：see bayadere）， hoppet（hop＇et）,$i$
hoppetan，hop：see lop $1, v$.$] ．To hopen，AS．$ Eng．］ hop：see hop $\left.{ }^{1}, v.\right]$ To hop．［Prov． Eng．］
hoppet（hop＇et），$n$ ．［A variation of hopper1， In mining the dish ${ }^{2}$ ．A hand－basket．－2． ore in．－3．In glass－making，a conical vessel suspended from the ceiling，containing sand and water for the use of the cutter：sometimes called a hopper，from its resemblance to the hopper of a mill．－4．An infant in arms． ［Yorkshire，Eng．］
hop－picker（hop＇pik＂er），n．1．One who picks hops．－2．A contrivance for picking hops； specifically，a combined mill and cleaning－ma－ chine for stripping hops from the vines，sorting them，and freeing the catkins from the leaves and stems
hop－pillow（hop＇pil＂ō），$n$ ．A pillow stuffed with hops，considered to be a soporific．
hopping ${ }^{1}$（hop ${ }^{\prime}$ ing），$n$ ．［Verbal $n$ ．of hop ${ }^{1}, v$ ．］ 1．The act of one who hops or dances．Specifi－ cally－2．A dance；a hop；a country fair or wake at which dancing is a principal amuse－ ment．［Prov．Eng．］

Men mode song and hovinges，
Ogain the come of this kinges．（Halliwell．）
Arthour and Merlin，p．132．
Formerly，on the Sunday aft er the Enccenia，or Feast of the Dedication of the Church，it was asual for ．．．the Inhshitants of the Village $\cdot d$ to go to Feasting and the northern parts，the Sunday＇s Fcasting is almost iost， and they observe only one day for the whole，which among them is called hopping，I auppose from the daucing and other exercises then practized．
3．A game of prison－hars，in which the players hop throughout the game．［Prov．Eng．］
hopping ${ }^{2}$（hop＇ing），$n$ ．［＜hop $\left.{ }^{2}+-i n g.\right]$ The act or occupation of picking hops from the vines；hop－picking．

## hopping－dick

2883
hopping－dick（hop＇ing－dik），$\mu$ ．A species of hop－trefoil（hop＇trē＇foil），$n$ ．1．A leguminous thrush amon in Janaica，the Merula leuco－ genys，which in its lively and familiar manners， as well as its sablo plumage，and clear，rich， mellow song，greatly resembles the English blackbird．
hopping－john（hop＇ing－jon），h．A stew of bacon with rice and peas．［Southern U．S．］
hopple（hop＇l），$v . t$ ．；pret．and pp．hoppled，ppr． hoppling．［Sce hobble．］To fetter or hamper the legs，as of a horse，to prevent leaping or straying；hobble；hence，to trammel；entangle． Superstlitionsly hoppled in the toils and nets of supcr inions．

Dr．II．More
A dozen or more oboz drivera were gathered around s cheeriul csmp．fire in the miast or their wsons，whil swkwardly here and there along the rosd．

G．Kennan，The Century，XXXVI． 21.
hopple（hop＇1），n．［＜hopple，v．］A fetter or shackle for the legs of horses or other animals when turned out to graze，to prevent them from leaping or straying：used chiefly in the
plural．${ }_{\text {hoppo }}{ }^{\text {pon }}$ ），$n$ ．［A corruption of Chin．hupu， board of revenue．］The superintendent of cus－ toms at Canton，China ：so called by foreigners． hop－pocket（hop＇pok＂et），$x$ ．A coarse sack for containing hops．As a measure a pocket of hops is $1 \frac{1}{2}$ hundredweight，and is about $5 \frac{8}{4}$ feet in circumference and $7 \frac{1}{3}$ feet long．
hop－pole（hop＇pōl），$u$ ．A slender pole from 18 to 25 feet in height used to support a hop－vine． The srbor－vilie，Thuja occidentatiz，is mosit frequentiy employed In the United States，sind the che
hop－press（hop＇pres），n．In brewing，a machine for expressing the liquid from hops after boil－ ing．
hoppy（hop＇i），a．［＜hop ${ }^{2}+-y^{1}$ ．］Aboundiug with hops；having the flavor of hops．
hop－raising（hop＇rā＂zing），$u$ ．In brewing，the second stage of fermentation．
hop－sacking（hop＇sak＂ing），$n$ ．A coarse bag－ ging made of a combination of hemp and jute． hopscott，$n$ ．See hop－scoteh．
hop－scotch（hop＇skoch＇），n．［Appar．＜hop 1 ，v．， + obj．scotch ${ }^{2}$ ，a line scotched or scored．In this view the form hopscot，formerly in use，is a perversion．］A children＇s game in which the player，while hopping on one leg，drives a disk of stone or a fragment of tile with the foot from one compartment to another of an oblong fig－ ure traced or scotched（scored）on the ground， neither the stone nor the foot being allowed to rest on a line．
A very common game at every school called hop－scot． Archoeologia，1X． 18 （1789）． hopser（hop＇sêr），$n$ ．［Irreg．〈hop ${ }^{1}, v$. ．］A lively country－dance，said to be of English origin． hop－setter（hop＇set＂er），$n$ ．One who plants hops；an instrument for planting hops．
hopshacklet，$n$ ．［Also hobshackle，hapshackle； appar．＜hop ${ }^{1}$（with ref．to hobble）＋shackle．］ A shackle or weight used to hobble a horse or other animal．
They shoue snd sholder to stand formost，yet in the end they cuin behind others snd deserue but the hopshakles．
n．A North American shrub
hop－tree（hop＇trē），$n$ ．A North American shrub rue family，having trifoliate leaves，and small

greenish－white flowers in terminal cymes．The frult is s 2－celled and 2．seeded samara，whagod sli sround， and sonewhst rese
called vafer－ash．
p－trefoil（hop tre coil）， platurelized in pruted States from Europe it is realliy distinguished from the other clovera by lis bunch of yeilow flowers，which wither to the bright brown of a strotile of hops，to which lt has some resembiance． it has been used for farm purposes，but is of little value Also called hop－clover．
2．A farmers＇name for Medicago lupulina，a plant closely resembling yellow clover，and abundant in waste lands and cultivated fields． It is distincuished from trefoil by its twisted legume．Also called hop－medick．
hop－vine（hop＇vin），$\mu$ ．The climbing stem or bine of the hop－plant，Humulus Luputus．
hop－yard（hop＇yärd），$n$ ．A field or inclosure where hops are raised．
Hor（hôr），$n$ ．［Egypt．］Same as Horus．
horal（hō＇ral），a．［＜LL．horalis，＜hora，hour： see hour．］Relating to an hour；hourly．

Horal varistions oi aerisal bacterian Science，V1II． 179.

## horallyt（hō＇ral－i），adv．Hourly．

horarious（hō－rā＇ri－us），a．［＜ML．＊horarius，of an hour：see horary．］In bot．，enduring for only an hour or two，as the petals of Cistus．
only an hour or two，$\quad$ ．$=\mathrm{F}$. horaire $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． horary（hō＇rā－ri），$a .[=\mathrm{F}$ ．horaire $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．Pg．
horario $=\mathrm{It}$ ．orario，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ．horarius（mostly as a noun）（ef．LL．horariun，nent．，a dial），く L． hora，hour：see hour．］1．Pertaining to an hour；noting the hours：as，the horary circle． －2．Continuing or lasting an hour；occurring once an hour；hourly

His horary shifts
Of shirts snd waistcoats． Their tranquliiity was of no longer duration then these horary or soon decaying fruits of summer．

Sir T．Browne，Vulg．Err．，vli．1．
Horary astrology，circle，motion，question，etc．See the no
Horatian（hō－rā＇shan），a．［＜L．Horatianue， relating to Horace，＜＇Horatius，Horace（＞F＇ Horace，$>$ E．Horace）．The poet＇s full name was Quintus Horatius Flaccus；Horatius was the name of a Roman gens．］Of or pertaining to the Latin poet Horatius Flaceus（Horace，65－8 B．C．）；resembling the poetry or style of Horace． hord ${ }^{1}+, \ldots$ ．An obsolete spelling of hoard ${ }^{1}$ ．

## ord ${ }^{2}+, n$ ．An obsolete spplling of horde．

horde（hōrd），$n . \quad[=\mathrm{D}$. horde $=\mathrm{G}$. horde $=\mathrm{Dan}$ ． horde $=\mathrm{Sw}$. hord，$\langle\mathrm{F}$ ．hordc（16th century）＝ Sp．horda $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．horda $=$ It．oraa，a horde， $=$ Bohem．Serv．ordija $=$ Little Russ．orda，an army，＝Ar．＇aurdui，a camp，く Turk．ordū，urdū， ordī，ord $\bar{a}$ ，a camp，＜Pers．ōrd $\bar{u}$, a court，camp， horde of Tatars，also urdu ，a camp，an army， horde of Tatars，also urdu，a camp，an army，
the Hindustani language：see Urdu．The ini－ the Hindustani language：see Urdu．The ini－ 1．A tribe or troop of Asiatic nomads dwelling in tents or wagons，and migrating from place to place to procure pasturage for their cattle， or for war or plunder．
His［s Tatar＇s］hord，which consisted of sbout s thou－ Hence－2．Any clan or troop；a gang；a mi－ gratory crew；a multitude．

Esch valley，each sequestered glen，
Mustered its ilttle horde of men．
societ is now one polish＇d horde，
Form＇d of two mighty tribes，the Bores and Bored
yron，Don Jusu，xiii． 95
．．．clssh＇d with Pagan hordes，and bore them down． Tennyson，Holy Grall．
Golden Horde，a name glven to the possessors of the khanste of Kiptchsk，s Mongol realm in esstern Rusbis In the thirteenth century s．nd overthrown in 1480.
horde（hōrd），$\quad$ ．i．；pret．and pp．horded，ppr． hording．［＜horde，n．］Tolive in hordes；hud dle together like tho members of a migratory tribe：usually followed by tagether．Byron． hordeaceous（hôr－dē－ā＇shius），a．［＜L．hordea hordeaceous（hor－dē－a shius），a． ccus，of or relating to barley，（hordcum，barley：
see Hordeun．］Barley－like；resembling barley． Hordeeæ（hôr－dé＇ē－ē），n．pl．［NL．，くHordeum + －ece．］A tribe of plants belonging to the natural order Graminea，and typified by the genus Hor－ dcum．The splkelets are one－to many－flowered，sesslle on opposite sides of s zigzag－jointed rischis，which is exca－ vated or chsmeled on one side of each joint，forming s spike；glumes frequently sborife or wanting．Aiso Hor－
hordein，hordeine（hôr＇dë－in），n．［＜L．horde um，barley，$+-i n^{2}$ ，－inez．］a pulverulent sub－ stance left undissolved ontreating barley－starch stance ithlater It is not a simple body with aciduater body but a mixture of starch－cellulose and a proteid Watts，Dict．of Chem，
（－lii）．［NL．，neut．，（hôr－lüē），n．；pl．hordeola （－1！）．［NL．，neut．，く＇LL．hordeolus，m．．a sty
（so called as resembling in size or shape a grain of barley），dim．of L．hordeum，barley．］In pa－ thol．，a sty or sinall inflammatory tumor on the edge of the eyelit．
Hordeum（hôr＇dē－um），n．［L．，also ordeum，OT． fordeum barlé $=$ OIG ，erstā，$M \mathrm{HG} . \mathrm{G}$ yerste $=\mathrm{D}$ ．gersi，barley；perhaps connected with L．horrcre，bristle，skt．$V$ harsh，bristle， said of the hair：see horrent and horrid．］A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Graminea，and the type of the tribe Hordeere， characterized by having the spikelets l－llow－ ered， 3 at each joint，but the 2 lateral usually sterile．The giumes are $6 \ln$ number，forming a kind of involucre，side by side in front of the spikelets，sien－ der and pointed with sn swn or of the form or a briste． lets．Abont 12 specles are known，nstlves of borcai En－ rope，Africa，temperate Asla，and America，Including $\boldsymbol{H}$ ． sylvaticum，the wood－barley of Europe；H．pratense，the meadow－bsriey of Europe and North Americs；II．muri num，the mouse－or wall－barley of Europe；H．mariti－ mum，the ses－barley or squirrel－ $\mathrm{tsi1}$ grass of western Eu rope ；snd $I I$ ．jubatum，the American squirrel－tsil grass
The cultivated barl ey beiongs here but the exact origin of the several forms under cuitivation is obscare．See of the
barley1．
hore ${ }^{1}+$ ，$a$ ．An obsolete spelling of hoar．Chaucer． hore ${ }^{2+}, n$ ．An obsolete spelling of whore．
hore ${ }^{3}+$ ， mon．See he $^{1}$ ．
horecopt，n．［Early mod．E．，〈 ME．horecoppe， horcop，$\langle$ hore，whore，+ cop（uncertain）．I A＇ bastard．Palsgrare．

For，syr，he seyde，byt were not feyre
A horcop to be yowre heyre．
Tryamoure，1． 223.
horehound，$n$ ．See hoarhound．
horestrongt，horestrangt，n．Same as har－ strong．
Horia（hō＇ri－ä），n．［NL．，appar．after L．horia， ria，a small vessel，a fishing－smack．The dim．， NL．Horiola（＜L．horiola，a skiff，a fishing－boat）， is applied to a genus of hernipters．］A genus of South American coleopterous insects，of the family Cantharida，the members of which are finely colored and of comparatively large size Horiidm（h̄̄－1íi－dē）pl［NL＜Horia＋ Horindæ（homily of heromerous Coleoptera ida．］A family of heteromerous Coleoptera， named from the genus Horia．Westwood， 1839 horizon（hō－rízon），$u$ ．［Formerly with the ac－ cent on the first syllable（in ME．orizonte on the last），as from the F．；now pron．as if di－ rectly from the L．$;=\mathrm{D}$ ．horizon $=\mathrm{G}$. horizont $=$ Dan．Sw．horisont，$\langle\mathrm{F}$ ．horizon $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．orizon $=\mathrm{Dp}$ ． ＝Sp．Pg．horia＜$=$ ero（se bounding circle，the horizon，ppr．of opitciv， bound，limit，くOpos，a boundary，limit．］1．The circle which at sea forms the apparent boun－ dary between sea and sky，and on land would bound the sky were all terrestrial obstructions down to the sea－level removed．Called the ap－ parent，sensible，or visible horizon，in distine－ tion from the astronomical horizon（which see， below）．

When the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the border of this horizon．
Shak．， 3 Hen．VI．，Iv． 7.
Hence－2．The line that bounds the view；the limit of vision．
Our horizon is never quite at our eibows．
Thorear，Walden，p． 141. 3．Figuratively，the limit of intellectual per－ ception，of experience，or of knowledge．
The history of one horizon of life is thst lis own com－ pietion but prepares the wsy for a higher one，furnishing phe lstter with conditlons of a still further development．
4．In geol．，a stratum or group of strata char－ acterized by the presence of a particular fossil not found in the underlying or overlying beds，or of a peculiar assemblage of fossils．Such a bed or series of beds is often designated as the zone of the fossil or group of fossiis in questlon，and such s distinctly marked division is sometimes calied a horizon，as ormits a convenlent plane of reference for ot her gintely marked by peculiar fossil contents．
Lepidodendra are especlally characteristlc trees of this Lepidodendra are especlaily characteristle trees or this
Davizon． 5．In zoöl．and anat．，a level or horizontal line or surface：as，the horizon of the teeth；the ho－ rizon of the diaphragm．－Artificial horizon，s con－ trivsnce for ensbling sn observer to determine the siltude of s star sbove the horizon when the horizon itself is not visible．It consists of s small hollow trough contsining quicksiliver or sny other fluid the surisce or which atoras sit the eye by the star sud its lmage in a fluid being double sit the eye by the star＇s silitude，this angle，when messured snd halved， glves the slititude of the star．－Astronomical horizon， the great circle of the celestial sphere midway between the zenith and nsdir，its plane being perpendicular to gravity st sny station．－Celestial horizon．Same ss astronom i．
horizon
cal horizon．－Geographical horizon，s great circlenf the The sensible horizon，or horizontal plane tangent to the surisce of the earth at a given station，is sometimes distin guished from tile rational horizon，or plane parallel to the －Horizon of an artifictal of the earth． tal ring in which the giobe is fixed．On this are scveral concentric circles，wilich contain the months snd deys of the year，the corresponding signs and degrees of the eclip tic，snd the thirty－two polnts of the compass．－On the same hortzon，in geol．，said of fossils or strata which sp－ of tangeacy with the terrestrisl sphere，or geold，of a cons haviog its vertex at the eye of the observer．－Rational or true horizon．Same as astroncal horizon－Visi－
horizon－glass（hō－ríz zon－glås），n．In astron．， the small plane mirror which is firmly attached to the frame of a quadrant or sextant，and has one half silvered．In measuring an altitnde of the sun the observer looks directly through its transparent half toward the horizon at the point directly under the sun．Formeriy two horizon－glasses were often nsed，one
the front glass ss above doscribed，the other，the back the front glass as above described，the other，the back
glass，so placed that the observer looked throngh lt to glass，so placed that the observer looked throngh it to this glass had simply \＆narrow unsilvered strip acroas its midate．
horizontal（hor－i－zon＇tal），a．and $n$ ．$[=\mathrm{D}$ ． horizontaal $=\mathrm{G}$. horizontal $=\mathrm{Dan} . \mathrm{Sw}$. horisontal $=$ F．Sp．Pg．horizontal $=$ It．orizzontale，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ． ＊horizontalis，＜L．horizon，horizon：seohorizon．］ I．a．1．Of or pertaining to the horizon．

As when the sun new－risen
Looks through the horizontal misty air
Looks through the horizontal misty air，
Shorn of his beams．Milton，P．L．，1．595． 2．Parallel to the horizon；at right angles to the direction of gravity at any station；being on a level；not vertical nor inclined：as，a hor－ izontal line or surface；a horizontal position． Specifcally－（ $a$ ）In mech．，scting or working，or placed，
wholly or with respect to its main parts，fo a level plane： wholy or with respect to its main parts，fo a level plane： zontal saw－milland mortising－machine；a horizontal pump； a horizontal escapement；a horizontal steam－engines，（b）
In zool．，being，日s ths parts，organs，surfaces，marks，etc．， In zool．，being，as ths parts，organs，surfaces，marks，etc．， of a bilatcrally symmetrics suimal，parallel to a plame
supposed to extend from end to end and from side to side supposed to extend from end to end and from side to side
of the body：ss，horizontal wings（those which，in repose of that bover：ss，horizontal wings（thoss which，in repose， piane）．
3．Measured or contained in a plane of the ho－ rizon：as，horizontal distance．－Horizontal bar， battery，cornice，distance，leaf，mill，parallax，etc． tersectlon of tha horizontal and perspective planes；sn imaginary line crossing a picture parallel to its hase or hottom line，and at the assnmed level of tha eya of the observer．（b）In figured bass，s dash nuder a note ind1－
catling that tha tones of the last figured chord are to be continned without regard to the tone of the bass．－Horl zontal line of Camper，in cranion．，the intersectlon of the horizontal plane of Camper with the medisn plans of horizon，or not lncllned to it；in persp．，s plane parallel to the borizon，passing through the eye and cutting the per－ spective plane at right sngles．－Horizontal plane of Camper，in craniom．，the plans passing through the cen－ inferior nasal apine．－Hory mestus on either side snd the inferior nasal apine．－Horizontal projection，s projec－
tion made on a plane parallel to the horizon tal range of a projectile the distance st which it falls on or strikes a horizontal plane，whatever be the angle of elevation．－Horizontal root，日team－engine，etc．Sea the nouns．
II．$n$ ．In craniom．，the line drawn from the lower edge of the orbital cavity to the middle of the ear－cavity
horizontality（hor ${ }^{\text {i }} \mathrm{i}-z o n-$ tal $\left.^{\prime} \mathrm{i}-\mathrm{ti}\right), n$ ．［＜horizon－ fal + －ity．］The state of being horizontal．
parapet．
The American，XIII．57． horizontalization（hor－i－zon＂tal－i－2 $\bar{a}^{\prime}$ shon），$n$ ． ［＜horizontal $+-i z e+$－ation．］In craniom．，the act of placing the skull for craniometrical mea－ surement 6 o that the plane taken as the hori－ zontal datum－plane shall be truly horizontal． Anthropologists are not entirely agreed on a horizontal datum－plane，but the alveolocondylean plane is nsually preierred－that 18，a plane passing through the alveolar point tangent to the condyles．When this plsne is made is fragmentary the horizontalization may become a diff． cult problem，and the selection of an unusual datum－plane msy be rendered necessary．
horizontally（hor－i－zon＇tal－i），adv．In a hori－ zontal direction or position；in the direction of the horizon；on a level：as，a line stretched horizontally．

It is occasionally requisite that the object－end of the in－ strument be moved np sod down as well ss horizontally horkey（hôr＇ki），n．Same as hockey ${ }^{2}$ ．
horkey－load（hôr＇ki－lōd），n．Same as hockey－ load．
Hormaphis（hôr＇mā．fis），n．［NL．，＜Gr．ถp ${ }^{\text {opos，}}$ a cord，chain，necklace，＋NL．aphis．］A genus of piant－lice founded by Osten－Sacken in 1861， having the antennal joints deeply incised and

2884
Well separated，and the first two oblique veins of the fore wings uniting in a fork．The spions

## 1 <br> Femate Spinous Gall－louse（Hormaphis stinorsus），the fore wings showing abnormal venation．（Much enlarged．）

gai－10nse，H．spinosus，forms on the stems of wych－haze agall，which is a deformation of the flower－bud． Horminum（hôr－mīnum），n．［NL．（Linnæus 1737），〈 Gr．ópulvov，a kind of sage．］A mono－ typic genus of plants belonging to the natural order Labiater and tribe Saturciner，tho type of Endlicher＇s subtribe Horminece，and of Lindley＇s tribe Horminido．It is characterized by having the calyx 2.1 lipped；the corolls with iccurved，ascendlng tube； the antheral linear，I－celled，confluent；leaves mostly radi－ cal，dentate，the upper reduced to narrow bracts；whorl $P$－flowered ；flowers violet－purple．The single species，$I I$ ． Bentham makes I／orminum s section of the genus Salvia， Moench，a subgenus of Mentha；Tournefort，a synonym for the genns Silvia．
hormogone，hormogon（hôr＇mọ̀－gōn，－gou），$n$ ． Same as hormogonium．
hormogonia，n．Plural of hormogonium．
hormogonimium（hôr＂mọ̀－gō－nim＇i－um），n．；pl． hormogonimia（－ä）．［NL．，？Gr．op $\mu o s$, a cord． chain，+ रorluos，productive：see gonimium．］ One of the common forms of gonidia of lichens， especially characteristic of the Collemacea．It is small，moniliform，and centained in a syngo－ nimium．
hormogonium（hôr－mō－gō＇ni－um），n．；pl．hor－ mogonia（－ä）．［NL．，＜Gr．óp $\mu$ оऽ，a cord，chain，+ ovos，offspring．］In bot．，a apecial reproductive body in the nostocs，having the form of a chain of roundish cells，from which new conobia are formed．Also hornogone，hormogon．
The cells intermediste between two heterocysts escapp wim about with a splral motion throngh the wster．They t length become quifesceat and begin to divide both trans－ vcracly and longitudiaaliy．Of the cells thus formed some become heterocysts，and in process of time s new Nostoc
parluro，Marine Alge，p． 12. hormogonous（hôr－mog＇ọ－nus），a．［As hormo－ gon－ium＋－ous．］Possessing or resembling a hormogonium．
Hormospermeæ（hôr－mō－spér＇mề－ē），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Gr．óp $\mu$ os，a cord，chain，+ onép $\mu a$, a seed + －ea．］One of the principal divisions of the Floridece，or red and purple seaweeds，as pro－ posed by Agardh（1851）．It Inclndes the ordera Squumariaceae and Spharococcoidec，sod the suborder Cramiex（also called Delesserioo，from the genus Deles seria），characterized hy bsving the spore－bearing fils－ or radiating in the pericarp．
horn（hôrn），$n$ ．［＜ME．horn，＜AS．horn $=\mathrm{OS}$ horn（in comp．）$\overline{=}$ OFries，horn $=$ OD．horn， horen，D．horen＝MLG．horen，LG．horn＝OHG MHG．G．horn $=$ Icel．Sw．Dan，horn $=$ Goth haurn＝L．cornu（ $>$ ult．E．corn ${ }^{2}$ ，cornet，etc．）$=$ W．Gael．and Ir．corn（the Old Celtic form is rep－ resented by the entry кápvov，trumpet，in Hesy－ chius），a horn ；with formative－n，akin to Gr． кépas（кєрат－），a born（see cerato－and carat），with formative $t$ ；of the same root as AS．heorot， heort，E．hart，and L．cervus，deer：see hart ${ }^{1}$ and Cervus．See hornet．］1．An excrescent growth upon the head in certain animals，serving as a weapon of offense or defense．See def．3．The horns of cattle，sheep，and goats are fsmillar examples Such horns，technically called cornua cava or hollow horns， are permanent or nop－dectduous：they always grow apon the head，and are hollow，being formed upon s selld core
of true bons．They are usnally in one pair，right and of true bons．They are usually in one pair，right and left，sometrimes in two pairs，and in some fossil animals even in three．There may also be but one，as in some rhnoceroses，or there may be two plsced one behind the
other，as $\ln$ others．True horns are distingushed antlers by being hollow，permsnent，and unbranched（ex． cept 1 ln the pronghorn antelope）．They occur usinsly in both sexes．See Cavicomia，cornu．
And I stood upon the sand of the sea，snd saw s beast rise up out of the sea，having seven hesds snd ten homs， sod upon hls horns ten crowns．

Rev．xlii．J．
It is said，＂God sends a curst cow short horns．＂
hak．，Minch Ado，ii． 1. but sre bony，sold，and deciduous，snd are for the most part confined to the malasex．They are technically called cornua rolida or cornua decidua（that 18，solid or declda－
3．Hardened and thickened epidermis or cuti－ cle，as that of which nails，claws，and hoofs con－
horn
Bist，differing from hair or other cuticular struc－ tures chiefly in density and massiveness．The character of horn as a cuticular outgrowth or appendage
is weli ilinstrated in the pronghorn antelope，in whlch the is well innstrated in the pronghorn antelope，in when the
transtion from 8 mass of agglitinated hairs covering a
bony core of the frontal hous the tip is very gradual and resdily observed．The thick． ened skio of the human heel is horn，and similar special thickenlngs are called corns．Tortuise－shell is another kind of horn，as are also the hard covering of the besk and feet of birds，the scales of reptiles，etc．Horn in thls sense is related to bone or cartilisge only in that it belongs to the same general group of conue

Nestly secur＇d from being soll＇d or torn，
Beneath a pane of thin translucent horn，
Cowper，Tiroclnim， 1.120 ．
4．Something made of horn，or like or likened to a horn in position，shape，use，or purpose．

The conquering Brate on Corineus brave
Thls horn of land bestow＇d，and mark＇d it with his name．
We skirt the western horn of Sabioncello，and soother turn leada ns throngh the channel．

E．＇A．Freeman，Venlee，p． 192.

## The wood whlch grides and clsngs

Tennyson，In Memoriam，cvii．
Specifically－（a）A feeler；s tentacle；sn sntenna；sn ovl－ positor；also，the tuft or owls．

As the snsil，whose tender horns being hit，
Shrinks backward in lis shelly cave with paln，
Shak．，Venns and Adonis，1． 1033 （b）A wind－instrument mere or less resembling s horn in shape and slze，snd originally nasde of horn：as，a hint－ Ing．horn；s tin horn．in the simpler forms the harn is used chiefly to give slgnals，prodncing single or slight－ early elaborated sand made．capable of producing a variety of calls，fanfares，and simple tunes，Wood，Ivory，and va． rieus metals have been nsed for making horns．

He＇s blawn his horn sae sharp and shrill；
Up start the deer on every hill．
Bothwell（Child＇s Ballads，I．159）．
Wlth horns and trumpets now to madiess swell，
Now slnk in sorrows with s tolling bell．
Pope，Dunclad，1i． 298
Waked at dead of night，I heard s sound
As of s sliver horn from o＇er the hills
Blown．
Tennyson，Holy Grall． （c）By extenslon，s musical wind－instrument of the irum－ modified for nse in orchestras nnder the name corno of caccia），and distinctively called the French horn，having a slender tube of brass or silver，several feet long，grace fully curved upon itself，terminating in a flaring beil，and blown through a mouthplece of conoidal bore．Its tones are harmonics of the natural tone of the tobe， produced by slightly oressure of the blowing Itscompass ls about four octaves，the series of ones ill the two nppe octaves being diatonle and partially chromatic primary or open tones primary or open tones， are produced by insert ing the hand inte the belt，so as to alter the
pith of open tone chromatically．The pitch of the fondamen tal tone，nud thus of the Whones，is altered by de－ tachable crooks，which increass the actun length of the tube．
From eight to twelve uch crooks are made pitching the lostrument in nearly all the chro second C below nidd and the second 1 b be low that．The key in

1 ，coaching－hom．a French or or chestral horn；，，Auggelhorn，or keyed
bugle；t，post－horn； 5 ，hunting horn． to le se instrument is plece；but the music is written the beginuing of each pltch of the tabe is still further affected by the tiening that it can be pushed in or out at will fube so srranged are sometimes added to the tube to facilitate rapld pas sages．Horns are the most valuable orchestral instri menta of their class．Their tone is mellow，pervasive，and blendlog，with s pecnliar romsnic quality．The French horn is somethmes used singly or as a solo instrument，bn o orchestras it is nearly always comblned in pairs or in quartets，snd used both for inelodic effects，especially th harmonlc basis for free lnstrumentation．（d）A drinking vessel of the shape of a horn or made of s horn．See drink． ing－horn．
They attended the banquet snd served the heroes with
They sit with knife in mest snd wine in horn． （e）A long projection，frequently of silver or gold，worn
on the forehead by natives of some Aslatic countries．（ $f$ ） One of the extremitles（cusps）of the moon when waxing and wantog，and hence of sny crescent－shaped object．

## horn

I saw a dolphln hang i' the horns of the moon,
F'letcher (and another), Sea Voyage, 1. 1. The angelic squadron bright
Turnd flery red, sharpening in mooned horns
Their plaalanx.
Milton, P. L., tw. 978. Ere ten moons had sharpen'd either horn. Dryden. The horns, or extremitles of the bow, were two large
tufts of cocoa-nut-trees.
Cook, Voyages, 1. 1.7. (g) The horn of a cow or other animsl, or, now, sny similar case or flask, nsed for holding gunpowder; a powderhorn or powder-flask.
Each man . $\therefore$ places a ball ln the palm of his hand, pooring as mnch powder from his horn upon it as wifj
cover it.
Audubon, Ornith. Blog. I, 293 . (h) pl. A head-dress worn during the first halt of the fllof horns spreading Ifke these of sn which was that of a pals consisted of stuffs embroidered snd set with jewels, or of nets (compare crespine) by which the hsir wss entirely or almost entirely concealed, a veli covering the whole. (i) A projecting part of a head-dress, especlally of that of women In the fourteenth century. (j) Eccles., either of the corners or angles made by the front and ends of an altar. In Christian churches, that st the left of the pricst Whent the epistle horn la the gospel horn; that at his Bind the grerifice
he altar. (k) In the Bible, a symbol of strength, power, or glory. All the homs of the wleked also will I cut off; but the orns of the righteous shall be exalted Ps luxy 10 And hath ralsed up an horn of salvation for us in the
Lnke l. 69.
(l) In railroad-cars, a part rlgidly fastened to the coupler or drsw-bar, by means of whlch the couplcr and buffer-springs are connected. Car-IBuilder's Dict. ( $m$ ) Either of two pro( $n \dagger$ ) The beak of an anvil. (o) A brsnch of a subdivided stream.

Wurronnd seventold horns mysterious Nile
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 409.
(p) Naut, one of the ends of the crosstrees. (q) One of maginary projection on the brow of a cuckold. [Low.] [This use, derived through Italisn from Greek, is extremely frequent in the plays of shakspere and his contemporaries.]
If I have horns to make ma mad, Jet the proverb ge with
me; I'll be horn mad. Shak., JI. W. of W., Jil. 5 . (8) In bot., sny process or sppendage which is shaped
somewhat like the horn of an snimal, as the spur of the somewhat like the horn of an animal, as the spur of the petsis
5. A draught of strong liquor: as, to take a horn. See def. 4 (d). [Colloq.]

The chaplain gave us a pretty stiff horn of liquor apiece.
W. E. Burton, Waggeries. 6. In arch., the Tonic volute.-Alpine horn, long trumpet used by the Swiss mountsinecra for sig. naling and for musical effects.-Amalthea's horn, the rnucopia, or horn of plenty.

With fruits, and flowers from A malthea's hom.
At the hornt, put ont of the protection of the law; pro-
clalmed an outiaw. Ribton- Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 354, note. [Slsng.] Bass horn a large deep horn, once ased in militsry bands.-English horn, a tenor oboe. See oboe. - French horn, the orchestral horn. See def. 4 (c), Horn for the thumbt, s kind of port the edge of the knife in cutting out purses.
I have your name, now I remember me, tn my book of horners; horns for the thumb, yon know how.

Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. I. Horn of plenty, or cornucopia, in classical myth., the suckled, broken off by him and endowed with the guallty of becoming flled with whatever its possessor might wish for; hence, In representatlon, a geat's horn ss a symbol of plenty or abundance in general. - Horn-of-plenty grass, an Oriental grass, Cornucopise cucullatum. - In a as, he wlll do lt-in a horn (that 1 ls , will not do it). Someas, he will do lt-in a horn (that 1 s, will not do it). Somewhen the devil is blind. [Colloq. or slang.]-Sax horn. See saxhorn. - To blow the buck's hornt. See buck 1 .To come out at the little end of the horn, to come off ili from any enconnter or experience; come to grief: used expecislly of one who completely fslls in a boastiul or pretentlous andertaking. [Colloq.] - To pull or draw in one's horns, to repreasone's ardor, or restraln one's pride: when startled. - To put to the withdrawing its feelera when startled.- To put to the horn, in old Scots law, court of summons. This was done by a messenger-at-arms, who procceded to the cross at Edinburgh, and among other formalities gave three blasts with a horn, by which the person was nuderstood to be prociaimed rebel to the klng for contempt of his authority. - To take the bull by the horns. See bull. - Valve-horn, a masical horn horn (hôrn), v. t. [ < horn, n.] 1. Tones. horn (hôrn), v. t. [< horn, n.] 1. To furnish
with horns.-2t. To cause to wear "horns" as the mark of a cuckold; cuckold. [THow.]

Vol. I not repent me of my Iste disguise.
b. Jonson, Volpone, 11. 2.

And the queen of love her warrior; While the first daes horn
And the second the heavenly carrier.
Tomicer $\mathrm{o}^{\prime}$ Bedla

2885
horn-coot
3. To give the shape of a horn to.-4. To treat hornblende (horn'blend), $n$. to a charivari, or mock serenade of tin horns,
etc. Sce horning, 2 . [Local, U. S.]-5. To etc. Sce horning, 2. [Local, U. S.]-5. To adjust (the frames of a ship) in process of construction so that they shall be exactly at right augles with the line of the keel.
F. cornage, $[<$ horn + -agc, after the equiv. F. cornage, <L. cormu ( $=\mathrm{E}$. horn $)+$-age.] A quantity of corn formerly given yearly to the lord of the manor for every ox worked in the plow on lands within his jurisdiction. Cotgrave, under droict.
horn-band (hôrn'band), $n$. A band of trumpetcrs. - Russian horn-band, a band of musiclsns each one of whom plsys upon a horn a slingle note only of the sccording to the pitch of the note, snd to play the chromatic scale through a compsss of 3 octaves requires 37 players. This method of performing mnsle was invented, with a sultable system of notatlon, by J. A. Maresch, a Boheoilian domiciled in Russia, who gave bls first per formance hefore the imperíal court in 1755. His method has been preserved in Russia down to the present time. complicsted mnsic lnciuding runs, trills, and somew en bellishments, but the artistic value of the result is neces sarily small.
horn-bar (hôrn'bär), $n$. The cross-bar of a carriage, or the gearing supporting the fore-spring stays.
hornbeak (hôrn'bēk), $n$. The garfish: same as hom-eel,
hornbeam (hôrn'bēm), n. A small tree belonging to the genus Carpinus, of the natural order Cupuliferce. The American hornbesm, also calied blue beech, vater-beech and ironwood, is C. Caroliniana or Americara. It is a shrub or small tree, 10 to 20 feet high, with very heavy, hard, close-grained wood, whlch
is sometimes used in making carpenters tools, hsndes is sometimes used in making carpenters tools, handles,
etc. The European hornbeam, $C$. Betulu, is also s smalj etc. The European hornbeam, C. Betulus, is also a small elastic tip for a fishing-rod, and is also used for agricultural implements, mallets, cogs of wheels, gte Also called yoke-elm, hardbeam, snd horn-bech. See cut under Car. ріпия.

With thee, where Easna's horn-beam grove Its follage o'er me literwove,
Aloog the lonely path I've stray'
J. Scoti, Ode to Leisure.
horn-beast (hôrn 'bēst), n. An animal with horns; a horned beast.
Here we have no temple but the wood, no assembly but horn-beech (hôrn'bẽch), $n$. Same as hornbeam. hornbill (hôrn'bil), n. A large non-passerine bird of the family Bucerotide: so called from


Rhinoceros Hornbill (Buccros vhinoceros),
the horny casque, in some cases of enormous size, which surmounts the bill. The bill is itsels very large, like that of a toucan, on which account the hornhilis have been associated with the ton cana; they must notwassed, however, with the klngishers and hoopoes, blance to these birds. There are two groups of hornhifls, the tree-hernbills and ground-hornbills. The latter. which constitute the genus Bucorvus, have the casque quite hollow sud in some cases open in irront. One of the largest of the tree-hornbills is the rhinoceros hornblll, Buceros rhinoceros, havlng a bill hearly a foot in length, and surmonnted
by h horn nearly as larce. It lnhabits Snmatra by a horn nearly as large. It Inhabits Sumatra. The conpine species is $B$. hydrocorax. African hornbllis are chitefly of the geners Tockus, as T. erythrorhynchus, sand Bycanistes, as $R$. buccinator; the ground-hernbills sare also excluslvely African. All these singular birds are for the most part fruglvoroubt and some of them are known to have
the curlons habit of imprisoniog the female in the hole 1 n which she laysher eggs, by stopping nethe entrance, leavIng reom only to pass in food to her during her confne-hornbill-cuckoo (hôrn'bil-kúk ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ) , n. An ani. See Crotophaga.
horn $=\mathrm{E}$. horn, + blendc, 5 E . hlendlende, blentc.] A common mineral, crystallizing in the monoclinic system with a prismatic angle of $124 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Psrallel to this, the fundamental prism, it has porfect cleavage. It occurs nsually inentasslve forms, varying in stiucturs from compact to cojnmnar and florous, famcllar. In composition lt varies widely, from the whits tremolite a silicste of calclum and marnesium, to the green actinolite, which contains salso more or less iron, and to the dark-green, brown, snd black varietles, pargaslte and common hornblende, which contaln alumina as well as lime, magnesfa, and lrou ; manganese is also present in some varieties, and less conmonly sodium and po-
tassium. Asbestos, mountsin-cork, and mountain-lesther are included here, and nephrite or pact variety. Hornblende la a constituent of many crystailine rocks, as syenite, diorite, hornblende schist some kinds of traclyte, sndesite, etc. The name amphibole is often used as the general term to include sil the varleties. The hornblende or amphibols group of mlnerals inclodes also the related orthorhombic species anthophyllite, and the monoclinlc arfvedsonite, crocidolite, glaucophane, etc. to names of rocks to indlcate the accldental presence in greater or less qusotity of that mineral ln addition to the greater or less qus otity of that minerali, in addition to the blende is a frequent result of the metamorphism of other minerals, especislly of angite.- Hornblende andesite. See andesite. - Hornblende basalt, a very basic rock of holocrystallina texture, somewhat porphyritic, oontainIng a comparatively small amount of feldspar and scatthe Rhöngebirge in Rsyarla, etc.- Hornblende rack of the Rhöngebirge in Rsvarla, etc- Hornblende gabbro, A repisced by hornblende.- Hornblende rock more or less sisting chiefty of black or dark-green hornblende, but often interlaminated with feldspar, quartz, or mica. Also called amphibolite. The same rock when It has a sch 1 stose chareter is called homblende slate or homblende schist.Labrador hornhlende See hypersthen
hornblendic (hôrn-blen'dik), a. [<hornblende + -ic.] Containing hornblende; resembling hornblende. - Hornblendic granite. Same as hornblende granite. See granite, 1.
blowerc, earlier hornblawere, $\langle$ AS. hornblawerc, 〈horn, horn, + bläwere, blower.] One who blows a horn; a trumpeter.
The Horn-Ulower [st Ripon] winds a horn every morning st nine o'clock, before the mayors inior and at he cown cross.
Muncip. Corp. Rports, 1835, p. 1710.
hornbook (hôrn'búk), n. 1. A leaf or page, usually one containing the Lord's Prayer covered with trans

ME. "homLord's Prayer, covered with transparent horn and fixed in a frame with a handle: formerly used in teaching children to read. He teaches boys the horn-book. Shak., L. L. L., v. 1. To Master John the English Misid
A IIorn-book glves of Ginger-bread And that the Child nasy learn the better, As he csn nsme, he eats the Letter. Prior, Alma, u. Hence-2. A book containing the first principles of any science or branch of knowledge; a primer.
horn-bug (hôrn'bug), n. A very common North American beetle, Passalus cormutus, of the family Lucanida, of largo size, elongate form, and shining black color with pitch-black legs, the elytra sulcate with regularly impressed lines of punctures, and the head armed with a stout curved horn. Its whitlsh larvs, found in decaying


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stumps and loga, has the third pair of legs radlmentary, Mo. Ent. Rep., p. 139 .
orn-card (hôrm'kärd), $n$. A transparent plate of horn graduated for use on charts, either as a protractor or for meteorological purposes, to represent the direction of the wind in a cyclone Smyth.
horn-coot (hôrn'köt), u. The long-eared owl, Asio otus. [Local, Eng.]

## horn-core

horn-core (hôrn'kōr), n. The core of a horn; a projection or process of the frontal bone on which the corneous substance of a born is supported and molded. It is true bone, of which the horny substance forms ouly a sheath.
The horns of the Boylde consist of permsnent, cenical, nsuslly curved, heny processes, into which sir-ceils conores, ensheathed in a case of true horn.
W. II. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XY. 431. horn-cuirass (hôrn'kwē-ras"), u. A coat of tence made of scales of horn stitched to a garment of leather or stuff. See scale-armor.
horn-distemper (hôrn'dis-tem"pẻr), n. A disease of cattle affecting the iuternal substance or core of the horn.
horn-drum (hôrn'drum), n. A wheel having curved partitions which separate it into sec tions, used for raising water. L. I. Kwiyht. horned (hôrnd), a. [< ME. horned (with restored vowel), <AS. hyrned (with mutated vowel) (= OHG. gi-hurnet, MHG. ge-hürnet, G. ge-hörnt $=$ Dan. hornct ; = L. cornutus, $>\mathrm{E}$. cornute, q. v.) ; as horn + ed ${ }^{2}$.] Furnished with a horn or horns, or something resembling a horn in its nature, use, position, or appearance: as, horned cattle; a horned lizard; the horucd moon.
In Chsi Desert ben many wylde men, that hen hldouse
to loken on: for thei ben horned. Mandeville, Travels, p. 274. 0 , that I were
Upon the hill of Bassm, to outrosi
The horned herd! Shak., A. snd C., Iil. 11.
The dim snd horned moon hung low. Shelley, Alastor. Specifcaliy - (a) In ornith, having featbers on the head projecting like horas: as, the horned owi; \& horned grebe. (b) In entom, having one or more IIrge hern-1ike projec.
tlons. See cut onder horn-bug. (ct) Mitered. Halliwell. tlons. See cut nnder horn-bug. (ct) Mitered. IIalliwell.
(d) In her, having horns: an epithet nsed when their tincture is different from that of the rest of the crature. Horned beetle, frog, grebe, hog, horse, lark, owl, pheasant, poppy, pout, ray, acreamer, ete see the ma, I.-Horned toad, vper, etc. See the nouns.Horned wavey, in her. See uavey.
hornedness (hôrnd'nes or hôr'ned-nes), $n$. The state of being horned.
The antient Druids had their superstitleus Rites at the Changes of the Moon. The Hornedness of the New Moon is still faintly censidered by the vuigar as an Omen with Regard to the Weather

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 380.
horn-eel (hôrn'èl), n. 1. The larger sand-lance. [Prov. Eng.]-2. The garfish, Belone vulgaris: so called from its elongated body and produced jaws. [Prov. Irish.]
hornel (hôr'nel), $n$. [Reduced form of horn-
eel.] The horn-eel. [Prov, Eng.] eel.] The horn-eel. [Proy, Eng.]
hornenł (hôr'nen), a. [ME. hornen (with restored vowel), くAS. hyrnen ( $=$ OHG. humin, MHG. hürnen, hormin, G. hörnern), of horn, horm, horn: see horn and een ${ }^{2}$.] Of horn.

## In vels of the hornene trumpe.

iFyclif, Ps, xcvil. 6 (Oxf.). horner (hôr'nėr), n. [< ME. hornere, harnare
(= MD. MLG. horener), a trumpeter; < horn + erl.] 1. One who blows a horn; a horn-player; a trumpeter.-2. One who works or deals in horn.

Even the horns of cattie are prohibited to be exported; and the two insigniftcant trades of the horner and combmaker enjoy, In this respect, s meneply against the gra-
zatam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 8. $3 \dagger$. One who horns or enekolds. [Low.]-4. In old Scots law, one who had been put to the horn, or publicly denounced and proscribed an outlaw. [Rare or obsolete in all uses.] grave.
Horner's method of approximation. See approximation.
Horner's muscle. See muscle.
hornet (hôr'net), $\mu$. [ ME . *hornet (with re-
stored vowel; not found) - AS. hyrnct) hyrnete hymette, hyrnetu (with mutated vowel) earliest instance hurnitu (in a gloss, "crabro, waefs [wasp] vel hurnitu"), = MLG. hornte, hornetse $\overline{\bar{G}}$. horniss; G. dial dima, MHG. hormuz, horniz, G. horniss; G. dial. dim. hornissel = MD. hornsel, horsel, hursel (Kilian), D. horzel, a hornet; appar. < AS. OHG., etc., horn, with the same for mative that appears in another deriv. from the same ult. root, namely, AS. heor-ot, heor-t, E. hart $=\mathrm{OHG}$. hiruz, G. hirseh (see hart ${ }^{1}$ and harn), the ref. being to the hornet's horns or antennæ, or to the buzzing sound it makes; cf. MLG. horener, a hornet, also a trumpeter, 'horner,' OLG. "'harn-beron, crabrones," hornets, lit. 'horn-bearers,' i. e. (perhaps)' 'trumpeters,' = AS. horn-bora, tr. L. cornicen, a trum-
peter. The connection with horn is further shown by OFries. horen-bir, a hornct (Kilian), lit. a 'horn-bee,' horen-toren, a wasp (Kilian), LG. hornke, a hornet: cf. hornken, a little horn; cf. G. dial. horneeh, and E. dial. harniel', a hornet. But this connection may have originated in pojular etymology; aud the word may be really cognate with L. crabro (for *erasro (?); cf. L. tcnebre as related to Skt. tamisrā: see dim), a hornet, and with the Slavic, etc., forms: OBulg. srŭsha, a wasp, srüshenl̆, a hornet, $=$ Bohem. sreh, srsheń, srshan $=$ Pol. szerszen $=$ Russ. shershene, etc., a hornet; OPruss. sirsilis, hornet, $=$ Lith. shirshlis, shirshu, a wasp; cf. Bohem.srsheti,buzz. Observe that wasp also has cognate forms in L., Slav., Lith., etc.] 1. An insect of the
insect of the of the genus Vespa, much larger and stronger than speps of other species, and flicting a more severe and painful sting. gate in a cellular nest formed of a bubstance resem

bling cuarse paper, eishorated from leaves and partlcies pisced in s holiow tree. Ths European hornet $V$, crabro and tha Amerlesu hornct, or yellow. jscket, $V$. maculata, are sinilar in character and habit. The name is often used for any large or formidsble ws sp, espectally one whose sting is exceptlenaliy painfui.

Ife's like a hornet now, he hams and bnezes
Nothing but blood snd horror. and buzzes
Who seem a swarm of IIornets buzzing out
Among their Foes, sud humming ronnd sbout,
To spet their spight against their Enemies,
Sylvester, ir. of Du Bartas's Wrows, in., The Decay
2. Figuratively, a person who amoys by frequent and persistent petty attacks.
More than ene sultan, hoping to rid themseives of the annoyance, itt ited out expeditions sgainst the island with
the deslgn of crushing the hornets in their neat. Prescott. To bring a nest of hornets about one'a ears, to stir up enemics agsinst one"s self; bring upon one's self a swarm of troubles or vexations.
hornet-clearwing (hôr' net-klër" wing), $n$. A hornet-moth, as sesia apiformis or S. bembeciformis.
hornet-fly (hôr'net-flī), $n$. A dipterous inaect of the family Asilitas; a robber-fly.
hornet-moth (hôr'net-môth), $n$. A moth of
the family Sesidde and genus Sesia or AEgeria:
as, the lunar hornet-moth, Sesia bembeciformis.
horn-finch (hôrn'finch), $n$. The stormy petrel, I'rocellaria pelagica. [Local, Eng.]
horn-fish (hôrn'fish), n. [< ME. (not fouud), < AS. hornfise ( = Icel. hornfiskr = Sw. Dan. hornfisk), garish, < horu, horn, + fise, fish.] 1. The garfish, Belone vulgaris: 80 called in allusion to the projecting jaws. [Prov. Eng.]-2. A species of Syngnathide; a pipe-fish: 80 named in reference to the texture of the exoskeleton.. The sand-pike or sauger, Stizosterinm camadense, a percoid fish: so named in allusion to ita color.
hornfoot Hakewill. Hakewill.
horn-footed (hôrn'fút'ed), a. [ME. not found: AS. horn-föted, horn-footed.] Hoofed. [Rare. Jingle of bits,
Shouts, arrows, tramp of the hornfooted horse
Thst grind the glebe to powder! Tennysom, Tiresias. hornful (hôrn'fưl), u. [< horn +.ful.] As much as a horn holds: said of a drinking-cup or powder-flask, especially one made of horn. See horn, 4 (d) and (g).
horngeld (hôrn'geld), $n$. Same as cornage.
Hornie, $n$. See Horny.
hornify (hôr'ni-fi), $v . t$. . pret. and pp. hornified, ppr. hornifying. [<horn $+-i-f y: 8 e e-f y$. 1. To make horny or of the consistence of horn.
A wronght-Iron stalk is partly encased in a tube of vuicante, or hredgè's Electric Illumination, I., App., p. Ixxxii.
2†. To cuckold. [Low.]
This versitying my wife has hornified me.
horning (hôr'ning), $n$. [Verbal n. of horn, $x$.] 1. The appearance of the crescent moon.

## horn-of-plenty

They account. .from the horning [of the moon], which is the cause why they set up in their atceples a crescent.
2. A mock serenade with tin horns and other discordant instruments, performed either in humorous congratulation, as of a newly married couple, or as a manifestation of public disapproval, as of some obnoxious person. [Local, U.S.]

A few mements stter the ceremony a gun was heard that reglon no wedding weuld be thought complete.

Examiner and Chronicle.
3. Public proclamation by the blowing of a horn; specifically, same as eletters of horning. [Scotch.]-Letters of horning, in Scots law, a process estalilished, directing \& messeuger to charge the debter to pay within a pecine tma undcr pain of being de clared rebel, with s warrant also to seize movalles, etc. see caption.
hornish $\dagger$ (hôr'nish), a. [<hovn+-ish1.] Somewhat like horn; homy.

T'emperance, as if it were of s hornith composure, is too lisrd for the ficsh Sir M. Sandyy, Essays (1634), p. 21 hornist (hôr'nist), n. [<horn + -ist.] A hornplayer.
hornito (hôr-nē'tō), $n$. [Sp., dim. of horno, an oven, kiln, furnace: see horno.] In geol., a low oven-8haped mound, common in the volcanie districts of South America, usually emitting from its sides and summit hot smoke and other vapors. Hornitos are only from 5 to 10 feet high, and sccordlug to Humboldt are net eruptive cones, but mere intumescences on the fleids and sides of the larger volcscalled horno.
In every direction [iu the lavs desert in Iceland] there arg innumerable hornitoo, seemingly formed orlginally of
a variety of strands of the flery ooze twisted into all sorts a variety er strands of the fiery ooze twisted into all sorts
of fantastic shapes, the outer surface sugzestive of a tan. gle of intertwisted' snskes of inerdinste taickness.
Nature, XXX.
hornkecket, n. The garfish, Belone vulgaris. Palsqrave.
horn-lead (hôrn'led), $n$. Lead chlorid: 80 called by the old chemists because it assumes a horny appearance in fusing. See phosgenite.
hornless (hôrn'les), $a$. [<hom + -less.] Having no horns.
The cattle of the highiands of scetland are exceedingly smail, and many of them, males as well as females, are
hernlesg.
Penuant, Brit. Zool., The Ox.

Hesps of rain, hornless unicorns
And shstiter talbots, which had left the stones
Raw that they fell frem. Tennyson, Holly Grail. hornlessness (hôrn'les-nes), $n$. The state of being destitute of horns.

IIerodotus's opinion as to the cause of hornuessness has been accepted by many writers down to modern times.
$A$ mer. Naturalist, XXI. 897.
hornlet (hôrn'let), $n . \quad[<$ horu + -let. $]$ A little horn or projection.
Wings . . . embracing the keel and the hornlets of the
swning. horn-machine (hôrn'mạ-shēn"), $n$. A machine for sewing on shoe-8oles: so called because the shoe is placed on a horn.
horn-mad (hôrn'mad), a. Mad with rage at having been made a cuckold. See horn, 4 ( $r$ ). Keep him from women, he thlnks has lost his mistress; And talk of ne silk stuffs, 'twill run him horn-med.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 7.
horn-madness (hôrn'mad"nes), $n$. The state of being horn-mad; raving madness.
Somebody courts your wife, Connt \& Where and when? Hew and why? Mere horninaduess: have a care. II. 832.
horn-mail (hôrn'māl), $n$. Scale-armor consisting of plates of horn. See scale-armor. This armor has been used by briental astions, and wa miro fensive dress of a body of his troons. Horn has been feund a valuable adjunct to defensive armor on account of its glossy surface, from which weapons glance. Compare tilling-target.
horn-maker (hôrn'mā kẻr), n. 1. One who makes horns, especially drinking-cups 80 call-ed.-2†. A maker of cuckolds. [Low.]

Virtus is no horn-maker; snd my Rosalind is virtuous.
horn-mercury (hôrn' mèr" kụ̀-ri), n. Mercu-
rous chlorid, or calomel: 80 called by the older chemists because when fused it assumes a horny appearance. See calomel. Also hornquichsilver.
horn-mullet (hôrn'mul"et), $n$. Thestone-roller or black sucker, Hypentelium or Catostomus nigricans. [Chesapeake Bay.]
horno (hốr'nō), n. [Sp., an oven, kiln, furnace, < L. furnus, fornus, an oven, furnace: see furnace.] Same as hornito.
horn-of-plenty (hôrn'ọv-plen'ti), n. A European plant, Ferlia Corvicopie.

## hornotine

hornotine（hôr＇nō－tin），n．［＜L．hornotimus，of this year，＜hornus，of this year（adv．horno，this year），perhapscontr．of＊hovernus，くhic，abl．hoc， this（cf．hodic，this day，to－day），＋vcr，spring （for＇year＇）：see vernal．］In ornith．，a bird of the year；a yearling．
horn－owl（hốrn＇oul），$n$ ．See owl．
hornpie（hôrn＇pī），$n$ ．The lapwing，Vanellus criatus．［Norfolk and Suffolk，Eng．］
horn－pike（hôrn＇pik），n．［＜horn＋pike；cf． horn－fish．The AS．horn－pic means＇horn－peak，＇ the pinnacle of a temple．］The horn－fish or garfish，Belone vulgaris．
hornpipe（hôrn＇pīp），n．［＜ME．hornpype，horne－ pipe；＜horn＋pipe．］1．A musical instrument formerly used in England and Wales，perhaps the precursor of the English horn．

## The nimble horn－pipe，sand the timburine， And mix our songs sud dances in the wood

 B．Jonson，Sad Shepherd，i． 22．An English country－dance of varied and hilarious character，usually performed by one person，and very popular among sailors．

## He set up his forlorn plpes， <br> The gouty oaks begsn to move，

And flounder Into hornpipes．
Cennyson，Amphion．
3．Music for such a dance or in its style．
horn－pith（hôrn＇pith），$n$ ．The soft porous bone that fills the entire cavity of a horn．

Vast quantities of dilute phosphoric seld are formed in due fsctories，hy treating with muristic or sulphuric actd snd water bones sind horn－piths．C．T．Davis，Lesther，p． 349.
hornplant（hôrn＇plant），n．A seaweed，Eck－ lonia buccinalis：probably so called from the leathery frond．Also called hornweed．
horn－plate（hôrn＇plät），n．One of the guide－ plates in the pedestal of a car－truck，serving to hold the axle－box，and permit it to move up and down under the changing tension of the springs；an axle－guard．
horn－player（hôrn＇plā＂èr），$n$ ．A performer upon the horn．
horn－pock，horn－pox（hôrn＇pok，－poks），n．A
light form of smallpox or of chicken－pox：a name loosely applied．
horn－poppy（hôrn＇pop＂i），n．Same as horned poppy（which see，under poppy）．
horn－pout（hôrn＇pout），n．Same as horned pout （which see，under pout ${ }^{1}$ ）．
You have pleassnter memortes of golng after pond－ lilies，of angling for horn pouts－that queer bat smong
the fishes．
Lowell，Among my Books， 1 st ser．，p． 241 ．
horn－pox，$n$ ．See horn－pock．
horn－press（hôrn＂pres），n．A special form of stamping－machine for closing the side seams of tin cans and boxes．
horn－presser（hôrn＇pres＂èr），$n$ ．A horn－maker． The name refers to the practice of pressing horn softened by hest Into shspe by mesue
horn－quicksilver（hôrn＇kwik＂sil－vèr），n．Same as horn－mercury．
horn－shavings（hôrn＇shā＂vingz），n．pl．Scrap－ ings or raspings of the antlers of deer．
horn－shoot（hồn＇shöt），$v . i$ ．To incline or di－ verge：said of any stone or timber which should be parallol with the line of a wall．Halliwell． ［North．Eng．］
horn－silver（hôrn＇sil＂vèr），n．Silver chlorid： so called because when fused it assumes a horny appearance．See cerargyrite．
hornsman（hôrnz＇mạn），$n_{0}$ ；pl．hornsmen（－men）． ［＜horn＇s，poss．of horn，＋－man．］The horned adder or plumed viper，Clotho cornuta．
horn－snake（hôrn＇suāk），n．The wampum－ horn－snake（hôrn＇suăk），n．The wampum－
snake，Farancia abacura．See Farancia．［Lo－ snake，Farancia abacura．See Farancia．［Lo－
cal，U．S．］
All In the ssme instant a blaze of lightning discovered the malmed form and black and red markings of 8 ＂bas－
tard hornsnake．＂G．WF．Cable，The Century，XXXV．733． hornstone（hôrn＇stōn），n．A very compact sili－ cions rock，differing but little from flint．It is usually of a dark color，and oceurs in nodular mssses and divislon can be drawn between flint，hornstone，and chert． IIornstone is used in pottery－manufacture to make the
grinding－blocks orn－swivel（hôrn＇swiv＂1），$n$ ．A hook－swivel made of horn．
horntail（hôrn＇tā］），n．A terehrant hymenop－ terous insect of the family Uroceride；a tailed wasp：so called from the prominent horn at the end of the abdomen of the male．It is related to the saw－fly．See Sircx and Uroceris．
horn－thumb†（hôrn＇thum），n．1．A shield or thimble of horn for the thumb，used by pick－ pockets as a protection in cutting out purses． 182

1 mean s child of the horn－thumb，a babe of booty，boy， I ent this from a new－married wife，
By the help of a horn－thumb snd Lonife．
Henco－2．A pickpocket．
horn－tip（horn＇tip），$n$ ．A button or knob placod on the end of the horn of an animal，as a gitard or for ornament．
hornweed（hôrn＇wēd），n．Same as homplant． hornwoodt，a．［Early mod．E．hornewood；く horn＋wood ${ }^{2}$ ．Cf．horn－mad．］Same as horn－ mad．Stanilurst．
hornwork（hôrn＇wèrk），$n$ ．In fort．，a work with one front only，thrown out beyond the glacis， for the purpose rising ground， barring a de－ file，covering strengthening any weak sali－
 ent or protect－$a$ ，hornwork． ing buildings，the including of which in the ori－ ginal enceinte would have extended it to an in－ convenient degree．The front conststs of two demi－ bastions connected by a curtaio，and nsually defended，as In an tndependent fortress itself，by tensil，ravelin，and covered way．The flanks are protected by ditches，and run straight upon the rsv ditch may be swept by the latter as the turne came shont I watched on a horne vorke As the turne came abont，I watched ons horne 1641

Where once they form＇d their troops，Brigados， Their hornworks，rampires，pallizados．
hornwort（hôrn＇wèrt），$n$ ．An aquatic plant of
the genus Ceratoplyyllum，the single species of which，$C$ ．demersuni，is common in ponds and slow streams in most parts of the world．See cut under Ceratophyllacea．
hornwrack（hôrn＇rak），$n$ ．The sea－mat or lemonweed，a kind of polyzoan．See Flustra． homonweed，a kind of polyzoan．（hôr＇ni），a．and $n$ ．［ Shorn $+-y^{1}$ ．The earlier adj．was hornen．］I．a．1．Consisting or composed of horn，or something like horn； corneous．

Him thought，he by the brook of Cherith stood
And ssw the rsvens with their horny beaks
Food to Elijsh bringing．Miltun，P．R．，il．267．
Resch ine the wespons of the shooting god，
Resch ine the wespons or the horny bow．
J．IIughes，Orestes，1． 2.
2．Resembling horn；lard or otherwise like horn；callous：as，horny hands．

Thrrheus，the foster－father of the beast，
Unwonted tears throng to the horny eyes．
Shelley，Promethens Unbound，It． 1
The inside［of the walnut］can hardly be extracted in pieces of sny bigness，becanse of the horny lntervening
Pop．Scidges．Mo．，XXV． 437. ridges．
specifically－（ $\alpha$ ）In entom，chitinouss：used to designate any hard part of the integument or interior orgais of sn insect．（b）In bot．，hard snd close In texture，but not brittle，as the sibumen or many plants．（c）in sponges， fulshed from a chalk－sponge or s glass－sponge． 3．Having a horn or horns；having corns，cal－ losities，or processes like horns．－Horny sponge． See sponge．
II．n．［cap．］The devil，as usually repre－ sented with horns：generally with the prefix old（Scotch auld）．Also spelled Hornie．［Prov． Eng．and Scotch．］

Oh thon I whstever title suit thee， Auld Hornie，Satan，Nick，or Clootle．
horny－fisted（hôr＇ni－fis＂ted），a．Same as horny－ handed．
horny－handed（hôr＇ni－han＂ded），a．Having the hands hardened or calloused by labor．
Solt and tender ss sny woman was that horny－handed， snell，peremptory little man．
． B ，
Sci．Amer．，N．S．，LV． 87
hornyhead（hôr＇ni－hed），n．The American river－chub，Hybopsis biguttatus or kentuckiensis， a common cyprinoid fish of the fresh waters of the United States．Also called jerker．
horny－hoolet（hôr＇ni－hö＂let），n．The long－ eared owl，Asio otus．Also hornie－hoolet，horny－ oolet．［Scotch．］
hornywink（hôr＇ni－wingk），n．［Cf．the Gael． name，adharcan－luachrach，i．$\theta$ ．little horn of the mishes．］The lapwing，Vanellus cristatus． ［Prov．Eng．］
orograph（hor＇ọ－gráf），n．［＜Gr．o̊pos，a boun－ dary，limit，＋ү́áфধєv，write．］A closed curve traced on a sphere so that the radius vector

## horologium

from the center of the sphere as an origin is constantly parallel to the normal surface round a closed contour drawn upon that surface．

## horographer（hō－rog＇ra－fèr），$n$ ．［As horogra－

 phy + －cr ${ }^{1}$ ．］Same as horologiographer．horography（hö－rog＇ra－fí），$n$ ．［＝F．horographie，
 रoáфos，writing history hy seasons or years，an annalist，＜$\dot{\omega} \rho a$ ，season，period，hour，+ yóáøec ， write．］1．An account of the hours．－2．The art of constructing instruments for marking the hours，as clocks，watches，or dials；dialing． horologe（hor＇ō－lōj），u．［〈 ME．horologe，oro－ loge，orloge，horlegc，orlige，etc．，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．horologe， horloge， $\mathbf{F}$. horloge $=$ It．orologio $=($ with loss of first syllable）Pr．reloge，relotge $=$ Sp．relox， reloj $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．relogio，a clock or dial，く L．horolo－

 $\lambda \delta \gamma \iota o v$ idpaínckov，a water－clock，clepsydra），＜ © $\rho \circ \lambda$ óyos，lit．＇telling the hour＇（applied to an Egyptian priest or acolyte who carried a hor－ ologe）＜$\quad$ ，hour，$+\lambda \in \gamma \varepsilon \tau \nu$ ，speak，tell．Cf． horology．］1．A piece of mechanism for indi－ horology．］1．A piece of mechanism for indi－
cating the hours of the day；a clock；a time－ piece of any kind．

1，whom thon seest with haryloge in hande，
Sir Am named tyme．More，Psgesnt，Int．to Utopia（trans．），p．1xviii． Repeated smoke－clouds，whereon，as on a culinary hor－ ologe，I might resd the hour of the dsy．For it was the smoke of cookery．Carlyle，Sartor Resartus，p． 129. On the left stands the slender octagon tower of the hor－
Longfelloo，Hyperion，1． 6. $2 \dagger$ ．One who tells the hour；a servant formerly employed to call out or announce the hours．

The kok that orloge ts of thorpis lyte．
Chaucer，Parltsment of Fowls，1． 350.
horologer（hō－rol＇ō－jẻr），$n$ ．［＜horologe or ho－ rology $+-\mathrm{cr}^{1}$ ．］1．One versed in horology ；a writer on horology－－ 2 ．A maker or vender of clocks and watches．

Master Gcorge Heriot ．．．paused st the shop－door of ．the sucient horologer，snd having csused Tunstall tine，he desired to speak with his inaster．
horologia，$n$ ．Plural of horologion and horolo－ gium．
horologic（hor－ō－loj’ik），a．［＜L．horologicus，
 horologe．］1．Pertaining to a horologe or to ho－ rology．－2．In bot．opening and closing at cer－ tain hours：said of flowers．
horological（hor－ō－loj＇i－kal），a．［＜horologic＋
－al．$]$ Same as horologic．
horologiographer（hor－ō－lō－ji－og＇ra－fér），$n$ ．
［As horologiography + －er ${ }^{1}$ ．］A describer or a maker of clocks or dials．Also horographer． horologiographic（hor－ō－lō＂ji－ō－graf＇ik），a．［As horologiography＋－ic．］Pertaining to horolo－ giography．
horologiography（hor－ọ－lō－ji－og＇rạ－fi），n．［＜
 write，describe．］1．An account of instru－ ments that mark the hour of the day．－2．The art of constructing timepieces，as clocks，watch－ es，and dials；horography．
horologion（hor－ō－1ō＇ji－on），n．；pl．horologia （－ii）．Same as hórology， 2.
The Horologion ．．．contains the daily hours of prayer， so far as respects their immovesble portions

M．Neale，Eastern Church，i． 848.
horologist（họ－rol＇ō－jist），n．［As lorology + －ist．］One versed in horology；a maker of time－ pieces．
As the horologist，with interjected finger，arrests the beating of the clock．R．L．Stevenson，Markheim． horologium（hor－ō－lō＇ji－um），n．；pl．horologia
 telling the hour，in ML．and MGr．a clock ：osee horologe．］1．A clock．
It msy be inferred from various alluslons to horologia， and to their strlking spontsneously，in the 12th century， that gennine clocks existed then，though there is no sur－ viving description of any one until the 13th century，when It sppears that a horologium wss sent by the suitan of Fgypt $\ln 1232$ to the Emperor Frederick II．
［cap．Brit．，VI． 13.
2．Same as horology，2．－3．［cap．］A south－ ern constellation of twelve stars，inserted by Lacaille east of Eridauus．Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude．－Horologium Flora， or Flora＇s clock．（a）A horologe composed to be shown by the successive openling snd closing of certaln developed buds．Thus，in Englsnd，the flower of the chloory opens from 4 to 5 A．M．；or the dsndefion，from 5 tor，or he pim－ pernel，after 8；and of the tiger－1ily，from 11 to 12 ．（b）In bot．，s table of the hours at which the flowere certain plants open and close in a given locality．

## horologue

horologue（hor＇ọ－log），n．［Var．of horologe， with sense taken from horosconc．］The horo scope；destiny as indicated by the stars．
Seven days after the birth of Meleager the Fates told
the horologue of the chidd．Quarlerly horology（lōo－rol＇ō－ji），n．；pl．horologics（－jiz）． ［＜L．horologium，＜Gr．шродoycov，a horologe：see horologe．In def． 3 used as if＜Gr．＊＇johoyia， ＜©pốóos，telling the hour：see horologe and －ology．］ $1+$ ．A contrivance for measuring time； a timepiece．
He betaketh himselfe fo the refreshing of his bodie， which is noted snd set downe by the Greek fetters of the diafi（wherewith the Romane hooologies were marked，as ours be with their numerall letters），whereby the time is
described．
Holinshed，Descrip，of England，vii． 2．In the Gr．Ch．，an office－book containing the offices for the canonical hours，from matins （mesonycticon）to complin（apodeipnon）inclu－ sive，as well as antiphons，hymns，etc．，from the menology and other books，some short occa－ sional offices，and several canons of odes．Gen－ eraily the calendar is prefixed．In its compiete form the book is called The Great Horology．On the whole，the siderable differences，however，both of contents and ar－ rangement．Also called horologion or horologium．
3．The science of measuring time，or the prin－ ciples and art of constructing，regulating，test－ ing，etc．，machines for indicating divisious of time，as clocks and watches．
horometer（hộ－rom＇e－tèr），n．［＝F．horomètrc $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．horometro，〈 Gr．$\omega$ ipa，an hour，$+\mu \epsilon \tau \rho o v$ ， measure．］An instrument for measuring time． horometrical（hor－ō－met＇ri－kal），$a$ ．［As horom－ etry + －ic－al．］Belonging to horometry．
horometry（hō－rom＇e－tri），n．［＝F．horométrie $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．horometria $=$ It．orometria；as horometor $+-y^{3}$ ．］The art of determining the exact er－ ror of a timepiece by observation；also，more generally，the art of keeping time，or of know－ ing the time of day．
Horometrie is an art mathematicali which demon－ strateth how st all times appointed the precise usuail de．
nomination of time may le known for any place assigned． Dee，Yreface to Eucid（1580）． It is，I confess，no easie wonder how the horometry of antiquity discovered not this artifice（of wheels）．

Sir I＇．Browne，Vulg．Eir．，v． 18
horopter（hō－rop＇ter），$n$ ．［ $\langle\mathrm{Gr}$ ．ôpos，a boundary （see horizou），+ oт $\pi$ rhp，one who looks，$\langle$ ó $\pi \tau \varepsilon \neq \theta a \ell$ ， see：see optic．］The locus of all the points in space which in any position of the oyes form images falling upon corresponding points of the two retinæ．
The horopter，befng the only line or surface of single vision，has to be transferred to s remoter position by the outward or divergent movement of the eyes in order to
effect the combination of homonymous inages，and to effect the combination of homonymous inages，and to a in order to combine heteronymous fmages．

J．HI．Hyslop，Mind，XIII． 505.
horopteric（hor－op－ter＇ik），a．［＜horopter + －ic．］Of or pertaining to the horopter．
Oljects lying in a horizontal circie passing through the potnt of sight and the ceoters of the eyes are usually sup－ posed to be seen single．．This circle has heen called horopteric circle of Müller．Le Conte，Sight，p． 89. horoscope（hor＇ō－skōp），n．［ $\langle\mathrm{F}$. horoscope $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． Pg．horoscopo $=$ It．oroscopo $=\mathrm{L}$ ．horoscopium，
 horoscope（also a horologe），く ©рогко́тоs，one who observes the hour of a birth，also a horo－ scope，$\langle\tilde{\omega} \rho \alpha$ ，hour，$+\sigma \kappa 0 \pi \varepsilon i v$, view：see hour and scope，skeptic．］1．In astrol．：（a）That part of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at the instant of a nativity．

## Msy stormiess stars control thy horoscope．

（b）The figure or diagram of the twelve houses of heaven，with the positions of the planets， used by astrologers in calculating nativities and in answering horary questions．

Iet the twelve houses of the horoscope lo make you hiessed in your desigos． to make you heessed in your desigos．
＂There lay，＂said Sir Edward，＂on his tahie his horo scope end ostivity calculated，with some writing under itt．＂ Evelyn，Díary，Aug．18， 1673 ． 2．A kind of planisphere，invented by John of Padua．－3．A table of the length of the days and nights at different places．－To cast a horo－ scope，to calculate the part of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon st the time of a nativity or at the noment of asking a horary question，and thence to erect s flgure of the heavens，with s view to considering the influences of
the stars upon human affairs or upon the destiny of a per－ son．
The court astrologers，according to custom，cast the trembling as they regarded it．Irving，Granada，p．15．

2888
horoscoper（hor＇ō－skō－pér），$n$ ．One versed in horoscopy．Also horoscopist．
The astrologers，horoscopers，and other such，are pleas＇d to honour themselves with the titio of Mathematicians．
Shaflesbury，Advice to an Author，iii． 81.
horoscopic（hor－ō－skop＇ik），a．［＜L．horoscopi－ cus，＜horoscopium，horoscope：see loroscopc．］ Relating to horoscopy．
horoscopical（hor－0̣－skop＇i－kal），a．［＜horo－
horoscopist（họo－10s＇kộ－pist），n．［＜horoscope＋ －ist．］Same as horoscoper．
horoscopy（hō－10s＇kō－pi），n．［＜Gr．ஸ́pooколia， casting a nativity，く ๕ррокко́тos，one who observes the hour of birth，a horoscope：see horoscone．］ 1．The art or practice of foretelling future events by observation of the stars and planets． －2．The aspect of the heavens at the time of a child＇s birth．
The aspect of the stars at their nativity．．．was cailed horoscopy，and esteemed a part of judicial astrology．
horowt，a．Same as hory．
Horra goose．Sce goose．
horrendoust（ho－ren＇dus），$a . \quad[=0 F$ ．horrendc $=\mathrm{It}$. orrendo，＜L．horrendus，fearful，terrible， ger．of horrere，tremble with fright：see hor－ rent，horrid．］Fearful；frightful．
Horrendous earthquakes．
C．Mather，Mag．Chris．，Iilst．Boston．
horrent（hor＇ent），$a$ ．［＜L L．horren（ $t$－）s，bristly，
shaggy，lough，ppr．of horrere，bristle，shake， shiver，tremble with cold or with fear，be ter－ rified，dread：cf．Skt．$\sqrt{ }$ harsh，bristle．Cf．Hor－ deum．］1．Stauding erect，as bristles；covered with bristling points；bristling．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Him round } \\
& \text { A globe of fiery sersphim finciosed, } \\
& \text { With bright fmblazonry snd horrent arms. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Milton， P ．I．，id． 513.
2．Horrible；abhorring．Bailey．
 ribile，neut．of horribilis，horrible；dictu，abl． supine of dicere，say，tell：see diction．］Hor－ rible to relate ；dreadful to say．
horrible（hor＇i－bl），a．［＜ME．horrible，horre－ ble，orrible，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$. horrible，arible $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．horrible， orrible $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．horrible $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．horrivel $=$ It．orri－ bile，く L．horribilis，terrible，fearful，dreadful， horrere，be terrified，fear，dread：see horrent．］ 1．Exciting or tending to excite horror；dread－ ful；terrible：as，a horrible sight；horrible cru－ elty；a horrible story．
All aboute fiym all full of horryble peple and blacke whiche hasd speres snd swerdes．

## Holy Rood（E．E．T．S．），p． 159.

## A dungeon horriblc on all sides round．

Milton，P．L．，1． 61.
2．Hidcous；shocking；extremely repulsive： as，horriblc deformity；a horrible smell．
But surely we see $y^{t}$ his［Solomon＇s］continasl wealth
made him faif first into such wanton foile on muitipiying made him fai，forst into such wanton foile，on muitipiying wiues to an $h$
ment of God．
ment of God．
Sir $T$ ．More，
The Devil ，Cunfort against Tribulation（1573），fol． 38. The Devil had afficted Job with horrible diseases，and $=$ Syn．Execrable Abominable tc．（see nefarious）；fright fui，fearfut，forrid，awful，revolting．
horribleness（hor＇i－bl－nes），$n$ ．The state or quality of being horrible；dreadfulness；hide－ ousness；shocking repulsiveness．
horribletet，$n$ ．［ME．，also orriblite，＜OF．hor－ riblete，orriblete，etc．，＜horrible，horrible：see lorrible and－ty．］Something horrible．

Fui many an other orriblite
May men fa that booke see．
Rom．of lhe Rose，1． 7187.
horribly（hor＇i－bli），adv．［＜ME．horribly；＜ horrible $+-l y^{2}$ ．］1．In a horrible manner；to a horrible degree；dreadfully：as，he was hor－ ribly mutilated；horribly afraid．
To speak my secret sentiments，most reverent Fum，the Isdies here are horribly ugly．

Exceedingly．intolerably： tired．［Colloq．］
I will be horribly in love with her Shak．，Much Ado，fi． 3 ．
horrid（hor＇id），$a . \quad[=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．hórrido $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．hor－ rido $=\mathrm{It}$ ．orrido，$<\mathrm{L}$ ．horridus，rough，bristly， shaggy，rude，savage，horrid，くhorrerc，bristle： see horrent．］1t．Rough；rugged；bristling．

His haughtfe Helmet，horrid sll with gold，
Both glorious brightaesse and great terrour bredd．
Spenser，F．Q．，I．vii． 31
Ye grots and caverns shagg＇d with horrid thorn！
2．Fitted to excite horror；dreadful；shocking：
horror
Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood， Which chaoce to find us．Shak．，（ymbefine，iv． 2 I nyself will be
The priest，and boldily do those horrid rites
You shake to think on．Fletcher，Sea Voyage，v． 4. What say ye then to fair Sir Percivale， And of the horrid foulpess that he wrought t
3．Very bad or offensive；abominable；execra－ ble．
My Lord Chief Jnstice Keeling hath faid the constabie by the heels to answer it next Sessions：which is a horrid
epys，Diary，Oct．23， 1668.
About the middie of November we began to work on onr
hip＇s bottom，which we found very nuch esten with the Ship＇s bottom，which we found very nuch esten with the Worm ：For this is a horrid place for Worms．

Dampier，Voyages，I． 362
Already I your tears survey，
Already hear the horrid things they say
ope，1．of the L．，IV． 108.
Horrid and horrible，originaliy distinct in meaning in their Latin forms，but sometimes used interchangeably by Ister writers，are now almost entirely synonymous in Eng force than horrible．$=\mathrm{Syn}$ ，Horrible，frightfut，swful， ppalling harrowio dire revolting orrialy（horid－1）adv．
horrid or dread ul manner；shockingly．
He［Talteyrand］looks horridly old，but seems vigorous nough snd alive to everything．

Greville，Memoirs，March 9， 1830.
horridness（hor＇id－nes），$n$ ．The quality of be－ ing horrid，abominable，or shocking．
He did not by any pretended prerogative excuse or pro－ ustice which the horridness up into the hands of that demerit．
horrific（ho－rif＇ik），a．［＝F．horrifique $=$ Sp． horrifico $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．horrifico，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．horrificus，that causes terror，＜horrere，be terrified，fear（see horrent，horrid），+ facere，cause，make．］Caus－ ing horror．
Let ．．．nothing ghastiy or horrific be supposed．
1s．Taylor．
I have a vivid memory of a tendency in fhe Sienese painters to the more forrific facts of Secripture and fegend．
horrification（hor＂i－fi－kā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜horvify （see－fy）+ －ation．］The act of horrifying；any－ thing that causes horror．
As the old woman and her miserable biue light went on berore as．I could amost have thought of Sir Bertrand or of Bome German horrifications

Miss Edgeworth，Beifnda，iii．
horrify（hor＇i－fi），n．$t$ ．；pret．and pp．horrified， ppr．horrifying．［＜L．horrificare，make rough or terrible，cause terror，＜horrificus，causing terror：see horrific．］To cause to feel horror； strike or impress with horror．
I was horrified st the notion．T．Hook，Gilbert Gurney． horripilate（ho－rip＇i－lāt），v．t．；pret．and pp． horrinilated，ppr．horripilating．［Formed from horripilation．］To produce horripilation in； cause to shrink or creep，as flesh．［Recent and rare．］
Flesh made to creep by the uttersnce of such words as poets utter－flesh moved by sn Idea，flesh horripilated ly
L．Hearn，The Porcelain God． horripilation（hor＂i－pi－lā＇shọn），$n$ ．［＝F．horri－ pilation $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．horripilacion $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．horripilação $=$ It．orripilazione，＜LL．horripilatio（ $n$－），（horri－ pilare，bristle with hairs，be shaggy，＜L．horrere， bristle，＋pilus，hair．］A contraction of the cu－ taneous muscles，producing the erection of the hairs and the condition known as cutis anserina or goose－flesh．It is accompanied by a kind of creep． ing sensation in the skin，snd may be produced hy cofd， peculiar snd sudden emotions，such ss fear，or certaía ner－ vous affections．
A wonderfui desire and love impel men from distant regions to visit the hoiy spot，and the first sight of the Kaabah causes awe and fear，horripilation sud tears．
R．F．＇Burton，El－Medinah，p．
horrisonant（ho－ris＇ọ̀－nannt），a．［＜horrison－ous ＋－ant，after sonant．］＂Same as horrisonous． ［Rare．］
If it had been necessary to exact implicit and profound belief by mysterious and horrisonant terms．
Southey，The Doctor，Ixxxvi．
horrisonous（ho－ris＇ō－nus），a．［＜L．horrisŏnus， that makes a horrid sound，＜horrere，be terrible， horrid，＋sonus，a sound，sonare，make a sound．］ Sounding dreadfully；uttering or emitting a terrible sound．［Rare．］
horror（hor＇or），$n$ ．［Formerly also horrour；$=$ F．horreur＝Sp．Pg．horror＝It．orvore，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． cold or fear，terror，くhorrcre，bristle，shake，be terrified：see horrent and horrid．］1t．A bris－ tling or ruffling，as of the surface of water；a rippling．

## horror

Such fresh horror as you see driven through the wrinkied 2. A shivering or shuddering, as in the cold fit which precedes a fever, usually accompa nied with contraction and roughening of the skin; a rigor. [Rare.]

When lo! a spectre rosc, whose index-hand
'er every veln a shuddering h
Eton and Winton ahake throngh ail their sons.

## A sudden horror chil!

Ran through each nerve, and thrilled in every vein.
Addison, Aneid, $i i$.
3. A painful emotion of fear or abhorrence; a shuddering with terror or loathing; the feeling inspired by something frightful or shocking.

But if we think of heing turn'd to naught,
A trembliog horror in our souis we flid.
is Soul, $\times x \times$
Horrour is that very atrong and painful emotion which is exclted by the view or contenppation of something penliariy atrocions in the conduct of another; by some vic that surpass the bounds of common depravity.

If. Cogan, The Passions, I. Ii. \& 3. I met her gray eyes glazed
With andden horror most unspeakabie,
William Morris, Earthly Paradia, I. 309. 4. Shrinking dread; great dislike or repugnance: as, to hold publicity in horror; to have a horror of falsehood.
Sympathising with an Engilsh reader's pious horror for unpronounceable Asistic names, I will try to avold them
as mnch as possible.
Nineteenth Century, XXII. 471. 5. That which excites horror or terror ; that which causes gloom or dread: as, the horrors of war; a place of horrors.
Ye hane encreased the fault of your vile rebellion with
herrour of bloudshed. Sir $J$. Chete Hurt of Sedition the horrour of bloudshed. Sir J. Cheke, Hurt of Sedition.

I saw myaelf the lambent easy light
Gild the brown horror, and diapei th
Gild the brown horror, and diapei the night.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 659.
Intervais of a groping twilight alternated with spelis of ntter blackness; and it was impossible to trace the reason of these changes in the flying horror of the aky
R. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.

The novel bristiea with nonaenae and unnecessary hor-
Eutinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 146. The horrors. (a) Extreme depression; the blnes. [Col loq.]
Aa yon promise our stay ahall be ahort, if I don't die of the horrors, I ahail certainly try to make the agreesbie.
(b) Delírium tremens. [Colioq.]

He do take a drop too much at times, and then he has
Trollope, Dr. Thorne, xl. horror-stricken, horror-struck (hor'or strik ${ }^{\text {I }}$, -struk), a. Struck with horror; horrified.
horry (hor'i), a. See hory.
horst, n. An obsolete spelling of horsel, in Middie English both singular and plural.
hors concours (ôr kồn̉-kör'). [F., out of competition: hors, out; concours, competition.] Not entered for competition: said of a work of art in an exhibition.
hors de combat (ôr dé koṅ-bä'). [F., out of the fight: hors, prep., out, beyond, < L. foris, out of doors, without (see forisfamiliate, for feit) ; de, 〈 L. de, of; combat, fight: see combat.] Out of the fight; disabled; unable to take further part in the struggle.
hors-d'œuvre (ôr'dėvr'), n. [F., lit.out of work: hors, out; de, of (see hors de combat); wuvre, work (see ure).] In gastronomy, something served not as a part of a course; a relish, as radishes, pickles, and the like.

Tried all horg-d'euvres, all lifqueurs defined,
dape, Dunciad, iv. 317
horsel (hôrs), n. [< ME. hors (pl. hors and horses), く AS. hors (pl. hors) $=$ OS. hors, hros (hross-) $=$ OFries. hors, hars = D. ros $=0 \mathrm{OHG}$. liros, ros, MHG. ros (ross-), G. ross (> It. rozza = Pr. rossa $=$ F. rosse, a jade) $=$ Icel. hross, hors $=$ Sw. Dan. dial. hors, a horse. Root uncertain; some connect the word with AS. horse = MHG. roseh, swift, referring both to a root shown in L. currere (for *cursere?), run: see current1. The Indo-Eur. word for 'horse' is that represented by Skt. $a c ̧ v a=\mathrm{Gr} . i \pi \pi \mathrm{o}=\mathrm{L}$. equus $=$ AS. coh, etc.: see Equus. The ordinary Teut. terms outside of E. are D. paard, G. pferd (see palfrey); Sw. häst, Dan. hest (see abllon); the Kom. words are F. cheval, sp. 1. A solidungulate perissodactyl mammal of the family Equido and genus Equus; E. cabal lus. It has a flowing mane and tail, comparatively small erect ears, compsratively large rounded hoots, shapely
head, arched neck, a callosity on the inner side of the hind

2889

## horse

No cow-boy ever rides snything but horses, becanse marea give great trouble where all the animais have to be 4. A body of troops serving on horseback: cavalry: in this sense a collective noun, used also as a plural: as, a regiment of horse.

Our ninetcen legions thon shalt hold by land
And our tweive thousand horse.
Shak., A. and C., iil. z.

The horse was the first that marched oer
The Boyne JFater' (Child's Baliads, VII. 254).
Back fly the scenes, and enter foot and horse
Pageanta on pageanta in iong order drawn Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. 315 ,

## 5. A frame, block, board, or the like, on which

 something is mounted or supported, or the use of which is in any way analogous to that of a horse. Compare etymology of easel ${ }^{1}$A kind of horse, as it is called with yon, with two poies like those of chairmen, was the vehicle; on which is as cured a sort of ellow.chair in whicli the traveller sits.
Richardsun, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 299 Specifically - (a) A vanlting-biock in a gymnasium. (b) A wooden frame on which soldiera are made to ride as a punfahment: sometimes called a tinuber mare: (c) A uaed in dressing hides. ( $f$ ) In printing, a sloping board uaed in dressing hides. ( $f$ ) In printing, a sloping board
with its anpport, placed on the bank closs to the tympan Witb its anpport, placed on the oank close to the tympan $(g)$ A anpport for the cables of a anspenaion-bridge. ( $h$ ) A board on which the workman sits ingrinding the heveli and edgea of tools in their mannfacture. Also horsing. 6. In mining, a mass of rock inclosed within a lode or vein, usually of the same material as the "country," or rock adjacent to the lode on each side.

The miner takea his chance of luck. He is generally content if he managea to pay his way along while the ores are poor; to lay by a jittle for the day when a horse or or later he may strikg a rich atretch of ore.

Qnoted in Mowry's Arizona and Sonora, p. 128.
7. In metal., same as bear, 7.-8. An implement or a device for some service suggesting or supposed to suggest that of a horse. Specifl-caly- - (a) A ciamp for holding screwa for fling. (b) A hook-shaped too nsed in making ralsed or hammere work. (c) A wedge passed through a pin to tighten th That of the plecea wbich the pin hoids together.
Thanne is ther a large pyn in maner of an extre that goth thorow the hole that hat the tables of the clymates and goth a litel wegge which that ia cleped the hors, that streyneth alie thise partiea to hepe.
(d) Naut.: (1t) A foot-rope. (2) A jack-stay on the for ward or aster aide of a mast, on which a sail or yard is hoisted. (3) A traveler for the sheet-block of a fore-and aft asil, consisting of a horizontal bar of wood or iron.
A horse . . . is used in sailing crait generally, for aheets
Qutravel npon.
Qualirough, Boat Sailer's Mannal, p. 34 . (4) The iron bar between the posta of a fife-rail to which the leading blocks are fastened.
9. A translation or similar forbidden aid used by a pupil in the preparation of his lessons; a "pony"; a "trot"; a "crib": so called as helping the pupil to get on faster. [School and college slang.]-10. Among British workmen, work charged for before it is executed.-11t A term of opprobrium. Compare ass ${ }^{1}$, similarly used.
Your mayor (a very horse, and a trator to our city). . must quarrel with the hoys at their recreationa.
British Bellman, 1648 (Hari. Misc., VII. 635). 1 Horse, as the first element of a compound, indicates a large or coarse thing of its kind: as, horse-chestnut, horsecrab, horse-mackerel, horse-plisy, etc.]-Barbary horse Same as barb3, 1.-Darik horse. (a) In horse-racing, horse whose performances or capsbilities are not gener ally known, or concerning whose chances of success in pending race little or no information is to be had.
The first favourite was never heard of, the second is vourite was never sean siter the distance poat, all the ten-to-onera were in the race, and a a ark horse when bad neve been thought of rushed past the grand stand in sweeplng
triumph. Hence - (b) Any competitor for or recipient of a prize, honors, or office concerning whom nothing certain is known, or whose identity ia at first concealed, as for reasona o
atrategy; one who is unexpectedily brought forward as candidate, or for nomination in a convention: much used in American politics.
Every now and then a dark horse ia heard of, who is supposed to have done wonders at some obacure amali
cambridge Shetches.

Poik was what in the poitical slang "a dark horse"; but as to the teat question, he could have been implicitly truated.
H. von Holsl, Jobn C. Calboun, p. 244.

Entire horse. See entire. - Flemish horse, a short foot-rope on a topsail - gard, outaide the foot-rope proper, nsed in reefing or other work at the yard-arm. See cut on following page.-Green horse, in sporting. See the ex-
A green horse is one that has never trotted or paced for premlums or money, either donble or alngle.

Rules Nat. Trotting A880c., p. 51.
Horned horse, the gni, Catoblepas or Connochates gnin,
See cut under gnu. Horse and foot, or horse, foot,

and dragoons. (a) The cavalry and infantry- that is, the wholo army : as, they were routed, horse, foot, and dragoons. Hence-(b) As used sdverblally, Indiscrimioately; without favor.
She played at pharsoh two or three times at Princess
Craon's, where she cheats horss and foot. Craon's, where she cheats horss and foot.

Walpole, Letters (1740), I. 87. I made a dsngerous thrust at him, and violently over-
threw him horse and foot.
Grim the Collier, iv. Horsa night-cap, See night-cap. -Iron horse, a locomotive engine.-Master of the horse. See master.Salt horse. See salthorse.- The aga of a horsa. See age.-To change a horsa. Ses change. - To chant a
horae. See chant.-T0 flos a dead horse, to try to horse. See chant. - To flog a dead horse, to try to
revivg interest in worn-out topic.-To hitch horses. See hitch.-To horse. (at) On horseback; mounted.

Whan the gomes of grece were alle to horse,
Arsted wei redi, of romayns to rekkene the numbro, Treull twentl thoussnd, a-tired atte best.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 1947.
(b) Take horss; mount: used sbsolutely, as a signal or command.

To horse, to horse! urge doubte to them that fear. Shak., R1ch II., ii. 1. Satd Ida; "homa! "To horserss," Tennyson, Princess, iv. To mount or ride the high horsa, to be or get on ons's high horsa, to assmme a lofty tons or manner; pedsntry or ostentstion ; prsnce or show off.
Rooster forsooth must ride the high horse now he is married and lives at Chanticlers. Thackeray, Newcomes, lvii
Now dismounted from her high horse and sitting confdentially down close to her visitor.

T'rollope, Barchester Towers, xxi. He mounted the classic high horse, and modeled himself on Demosthenes and Clcero.
dains, Jr., A College Fetich, p. 24
It rarely happens that what is cailed a popular succeas In literatnre 18 achieved by auch delicate means, with so little forcing of the toxe or mounting of the high horse.

To nlck a horse's tail. See nick-To pay for a dead horse, to pay for something that has been lost or consumed, or from which one has received or wili receive no beneft, pull the dead horse, to work for wages already - To Trade slang.]-To put the cart before the horse. See cart. -To take horse. (a) To monnt for a ride on horseback.
They aummon'd up their mefny, atraight took horse, (b) To be covered, ss a mare. (c) In mining, to divide Se Peganstance. guid of a ving Wing horse ${ }^{1}$ (hôrs), $r . ;$ p
ing. [< ME. horsen, set on horseback; < horse n.] I. trans. 1. To provide with a horsa; supply horses for, as a body of cavalry, ete.

The duke was horsede sgayns,
He prikked faste in the piayne.
MS. Lincoln, A. i. 17, I. 134. (Halliwell.)
The Crimme Tartar .came out of hls owne countrey, $\dot{\text { ach }}$ accolpanted with a great number of his nobll
Itle wakluyt's Voyages, I. 469.
I csn see nothing but peopie better horsed than myself, Iat out-ride me. Beau, and Fh., Philaster, Iv. ? Our Maron [a gulde or conductor] of Turin, who horsed
our compsan from Lyons to Turin. our compsny from Lyons to Turin.
2. To sit astride; bestride. [Rare.]

Stalls, bulks, windows
Are amother'd up, leads fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complexions; ali agreelng
In earnestoess to see him.
3. To cover: said of the male.-4. To mount or place on or as on the back of a horse; set on horseback; hence, to take on one's own back. [Rare.]
Not hls [the orator's] will, but the princlple on which he Is horsed, . . . thunders In the ear of the crowd.
5. Tomount on another's back preparatory to flogging. [Eng.]
The capteine commanded the child to be horsed up sud
A naughty boy resdy harsed for discipline.
6. Naut., to "ride" hard; drive or urge at work unfairly or tyrannically: as, to horse a ship' crew.-7. To make out or learn by means of a

## 2890

translation or other extrinsic aid: as, to horse a lesson in Virgil. [School and college slang.] -To horse a bill, to try to get pay for work not yet donis. [Printers' slang.]- To horse on, to drive on; push, as a person or work. [Slang, Eng.]
II. intrans. 1. To get on horseback; mount or ride on a horse. [Now rare.]

There was horsing, horsing in haste
Archie of Ca'field (Child's Ballads, VI. 00 )
Up early, and my father aod I alone talked shout our buaineas, and thea wo all horsed sway to Cambridge.

Pepys, Diary, sept. 19, 1661.
2. To charge for work before it is executed. [Trade slang, Eng.] -3. In calling, to embed firmly in the seams of a ship, as oakum, with a horsing-iron and a mallet: often with up.
horse ${ }^{2+}$, a. An obsoleto form of hoarse. Chauccr. horse-aloes (hôrs'al"ōz), $n$. See fetid aloes, under aloes.
horse-ant (hôrs'ânt), $n$. The common red ant, Formica rufa.
horse-arm (hôrs'ärm), n. In mining, the part of the horse-whim to which horses aro attached. horse-armor (hôrs'är"mor), n. Armor for the protection of a horso in battle. See bard2.
horse-artillery (hôrs'är-til"eeri), $n$. See artillery. - Horse-artillery gun. Seegunl. horseback (hôrs'bak), $n$. [く ME. horseback, horsbak ( $=$ Icel. hrossbak); < horsel ${ }^{1}$ back ${ }^{1}$.] 1. The back of a horse, particularly that part of the back on which the rider sits: used generally in the phrase on horseback, often abbreviated to horscback, and used adverbially.
That euery brother schal be In his luere for that gers on hors-bac at certeyn place, be oura and time aasigned. 1... saw them sailute ong horeeback.

Shaik., Hen. VIII., i. I.
2. A low and somewhat sharp ridge of sand or gravel; also, but not generally, a ridge of rock which rises for a short distance with a sharp edge: a common term in New England, especially in Maine. Also called hogback, hog's back, and boars-back. Such ridges are called by Scotch geologists kames, by the Irish eskars. horseback (hôrs'bak), adv. On the back of a horse: as, to ride horseback. See horseback, n. I. horse-balm (hôrs'bäm), $n$. A strong-scented labiate plant of the American genus Collinsonia, having large leaves and yellowish flowers. C. Canadensis, the best-known apecies, also known as the richweed or stoneroot, is used in infusion as a diuretic, and its lesves are appiied to wounds sad bruises.
horse-bane (hôrs'bān), n. A poisonous umbelliferous plant, Enanthe I'hellandrim, a native of temperate Europe and Russian Asia: so called from its being supposed to cause a kind of palsy in horses.
horse-bean (hôrs'bēn), n. A sort of bean so called from being fed to horses, or from its large size. The Jamaica horse-bean is Canavalia gladiata, having large legumes.
horse-beech (hôrs 'bēch), n. Same as hurstbeech.
horse-blob (hôrs'blob), n. The marsh-marigold, Caltha palustris. [Scotch.]

The yellow horse-blob's carly flower.
Clare, village Minstrel, I. 49.
horse-block (hôrs'blok), n. 1. A block or stage on which one steps in mounting or dismounting from a horse.
A horse-block with a fight of steps altached was brought, and placed in position for the vlaitor's descent.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 243.
2. A square frame of atrong boards employed by excavators to elevate the ends of their wheel-ing-planks.-3. In ship-building, a grating or platform elevated above the deck of a ship at the height of the rail, for the use of the officers of the deck.
horse-boat (hôrs'bōt), n. A boat moved by a horse or horses; specifically, a ferry-boat propelled by horses working in a treadmill.
horse-boot (hôrs'böt), n. A leather covering for the hoof and pastern of a horse, designed to guard them against over-reaching or interfering.
horse-bot (hôrs'bot), n. The larva of the horse bot-fly, Gasterophilus equi. See bot¹, and cut under bot-fly.
horse-box (bôrs'boks), n. 1. A
 closed oar for transporting borses by rail.-2. An inclosure for horses in a vessel. horse-boy (hôrs' boi), $n$. A boy employed in

Having bene once brought up an idle horee-boy, he will ever after fall to laboure, but is onely made fitt for th halter.
horse-bramble (hôrs'bram"bl), n. A brier; a wild rose. [Prov. Eng.]
horse-breadt (hôrs'bred), $n$. [< NE. horstrede; <horsc ${ }^{1}+$ bread $^{1}$.] Provender for horses prepared in the form of loaves; any kind of coarse bread fed to horses.
That no hoateller make horse bread in his hostry nor without, lut bakers shall make it.

Einglish Gilde (E. E. T. S.), p. 366.
Save this piece of dry horse-bread, chave hyt no hyt this yvelonge daie. Bp. Still, Gammer Gurton's D eedle The foode which I and others did eat was very blacke,
far worse then Horse-breaile.

Weibe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 20.
You thread-bare, horse-bread-esting rascals!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of hls Humour, 1ii. 2
horse-breaker (hôrs'lorā"kér), $n$. One whose employment is to break or train horses.
horse-brier (hôrs'bri" er), $n$. The common greenbrier or cat-brier, Smilax rotundifolia.
horse-cadger (hôrs'kaj"èr), $n$. A knavish dealer in horses.
A combination of a Yorkshire horse-codger snd s White chspel buily might furnlsh some psychologlcal parallei.
horse-cane (hôrs'kān), n. A tall coarse Americau composite plant, Ambrosia trifida, the great ragweed. See ragweed.
horse-capper (hôrs'kap"èr), $n$. A swindler who
sells a worthless horse for a good price. [Cant.] horse-car (hôrg' kär), n. 1. A railroad-car fitted for the transportation of horses.-2. A streetcar drawn by horsea. [U. S.]
horse-cassia (hôrs'kash"iä̀), n. A leguminous tree, Cassia marginata, bearing long pode which contain a black cathartic pulp, used in Hindustan as a medicine for horses. The tree is naturalized in Jamaica.
horse-chanter (hôrs'chán"tèr), n. See chanter 1,3 .
horse-charget, n. [ME. horsecharche; 〈horse ${ }^{1}$ + charge.] A horse-load.
horse-chestnut (hôrs'ches'nut), n. [So called, it is said, because formerly ground as food for horses; but this is appar. a mere guess. Horse occurs in many other plant-names, in some without obvious reason; in this case it may be meant to convey the notion of 'large.'] 1. A dicotyledonous-leafed tree of the genus AsscuMus. N. Ifippocastanum, a large and highly oruamental tree, a native originally of Asia, was introduced into Europe about the middie of the aixtcenih century. The na-
liva American speclea of the aame genus are commonly called buckeye. The fruit of the horse.chestnut reacniblea the cbestnut, but 1s coarso snd bitter. See Aisculus and buckeye.
2. The nut or fruit of the horse-chestnut.-3. In entom., a geometrid moth, Pachycnemia hippocastanaria: an English collectors' name. horse-clipper (hôrs' klip"ér), ${ }^{n}$. A form of shears for clipping the coats of horses, in which a pair of serrated knives move over each other. See cut nnder clipping-shears.
horse-cloth (horréklôth). n. A cloth used to cover a horso, or as a part of its trappings.
The furniture and the horse-cloaths will be all your own device for the wedding, and the horses, when and whera
horse-collar (hôrs'kol"är), n. A collar, commonly made of leathar stuffed with hay or straw, and having creases to receive the hames, placed over a horse's neck and against the shoulder, to bear against in pulling. See cut under harness.
horse-coltt, $n$. [ME.] A colt.
As an horse-colt he shalbe dryus.
Wyclif, Ecclns. xxill. 30.
horse-coper, horse-couper (hôrs'kō"pèr, -kou"per), $n$. A horse-dealer. [Scotch.]
Wa were told there were not less than an hundred jock. eya or horse-kopers, as they call them there, from London,
to buy horses for sale.

Defoe, Tour through Great Brilaln, 1I. 397.
Some turned horse-coopers, soms pedlers.
Colvil, Mock Poem, p. 37.
horse-courserł (hôrs'kör"sèr), n. [ [< horse ${ }^{1}+$ courser ${ }^{2}$. In def. 2 associated with courser ${ }^{1}$.] 1. A dealer in horses.

Now they throng, like ao many horse-conersers at a fair. Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Ian, iii. Hee musters together ali the Hackaeymen and Horsecoursers in and about Colman-streeta,

Dekker, Seven Desdiy SIns, p. 20.
2. One who runs horses, or keeps race-horses. horse-coursingt (hôrs'kōr" sing), n. Horsedealing or horse-racing.

## horse-coursing

E. Love. What yet-unheard-of course to live doth your imaginstio
devoured.
Y. Love. Course! why, horse-coursing, I thtnk.
horse-crab (hôrs'kiab), n. Same as horscshoccrab.
horse-crevalle (hôrs'kre-val"o), n. A car'augoid fish, Caranx himpos, the cavally: so called in South Carolina, in contradistiuction to the pompano, there known as crecalle.
horse-cucumber (hôrs'kū"kum-bèr'), n. A large green cucumber. Mortimer.
horse-daisy (hôrs 'dā"zi), n. Same as oxeye daisy (which see, under daisy).
horse-dealer (hôrs'dē"lér), $n$. One who buys
and sells horses. ${ }^{\prime}$ ( One who treats horse-doctor (he diseases of horses; a farrier; a veterinary surgeon. [Colloq.]
horse-drench (hôrs'drench), n. 1. A dose of physic for a horse.
The moat sovereign prescription of Galen is but empiricutick, and . . . of no better repute than a horsedrench.
2. A horn or other instrument by which medicine is administered to a horse.
horse-elder (hôrs'el"dér), n. [An accom, form of horseheal, simulating elder ${ }^{2}$.] Same as horseheal.
horse-emmet (hôrs'em"et), n. Same as horseant.
horse-eye (hôrs'ī), $n$. One of the small socalled sea-beans, Mucuna urens, often found floating in the ocean or washed up on shore in tropical America, and used in jowelry.-Horseeye bean. (a) Same as horse-eye. (b) The frutt of another legumioous piant, Dolichos Lablab, a nstive of the
horse-faced (hôrs'fāst), $a$. Having a long coarse face; ugly.
horse-fair (hôrs'fãr), n. A fair or market at which chiefly horses are sold.
horse-fettler (hôrs'fet"lèr), n. In mining, a workman who provides for and attends to the horses kept underground.
horse-finch (hôrs'finch), n. The chaffinch. [Local, Eng.]
horse-fish (hôrs'fish), n. 1. A fish of the family Carangida, Vomer setipinnis, having a muchcompressed oblong bod*r, a head high and angulated far above the eyes, a smooth silvery skin, and low dorsal and anal fins. It inhabits the warm parts of the Atlantic. Also called moonfish, dollar-fish and blunt-nosed shiner2. A carangoid fish, Selene vomer, closoly resembling the foregoing, and known by the same names. See cut under horsehead.-3. The sauger, Slizostedion canadense. [Western U. S.] 4. A sea-horse, as Hippocampus hudsonius.
horseflea-weed (hôrs'flē-wēd), $n$. Same as horsefly-wced.
horse-flesh (hôrs'flesh), n. and a. I. n. 1. The flesh of a horse. Europeans have geocrally regsrded horse-flesh as unfit for food; but hippophagy or horse-est-
lag has always extated among some rude races, and has ing has always exiated among some rin turope. In Parí horse-flesh has long heen surreptitiousiy dealt in as a horse-tiesh has dong heen surticle of diet, and its sale, under atrict official supervaion, was authorized in 1866. The necessary uae of it there during the atege of 1870-1 brought it into more general favor, which has heen msintained. It is also eaten to some extent in other countries.
2. Horses collectively, with reference to driving, riding, or racing. [Colloq. or slang.]

He is a cogger of dice, s chanter of horse-fesh.
He is a cogger of Thackeray, Legend of the Rhioe.
3. A species of Bahama mahogany: probably o named from its color.
II. $a$. Of the color of horse-flesh; of a peeu-
liar reddish-bronze color.-Horse-flesh mahogany. Same as subicu.-Horse-flesh ore, the mineral on the freah fracture.
Near the surface, espectally on the Bruce location, a good deal of purple or horse-glesh ore was found.
horse-flower (hôrs'flou"èr), n. [Cf. equiv. Flem. peerd-blocme, horse-flower.] A species of cowwheat, Mclampyrum sylvaticum.
horse-fly (hôrs'fì), in. [<ME. horsflezc, etc.; < horsel + fly 2.$]$ 1. A hoxachotous dipterous insect, as Tabanus bovinus and other species of the family Tabanide, of which the females have a piercing proboscis, and are extremely annoying to horses and cattlo. Also called breeze, breeze-fly, and gadfly. See cuts under breeze and gadfly.-2. A pupiparous dipterous insect of the family ilippobosedre; a orest-iy or tick-
fly. Also called horse-tick.-3. A dichetous fly. Also called horse-tick:- 3 . A dichæotous
dipterous insect of the family Gistrida; a true
bot-fly, as the horse-bot, Gasterophilus equi. See cut under bot-fly.
horsefly-weed (hôrs'fli-wēd), $n$. A leguminous plant, Baptisia tinetoria, the wild indigo or rattlebush. Also horseflea-weed
horsefoot (hôrs'fut), h. [<ME. horsfot; <horse ${ }^{1}$ + foot.] 1. A horse's foot.

The Troiena for that tulke had tene at hor hert; Kayron euyn to the kyng, caght hym belyue; Harilet hym fro horget, hisd hym awsy Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. s.), 1. 5833.
2. A plant, Tussilago Farfara: same as colts-foot.-3. The horseshoe-crab or king-crab, Limulus polyphe mus.
horsefoot-crab (hôrs'füt-krab), $n$. Same as horseshoe-crab.
horsefoot-snipe (hôrs'fůt-snip), n. A uame applied both to the knot, Tringa canutus, and to the turnstone, Strepsilas interpres, along the Atlantic coast of the United States, from their feeding on the spawn of the horsefoot.
horse-furniture (hôrs'fêr"ni-tūr), $n$. The trappings of a horse, including saddle, bridle, etc. the housings, caparison, and (if an armored war-horse) bards or armor.
horse-gear (hôrs'gēr), n. 1. Same as horsefurniture.

The cruel curb-bit and hesvy atock-aaddie, with ita high horn and cantle, prove that we have adopted Spsnish American horse-gear.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 505.
2. Horse-power, as applied in moving machinery. [Eng.]
horse-gentian (hôrs'jen"shian), $n$. See gentian. horse-gin (hôrs'jin), $n$. A gín driven by a horse for raising great weights. See gin ${ }^{4}$.
horse-ginseng (hôrs'jin" seng), n. Same as horse-gentian (which see, under gentian).
horse-godmother (hôrs'god." muwteeer), n. A large masculine woman, coarsely fat. [Prov. Eng.]

In woman, angei sweetness let me see; Wolcot, Peter Ptndar'a Ode upon Ode (In Continuation). How do, my dear? Come to aee the old man, hay? 'Gad - you've a pretty face, too. You ain't like that old horge-
horse-gogs (hôrs'gogz), n. A kind of wild plum, a variety of Prunus donestica.
horse-gowan (hôrs'gou"an), $n$. One of several plants as Chrysanthemuin Levcanthemum, Matri caria Chamomilla, and Taraxacum officinalis.
horse-gram(bôrs'gram), n. A leguminous plant,
Dolichos biflorus, a native of tropical and sub-
tropical Africa and Asia, extensively cultivated in southern India as a food-plaut.
horse-guards (hôrs'gärdz), n. pl. 1. A body of cavalry for guards. See guard.-2. [cap.] The public office in Whitehall, London, appropriated public office in departments under the commander-inchief of the British army: so called from the two horsemen standing sentry at the gates.3. [cap.] The military authorities in charge of the war department of Great Britain, in distinction from the civil chief, the Secretary for War.
horsehair (hôrs'hãr), n. and a. [<ME. hovshor (=Icel. hrosshār); 〈horse ${ }^{1}+$ hair $\left.{ }^{1}.\right]$ I. $n$. The hair of horses, more particularly the hair of the mane and tail. It is used for the making of haircloth, the stuffing of mattresses and cushions, etc.
This holl man seint Edmund werede atronge here [aee Of hard horsher ymaked.

St. Edm. Conf., 1. 158.
II. a. Made of horsehair ; covered, filled, or stuffed with horsehair: as, horschair covering; a horsehair mattress.
horsehair-lichen (hôrs'hãr-līken), n. Same as horsetail-lichen.
horsehair-worm (hôrs'hãr-wèrm), n. A hairworm or gordius. See cut under Gordius.
horsehead (iôrs'hed), n. 1. A fish of the genus Sclene or the genus Voner; a moonfish or dollar-fish, as Selene vomer or Vomer setipinnis. See cut in next column.-2. A fish of the family Hippocampide; a sca-horse.-3. A cast of the interior of the shell of a fossil species of Trigoniida.-4. The surf-scoter, a duck, QEdemia perspicillata, more fully called horsehead coot. [Maine, U. S.]
horseheal, horseheel (hôrs' hēl), u. [< ME. horschele, < AS. hors-helenc, hors-elcnc, elecampano, < hors, a horse (appar. as a tr. of the 1 . name inula, taken as himnula, a colt), + elenc, < L. helenium, elecampane: see Helevium. In later use the second element was supposed to

have something to do with heell or hcall. Another perversion appears in horsc-elder.] A coarse composite plant, Imula Helenium, the elecampane. See cut under elecampane.
horse-herdt (hôrs'hẻrd), n. [<ME. horsherde, < AS. horshyrde, a horse-keoper, a groom, (hors, horse, + hyrde, a keeper: see horse ${ }^{1}$ and herd ${ }^{2}$.] A keeper of horses; a groom.
"Canst thou tell me," ssidd Child Rowland to the horseherd, "where the king of Elfland'a castle 1s?"" $\mathrm{s}^{\prime} \mathrm{ho}$ ), $\boldsymbol{n}$. See hoel.
horse-hoe (hôrs'hō), n. See hoel.
horse-holder (hôrs hōl "dèr), $n$. Stocks or
a slinging-frame for securing unruly horses While shoeing, or for supporting sick or disabled horses.
horsehouf (hôrs'höf), n. Same as coltsfoot.
horsehoof (hors (hôrs'hưk), n. An iron hook at-
tached to the sole-bar of a railroad-car, and
forming an attachment for a rope by which the vehicle can be drawn. Car-Builders's Dict.
horse-Iron (hôrs'īern), n. Same as horsing,
horse-jag (hôrs'jag), n. Same as horse-plum, 1.
horse-jockey (hôrs'jok"i), n. 1. A professional rider of race-horses: more commonly in the shortened form jockey.
My brother lives with horse-jockeys and trainers, and the wildeat biooda of the town.

Thackeray, Virgintans, Ivi.
$2 \dagger$. A dealer in horses, especially a tricky dealer; a knavish horse trader.
horse-jug (hôrs'jug), n. Same as horse-plum, 1. horsekeeperł (hôrs'kë"pèr), n. [<ME.horskepere; [horse ${ }^{1}+$ keeper.] One who keeps or takes care of horses.

And he called unto his horssekecper,
Make ready you my steede."
Childe Mitarice (Child's Balsds, 11. 816).
horse-knacker (hôrs'nak ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ er ), $n$. One who buys diseased, worn-out, or dead horses, for the commercial products to be procured from their carcasses.
horse-knave $\dagger$ (hôrs'nāv), n. [< ME. hors-, horse-hnave; 〈horsel + hnare.] A horse-boy; a groom.

And trusse here haltria forth with me,
And am but as here horse-knave.
Gouer, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. $112 . \quad$ (Hallivell.)
horse-knob (hôrs' nob), n. Same as horsehnop.
horse-knop (hôrs'nop), $n$. The flower-head of Centaurea nigra, knap- or knopweed.
horse-lark (hôrs'lärk), $n$. The common cornbunting of Europe, Emberiza niliaria. See cut under bunting ${ }^{4}$. [Cornwall, Eng.]
horse-latitudes (hôrs'lat"i-tūdz), n. pl. Naut., a part of the North Atlantic ocean between the region of westerly winds of higher latitudes and the region of the trade-winds of the tropics, notorious for tedious calms. "They were so called from the circumstance that vessela formerly bound from New England to the Weat Indies, with a deck-load ot horaes, were of want of water for their animals, the cer, that, for the want of water for their animals, ary Maury, The Physicai Geography of the Sea (8th ed.), p. 276 horse-laugh (hôrs'lăf), n. [< horse ${ }^{1}+$ laugh such a laugh as we may imagine a horse would utter if it were a laughing animal.] A loud, coarse, boisterous laugh.

A horse-laugh, it you please, at honeaty.
Pope, Epii. to Satires, i. 38.
On my conscience, I believe she could spread a horselaugh through the pewa of a tabernacle.
aldsmith Good-nstured Man, 1
Thrusting hall-s-crown into each of hia pockets, and a hand and wriat after it, he burat into a horse-laugh. Dickens
horse-leech (hôrs'lēch), n. 1. A large lcech, as Hemopsis sanguisorba or Aulastoma gulo.-

## horse-leech

2. A horse-doctor, veterinary surgeon, or far-rier.-3. An iuveterate beggar or dun; an extortionate person; one who makes incessant demands or drafts upon another.
The horseleach hath two daughters, crying, Give, glve.
We'll all join, and hang upon him like so many horse-
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv, 1.
horseleek (hôrs'lēk), n. A plant, the bullock'seye.
horse-litter (hôrs'lit/ėr), n. A kind of wheelless carriago or palanquin hung on poles between two horses, going one behind the other. The kiug [Edward I.], now weak and slck, followed $\ln$ a
Dickens, Child's Hist, Eng, xvi.
horse-titter.
horse-load (hôrs'lōd), n. [< ME. horselode; horsel + load.] A load for a horse; hence, large quantity or number.
Tomes and barelles tht cometh in carte sholde cuatome a peny; an horselode, an halpeny

English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 358 They have, like good sumpters, laid ye down their horsead ol chans snd rathera st your door.
horse-loaft (hôrs'lōf), n. [< ME. horselof; < horse ${ }^{1}+$ loaf. Cf. horse-bread.] A large loaf composed of beans and wheat ground together, used for feeding horses.
Thath all Bakers of the said Cite, and suburbis of the sams, make butt ij. horselofys to a peny, and of clene
beanys.
Englikh Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 337. Oh that 1 were in iny oat-tub, with a horselonf; Something to hearten ing.
horse-lockt, $u$. Ahobble; afctlock. See fetlock,3. Shall hold her from ms nor chains Fletcher and fow ma.
horse-lot (hôrs'lot), n. A lot or pasture for horses.
horsely (hôrs'li), a. and adv. [< ME. horsly; < horse $\left.e^{1}+-l y.\right]$ Having the qualities most approved in a horse; in the manner of a good horse. [Obsolete or rare.]

Therwith oo horxly, and so quik of eye,
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, L. 186.
horse-mackerel (hôrs'mak"èr-el), $n$. One of several fishes more or less nearly related to the mackerel. (a) The common tunny. [U. S.] (b) The scad or cavally, Caranx muljaris. [Eng, and New ZeaIand.] (c) The Jurel, Caranx pisquetus. [North Carelina,
U. S.] (d) The bhuefish, Ponatomus baltatrix.
[Rhode Ialand, U. S.] (e) The liack candle-figh, Anoplopoma fimoria. Soe A noplopomida, and cut under candle. fish. (Pu-
get Sound. $(f)$ The Californian hake or merluccio, Mergucius productus. [Bequely, California, U. S. $]$ (g) The tenpounder, Elops saurus. see cut nnder Elops. [Fort Macon, North Caroliua, U. S.]
horseman (hôrs'man), u.; pl. horsemen (-men). [<ME. horsman; < horse ${ }^{1}+$ man.] 1. A rider on horseback; one who uses or manages a horse or horses.

Horsemen, my akiri in horsemanship advance ;
Townsfolk, my gitrength.
He knew her as hor (Arber'a Eng. Garner, 1. 479).
He knew her, as a horseman knows his horse
2. A soldier who serves on horsehack.

Most valiant and hardy,
With horsemen and footmen
March'd towards the town.
A book-name of a scirnoid fish of Eques.-4 4 . ers, scolopacine birds of the genus Totandpipgambet; a chevalier.-5. A kind of doméstic pigeon.-Green-legged horseman, a bird, Toitanus Horseman's hammer. same as martel-de.fer.-Red. legged horseman, a ilrd, Totonus calidris; ths redahauk.
horsemanship (hôrs'mạ-ship), n. [<horseman + -ship.] The management of horses; specifically, the art of riding or controlling horses; equestrian skill. See manège.

To turn and wind \& flery Pegasus,
Shal horsemanship.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.
Cutting out cattle, next to managing a stampeded herd at night, is that part of the cowboy's work needing the T. Roosevelt Hi
horse-marine (hôrs'mạ-rēn"), n. One of an imaginary corps of mounted marine soldiers; hence, a person out of his element and unfit board ship: also such a soldier would be on eral sense. [Slang.]
This old sea-dog organized a body of horse-marines to horse-marshal $\dagger$ (hôrs'mär'shạl), n. A manager of horses; a groom.

Unskild mediciners, and horsemarghels, slays both man
Ray, Proverbs (1678), p. 394.
and beast.
horse-masher (hôrs' mash "èr), n. Same as horse-smatch.
horsemaster (hôrs'más/tèr), n. A manager of horses; a rider.
Of all clasaes iu the kingdem, that from whleh the town volunteers spring is perinaps the least fitted by nature, hasblt, and training to yield ur good harsenwasters.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 160.
horse-match (hôrs'mach), $n$. See horse-smateh. horse-meal $\dagger$ (hôrs'mēl), n. Food without drink. Davies.
Eating never hurt any one who washed down hls vic-
tuals with a giass of good wine; horse-meals lndeed are tuals with a glass of good wine; horse-meals indeed are
enough to choak human creatures.
horse-meat $\dagger$ (hôrs'mēt), n. Food for horses; provender.

Who glvea you your maintenance, I prsy you? who allows you your horse-meal and man's-meat
horse-mill (hôrs'mil), n. A mill turned by a horse or horses.
horse-millinert (hôrs'mil"i-nér), n. One who supplies trappings and decorations for horses. [An affected term.]

The trammels of his palfrey pleascd his sight,
For the horse-milliner his head with posea dight.
ne comes lin foreign trashery
A walkhing haberdashery
A walf feathera, lace, and fur;
In Rowley's antiquated phrase,
Soutt, Bridal of Triermaln, ii.
horsemint (hồrs'mint), $n$. [< ME. horsminte, < AS. "horsminte (Lye - not anthenticated) = Sw. horsmynte, Mentha arvensis (proh. taken from E.); < hors, horse, + minte, mint.] 1. A wild mint of Europe, Mentha sylvestris.-2. An American plant, Monarda punctata, common from New York southward. -Ronnd-leafed horsemint, Mentha rotundifolia, a native of Europe, but now naturalized In the United States. - Sweet horsemint, Cunila Mariano, the common dittany.
horse-musher (hôrs'mush"ér), n. Same as horse-smateh.
horse-mushroom (hôrs'mush"röm), n. Same as liedge-mushroom.
horse-mussel (hôrs'mus"l), \%. A large mussel of the genus Modiola, cspecially M. morliolus, common to the shores of northern Europe and America, having a smooth blackish shell.
horse-nail (hôrs'nāl), n. A nail for fastening a horseshoe to the hoof.
horse-nest $\dagger$ (hôrs'nest), n. Same as mare's nest.
Soom grammsticsal pullet ${ }^{\text {a }}$ would stand clocklng sgaynat mee, as though hee had found an horse nest, in laying that downe for a falt that perhaps I dose knowe
horse-net (hôrs'net), n. A net to protect a horse
from flies.
horse-nettle (hôrs' net "l), n. A pernicious American weed, Solanum Carolinense, of the nightshade family, common in the Southern States.
horse-parsley (hôrs'pïrs"li), $n$. A coarse umbelliferous plant, Smyrnium Olustrum: so called from its coarseness as compared with smallage or celery. It is a native of Europe.
horse-path (hôrs'påth), n. A path for horses; specifically, a bridle-path, or the tow-path along a canal.
horse-pick (hôrs'pik), n. A kind of hook, often forming part of a large pocket-knife, for removing a stone from a horse's foot.
horse-piece (hôrs'pēs), n. A large or coarse piece of blubber. A horse-plece of whals's blubber ia a very tough plece selected to be placed under the mas
which is to be cut up, to protect the edge of the knife.
The fat [of the ses-elephant]... is cut into horse-piece about eight laches wide, and twelve to fifteen long.
horse-pile (hôrs'pil), $n$. A large pile or lot of salted fish heaped up to drain; a water-horse. Cod placed in what is called a horse-pils to draln.
horse-pipe (hôrs'pip), $n$. One of several species
horse-pistol (hôrs'pis"tol), $n$. A pistol of large
caliber, formerly carried in holsters by dragoons and other horsemen.
horse-play (hôrs' plā), n. Coarse or rude play. Second Play. We have a play wherein we use a horse. Sim. Fellows, you uas no horss-play in my house.

## horse-radish

The humour of the undcrplot constantly verges on horseNinetecnth Century, XXIV. 541.
By personal raids upon the gallery when not actlug,
Mr. Phelps succeeded in atopplng the horse-play sud coaraeness of audiences. Hestuingter Rev., CXXV. 581 .
horse-plum (hôrs'plum), u. 1. A small red plum which is regarded as a varicty of Prunus domestica. Also called horse-jag, horse-jug. [Eng.] -2. The wild plum, Prunus Americana. The iruit, when fully ripe, is sweet and edible, and the tree la frequently cultivated either for its frult or as a stock on which to graft the varietiea of the domestlc plum. [U. S.]
horse-pond (hôrs'pond), n. A pond for watering horses.
horsepond (hôrs'pond), v. t. [< horse-pond, n.] To duck in a horse-pond. [Rare.]
If ahe had ordcred me to be horseponded, I do protest to you I would not have demurred

Mis8 Burney, Camilla, 1ii. 10.
horse-poppy (hôrs'pop"i), n. A European umbelliferous plant, Seseli Hippomarathrum.
horse-post (hôrs'pōst), n. A post to which horses are hitched; a hitching-post.
horse-power (hors' pou'er), n. 1. The power of a horse orits equivalent; the rate at which a horse works in drawing. Hence - 2. A unit for the measurement of the rate at which a prime motor works. Several values have been assigned to this nnit, but the one which prevaila at the present time in Engiand and America is Watt'a horae power, which is defined as 550 foot-pounds per aecond. Thia is 7,460 megaergs per gecond. The real power of a horse is about three quarters
of a horse-power. Abbreviated $H$. $P$.
3. A machine for converting the welght or direct pull of a horse into power useful in moving machinery. Such machines are either treadmilis or circular sweeps. The latter consist essentinlly of a long sweep to the end of which the horse is harnesged, a simpie form of gcaring tor tranamitting the motlon of the aweep to a pulley, with generally an increase of velocity, and a belt or slafting for conveying the power of the mschine to the work, as a mill, thresling. Mashine, preas, pump, elevator, tre-ngine, or other machine, to be driv. horss-power, performed per minute hy steam, air, or other gas upon the piston of an engine, in the conuputation of which the mean effective pressure per aquare inch of pis. ton in taken from an indicator diggran. See indicotor. Also called true, actual, real, or dynamic horse-power.Nominal, calculated, or commercial horse-power, hnrse-power cafculated from the area of the pitatch, somethes not more than one tenth of the real hors-power. calculated horse.power, it Is eass to calculate tise true horse. power by the principles of thermodynamics when the veluma or weight and pressure of the ateam, air, or gas uaed for each piston-stroke and the number of strokes per minute are given.
horsepox (hôrs'poks), $\mu_{\text {. A pustular disease of }}$ horses, which, communicated to cows, produces cowpox.
M. Blachez related the particulars of an outbreak of casual horse-pox among the she-asses used for giving suck to the inde a nursery. A. Y. Jled. Jour., XL. 548. horse-purslane (hôrs'pèrs"lạn), $n_{0}$ A plant, Trianthema monogyna, a native of Jamaica.
horse-race (hôrs'rās), u. A race by horses; a match of horses in rumning.
Horbe-races are desports of great men, and good in thenselves, though many gentiemen by auch means gallop quite out of their fortunes.
Burton, quoted in Stratts Sp
horse-racer (hôrs'l'ä"sèr), n. 1. One who keeps horses for the purpose of racing.
The first Lord Godolphin was a horseracer
bler.
thenowum, Sept. 22,
2. One who rides in races; a jockey. horse-racing
(hôrs'rā'sing), $n$. The practice or sport of running spors of
horse-rack(hôrs'rak), n. A rack at which horses are hitched and baited.
He's a-atandin' out yander hy the horse-
rack. J. C. Harris, Harper'g
[3ag. LXXVI. 707.

## horse-radish

(hôrs'rad'ish), n.
A cultivated cru-
ciferous plant,


Horse-radish (Cochlearia Armaracia). Horse-razish (Cocikearia Armoracia).
Re , thizome, with two leaves; 2 , part of
the inforescence, with fowers and fruit; the inforescence, with fowers and fruit;
3. leaf from the stemp $a$, fiower ; $b$, fruit,
opened to show the seeds.

## horse-radish

2893

Cochlearia Armoracia, originally a native of middle Furope and western Asia, and also its root, which has a pungent taste, and is used in a grated state as a condiment. In medicine it is used as a stimulant and diuretic, and externally as a rubefacient. See Cochlearial.
horseradish-tree (hôr's'rad'ish-treē), $n$. A tree, Moringa pterygosperma, common in many parts of India, and cultivated there, as well as in various other tropical countries, for the sake of the fruit, which is eaten as a vegetable or pickled. It has pinuate leaves and long, 3-valved, pod-1lke cspsules, from which ben-oil is obtained. The freah root has a pun$\underset{\substack{\text { gent od } \\ \text { radiah. } \\ \hline}}{ }$
horse-railroad (hôrs'rāl ${ }^{\mu /}$ rōd), $n$. A railroad on which cars are drawn by horses, first used in the streets of cities in the United States: called a tramoay in Great Britain.
horse-rake (hôrs'rāk), n. A large rake drawn by a horse. See rakc.
horse-rider (hôrs 'rī"dér), n. A circus-rider. [Eug.]
The horse-riders never mind what they say, air; they're
Dickens, Hard Thmea, v.
horse-riding (hôrs'rī'ding), n. A circus. [Eng.] Sleary's horse-riding.
horse-rough (hôrs'ruf), $n$. A calk or ice-creeper which may be fitted to the shoe of a horse to give him a foothold on frozen ground.
horse-run (hôrs'runı, $n$. contrivance for drawing ip loaded wheelbarrows, by the help of a horse, from the bottoms of exeavations for ca-
 hors, docks, etc.
Thanningt, $n$.
A horse-race. Davies.
The Foreat of Galtres, by reason of a solemne horse-numning, wherein the harse that eutrunneth the rest hath for hia prise \& little gollen bell. Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 723.
horse-sense (hôrs'sens'), n. A crude, instinctive kind of common sense, independent of instruction or experience; a coarse, robust, and conspicuous form of shrewdness often found in ignorant and rude persons; plain, practical good sense.
He was a plain man; his sympathles were wlth the people; he had what ia roughly known sa horse-8ense, and he
was hemely.
C. D. Warner, Backleg Studies,
Happily, ihe latent horse-sense of the American people may be relled on, in the en, to abate the nutsance,

New Eng. Jour. of Education, XIX. 377.
horseshoe (hôrs'shö), n. [< ME. horscho (for hors-scho, var. horsissho, horsis sho - Prompt. Parv.); < horsel + shoe.] 1. A shoe for a horse, consisting commonly of a narrow plate of iron bent into a form somewhat resembling the letter U, so as to accommodate itself to the shape of the horse's foot. Ite parts are the toe, the twe heels, the quarters between the toe of each heel, the clip, a kind of claws uaually at the upper edge of the toe, for protecting the hool snd assiating in edge or the oe, or procecting the fool sind assiating in the lewer face, in which the nail-holes, usually elght, are punched. The horseshee, in Ita most primitive form, fa of great sutlgnity. An old and very popular auperatition, almoat nuiversally prevalent smong peasantry, sscribea to the horseahoe (eapectally to one which has been found in the road by chance) the power of barrtug the passage of
witchea. For thls purpoae the shoe is nailed to the door or the threshold.
Te be thrown tato the Thames, and cooled, glowlng hot, In that aurge, like a horse-8hoe. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Shak., M. W. of W., Iti. } 5 .\end{aligned}$
Your wile'a a witch, man ; you ahould nail a horse-shoe on your chamber-door.

Scott, Redgannallet, ch, xi.
Nalling of horse-shoes [to thresholdal seema to have been practiaed as well to keep witchea in aa to keep them out.
Hone's Year-Book, p. 953.
2. Anything shaped like a horseshoe. Speciflcally - (a) A loop-like bend in a river. (b) In fort, a amsil round or oval work with a parspet. (c) A movsble aupport in a isthe, for regulshag the gearing and speed of
3. In zoöl.: (a) A horseshoe-crab.

I don't want my wreck to be waahed up on one of the beaches in company with devil'a-aprous, blsdder-weeda,
dead horse-ghoes, etc.
Holmes, Autecrat, p. 171 . (b) A bivalve mollusk, Lutraria clliptica. Also called clump.-4. pl. The game of quoits, in which horseshoes are often used for pitching. -Horseshoe arch. See arch1, 2-Horseshoe clamp, magnet, etc. See the nouns.
horseshoe (hôrs'shö), v. t.; pret. and pp. horseshoed, ppr. horseshoeing. [< horseshoe, n.] 1. To provide with horseshoes, or shape like a horseshoe.

Siuclair Lithgow, horse-shoeing amith,
Warks up thia cloae wi' $s^{\prime}$ his pith.
Blackzmith's sign in Scolland.
2. In arch., to carry inward at the imposts, as an arch, so as to bring it approximately to the form of a horseshoe.
There fa at Takt-i-Gcro a Sassanian arch of nearly the aame age and equally claaaical tu design, which is, like thta J. Fergusson, Hiat. Arch., I. 391.
horseshoe-anvil (hôrs'shö-an ${ }^{z}$ vil), $n$. A form of anvil which corresponds in shape and size to the loof of a horse, and has shanks which permit the adjustment of the hoof in the sockethole for convenience in working.
horseshoe-bat (hôrs'shö-bat), n. An old-world bat of the family Rhinoloplider; any rhinolophid having the nose-leaf more or less horse-shoe-shaped. The name applies eapecially to twe Euopean species, Rhinotophusjerrum-equinum and к. hip resent the subfsmily Phinolop hine Anether borseaboe bat la the Indian and Chlnese Phyllorhina armigera, whlch is representative of the Phyllorhinina, the other subfamily of the rhinolophida. The term la loozely extended to some other phyllostomine or lesf-noaed bats.
horseshoe-crab (hôrs'shö-krab), n. A merostome of the family Limulidec, as Limulus polyphemus or L. moluccanus: so called from its shape. Also callod horseshoe, horsefoot, horsecrab, horsefoot-crab, and ling-crab. See Liniulus. horseshoe-head (hôrs'-shö-hed), n. A disease of infants in which the sutures of the skull are too opon: opposed to head-mold shot.
horseshoeing (hôrs' shö" ing), $n$. The act or business of shoeing horses; farriery.

## horseshoe-kidney

(hôrs'shö-kid"ni), n. In anat., a congenital abnormal conformation in which the two kidneys
are connected by a transverse portion, so as to present the shape of a horseshoe.
horseshoe-machine (hôrs'shö-mạ-shēn"), tw A machine in which bar-iron is crit and formed into horseshoes.
horseshoer (hôrs'shö"èr), $\pi$. One who shoes horses.
horseshoe-vetch (hôrs'shö-vech), n. A leguminous plant of the genus Hippocrepis, $H$. comosa, cultivated for the beauty of its flowers, which are yellow, in umbels of 6 or 8: so called from the shape of its legumes. Also horscuctch. horse-shovel (hôrs'shuv"l), $n$. A road-scraper. horse-smatch (hôrs'smach), n. A bird, saxicola cuanthe; the stonechat or wheatear. Also horse-match, horse-masher, horse-nusher. [Prov. Eng.]
horse-soldier (hôrs'sōl"jèr), n. A cavalry soldier.
Net havlng his horse-roldiers with him, ... he [Juliua Cæaar] ran great risk of betng totally defeated.

Dickens, Child's Hiat. Eng., 1 .
horse-sorrel (hôrs'sor ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ el), n. A coarse species of sorrel, Rumex Hydrolapathum: same as waterdock.
horse-sponge (hôrs'spunj), $n$. The commercial bath-sponge, spongia equina, found in the Mediterranean.
horse-stinger (hôrs'sting"èr), $n$. The dragonfly or devil's darning-needle. It does not sting horses.
horse-sugar (hôrs'shůg/ärr), n. A tree or shrub: same as sweetleaf.
horsetail (hôrs'tāl), n. 1. A horse's tail, especially when severed from the body.
Let them [servants] not presume to touch a hair of my master's horse-tail till they kiss their hands.

Shak., T. of the S., Iv. 1
Then, by the ruie that insde the horse-tail bare,
I pluck out year by year, as hair by hair.
Pope, Imitt. of Horace, II. i. 63. 2. A hippurite.-3. In anat., the leash of nerves in which the spinal cord ends: technically called cauda equina. See cauda.-4. A plant of the genus Equisetum. See cut under Equisetacce.
Follewing the sound of the water in the ruunel, a rare spectacle awalts you where the Equisetum, the vulgar horsetail of the daylight, now stands tranafgured, a mar-
vel of nature'a hijoutry. Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 153.
Horsetall standard, a modern Turkish mllitary atandard conlaisting of a horsetail aurmounted by a creacent. It
hersetail as 8 dlatiuctlon of rank, the twe ranka of pasha and a further distiuction of rank belng marked by the elovation of one of the tails above the others " (IIughes, Dict. of Ialam ).-Shrubby horsetall, \& popular name for plants of the genus Liphedra, natural order Gnetacees. They are branching shrulus, natives of the saldy aea-sheres of temperate climatea ln both hemiapherea. The Irult is a suc. culent cone, formed of two calpess, tha a single seed each; that of E. distachya, abmasi
horsetail-lichen (hôrs'tāl-lī" ken), n. A popular name for various species of Alectoria (particularly $\mathcal{A}$. jubata), a genus of lichens, of the family Usneci, elosely related to the genus Usnea. The thallua fa slender, soon filiform, terete, and tufted or peadulous from the brsaches of treee, whence the plant is hors
horsetaill-tree (hôrs' lāl-trē), $n$. A name of trees or chrubs (principally Australian) of the genus Casuarina, of the natural order Casuarinea, and particularly of C. equisetifolia, a tree sometimes 150 feet in height, now extensively naturalized in many tropical and subtropical countries of both the old and the new world: so called from the leafless, wiry branches, which much resemble the stems of Equisetum.
horse-thistle (hôrs'this ${ }^{\wedge} 1$ ), $n$. A plant of the genus Cnicus, consisting of rough prickly thistles, distinguished from Cardurs by having the receptacle covered with chaffy bristles, and the achenia crowned with a soft feathery pappus. horse-thrush (hôrs'thrush), $n$. The missel-horse-thrush (hors thrush, ${ }^{n}$. ${ }^{\text {thrush, Turdus viscivorus. Eng.] }}$ [Prov. Eng.]
horse-thyme (hôrs'tīm), n. The wild basil, Calamintha Clinopodium.
horse-tick (hôrs'tik), $n$. Same as horse-fly, 2 .
The forest-fly or horte-tick. Hippoboaca.
A. S. Packard, Study of Inaects, p. 417.
horsetongue (hôrs'tnng), $n$. A plant of the genus Ruscus: same as butcher's broom (which see, under broom ${ }^{1}$ ).
horse-trainer (hôrs'trā "nẻr), n. One who trains or breaks horses; especially, one who trains horses for racing.
horse-tree (hôrs'trē), $n$. The beam on which the timber is placed in a sawpit. Hallivell. [Prov. Eng.]
horse-trick (hôr's'trik), n. A rough practical joke.

Make her leap, caper, jerk, and laugh, sud ging,
And pisy me horse-tricks. Alerry Devil of Edmonton.
horse-vetch (hôrs'vech), $n$. Same as horseshoevetch.
horse-violet (hôr's'vi"ọ̄-let), n. The dog-violet, Viola canina.
horseway (hôrs' wā), n. [< ME. horse wey, 〈AS. hors-weg, < hors, horse, + wog, way.] A way or road by which a horse may pass. Compare footway.
Also with owt the Citya ya sn horse wey vuder neth a mownteyn, 孔y the apace of a myle.

Torkingtun, Diarle of Eng. Travell, p. 66.
Glo. Knew'st thou the way to Dover?
Shak., Lear, Ir. 1.
horseweed (hôrs'wēd), n. A composite plant, Erigeron Canadensc, a troublesome American

weed. This is ene of the few Americsu weeda that have become extenslvely naturalized in other psrta of the world. They were hidden and ahaded by the broad-leaved horse and trumpet weeds in the fence-row.

The Century, XXXYI. 80.

## horsewell－grass

horsewell－grass（hôrs＇wel－grás），$n$ ．A small marsh－plant，Veronica Buecabunga：probably so called from reputed medicinal qualities．
horsewhalet（hôrs＇hwāl），$n$ ．［Not found in ME．； in mod．E．an adaptation of AS．horsheel（＝ Icel．hrosshvalr），〈hors，horse，＋hutel，whale． Cf．walrus，which contains the same elements reversed．］The walrus or morse．
The principall purpose of his fraucile this way was to nucrease the knomlenge and discoueric of hese coass sur chales which hisue in their teeth houes of grest price sad exceli incte．Makluyt＇s Voyages，I． 5.
horse－whim（hôrs＇luwim），n．In mining，a ma－ chine worked by a horse for raising ore or wa－ ter from a mine．
horsewhip（hôrs＇hwip），n．A whip for driving or controlling horses
horsewhip（hôrs＇hwip），v．t．；pret．and pp． horsewhipped（also horsewhipt），ppr．horsewhip－ ping．To chastise with a horsewhip．
It told him to consider himself horsewhipped，and he said he would make a point of doing so，
．Hook，Jack Brag．
horse－winkle（hôrs＇wing＂kl），n．The common periwinkle，Littorina littorea．
horsewoman（hôrs＇wúm＂an），u．；pl．horse－ women（－wim＂en）．A woman＂who rides on horse－ back．

Mis coustos
－wearied him beyond messure
I＇hackeray，Pendenais，
horsewomanship（hôrs＇wúm＂ạn－ship），n．•［ horsewoman +- ship．］Skill as a horsewoman． ［Rare．］
horsewood（hôrs＇wủd），n．In Jamaica，a legu－ minous tree of the genus Calliandra．C．comose is of small size．C．Jatifolia reaches a height of 25 feet．
horse－worm（hôrs＇werm），n．A worm that in fests horses ；the larva of an cestrus or a bot－ fly，Gasterophilus equi．
horse－wrangler（hồrs＇rang＂glêr），$n$ ．A herder having charge of a saddle－band，or string of ponies，among stockmen．［Western U．S．］ There are two herders，aiways known 8 ，
－one for the d sy and one for the night．
$T$ ．Roosevelt，The Century， XxXV .851

## horsey，$a$ ．Sce horsy．

horsfordite（hôrs＇fọrd－īt），n．［After Prof．E． N．Horsford，an American chemist．］A silver antimonide，occurring in silver－white masses in Asia Minor．
horsify（hôr＇si－fī），v．$t_{\text {．}}$ ；pret．and pp．horsified， ppr．horsifying．1．［＜horse $\left.{ }^{1}+-i-f y.\right]$ To trans－ form into a horse．
In the same duchy［Brunswick］\＆witch in tormentis once revealed a sentence that would horsify s man in s
mfuute．
F．$L$ ．Oquald，Pop．Sci．Mo．，XX1I．474． 2．［＜horsy $+-f y$ ．］To render horsy．［Rare in both uses．］
horsiness（hôr＇si－nes），$n$ ．The state or quality of being horsy．

## It shall be all my study for one hour <br> To rose sind lavender my horsiness，

Tennyson，Queen Mary，iii．5．
（b）Specisil interest in horses，especisliy iu torse－racing； a disposition to devote one＇s
horsing（hôr＇sing）
horsing（hôr＇sing），＂．［ME．horsing；verbal n． of horse ${ }^{1}, v$ ．］1t．Supply of horses，as for hunt ing or traveling．

The chsunceler answeres for hor clothyng，
For gomen，Isukeners，and hor horsyng．
Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 317.
2．Same as horsc ${ }^{1}$ ， $5(h)$ ．
horsing－block（hôr＇sing－blok），n．A wooden horse or support for the ends of planks，as when they are used as a way for wheelbarrows in ca－ nal－and railroad－work
horsing－iron（hôr＇sing－i＂èrn），n．A large calk ing－iron with a long handle，held by one man and driven by another．Also called horse－iron horslyt，a．A Middle English form of horsely． horst－beech（hôrst＇bēch），$n$ ．Same as hurst beech
horsy（hôr＇si），a．［Also written horsey；＜horse ${ }^{1}$ $\left.+-y^{1}.\right]$ 1．Pertaining or relating to or con－ cerned with horses：as，horsy talk．－2．Char－ acteristic of or peculiar to the horse：as，a horsy smell．－3．Fond of or interested in horses； especially，devoted to or interested in horse racing or horse－breeding：as，horsy company． Usualiy horae－dealing carries with it a lowering of the morai tone，which we quite understand when we ssy of s
man that he is horsy．Marper＇s Afag．，LXXVIII． 259. Mr．Badger Brush was a very rich sporting man，whose
tastes were horsey．

2894
Hortalia（hôr－táli－ạ̈），n．［NL．；also Hortulia．］ A genus of African rock－snakes or pythous，con－


## Fetish－snake（Hortalia natalensis）

taining such as $H$ ．natalensis（Python sebre），the fetish－snake．J．E．Gray，I83I．
hortation（hôr－tà＇shon），n．［＜LL．hortatio（ $n-\rangle,<$ hortari，urge strongly，incite，encourage，contr． of horitari，freq．of hori，urge，incite．Cf．de－ hort，exhort．］The act of exhorting，or giving advice and encouragement；exhortation
hortative（hôr＇tā－tiv），a．and $n$ ．［＝OF．hor－ tatif $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．hortativo（rare），＜1．hortativus，that serves for encouragement，＜hortari，encourage， incite：see hortation．］I．a．Giving exhorta－ tion；encouraging；inciting．
II．$\dagger$ n．An address intended to incite or en－ courage；an exhortation．
For soldiers，I find the generals，commonly，in their har－ atioes，put men in mind of thetr wives and children．

Bacon，Marriage and Single Life．
In hortatives and plesdings，as truth or disguise serveth best to the design in hand，so is the judgeaneat or the isa
Hobbes， $\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{n}}$ Man
most required．
cy most required
Hobbes，On Man，i． 8 ［－sp． ng＜hortator hortatoms，exhorter，＜hor tari：see hortation．］Encouraging；inciting urging to some course of conduct or action：as， a hortatory address；a hortatory style．
I also send you here snother hortatory letter，written in Latio，to the brethrea who are embracing Christ with th cross．Bp．Ridley，in Bradiord＇s Lettera（Parker Soc
$[1853)$ II． 207.

## Heanimated his souliera with many hortazorie orations

Holland，tr．of Ammianus，p． 202
ortensial（hôr－ten＇shạl），a．［＜L．hortensius，
hortensis，of or for a garden，＜hortus，a garden： see hortus sieeus．］Fit for a garden．
Such［weedy pisnte］as are sative and hortensial．
E＇velyn，Syiva，Int．，\＆ 3.
horticultist（hôr＇ti－kul－tist），$n . \quad[\langle$ L．hortus，a garden，+ culus，cu

## See，what various crops <br> Ia quick succeesion，crowa the gardend fields <br> Oa Thames prolifick bank．On culture＇s hand <br> Dod

horticultor（hôr＇ti－kul－tor），n．［＝F．hortieul－ teur，く L．hortus，a garden，+ eultor，a culti－ vator．］One who cultivates a garden；a horti－ culturist．［Rare．］
horticultural（hôr－ti－kul＇tưr－al），a．［＜horticul－ ture $+-a l$.$] Pertaining to the culture of gar－$ dens．
horticulture（hôr＇ti－knl－tūr），n．［＝F．horti－ culture，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．hortus，a garden，+ cultura，culti－ vation，culture，＜colere，cultivate，till．Cf．agri－ culture．］The cultivation of a garden；the art of cultivating or managing gardens．The ordinary product tons of horticuiture are generally classed under the three hesds of fruitts，fiowers，and vegetables，whith on a large scule are cuitivsted separateiy，but in small gardens are usually more or less combined．－Electrical horticulture，s process of horticuiture recommended by Dr．Siemens，by which fruits，flowers，etc．，are kept ander dsytime，to promote their rapld growth．Grcer，Dict． Elect．，p． 72
horticulturist（hôr－ti－kul＇tūr－ist），$n$ ．［＜horti－ culture + －ist．］One who practises the art of horticulture；a gardener；especially，one who practises gardening on a large scale or as a pro－ fession．
hortonolite（hôr＇ton－ō－līt），n．［Named after Silas P．Horton．］A member of the chrysolite group，intermediate between hyalosiderite and fayalite，found in Orange county，New York．
horts（hôrts），$n$ ．［Var．of hurt ${ }^{2}$ ．］The blue berry or bilberry，Faceinium Myrtillus．［Prov． Eng．］
hortulant（hôr＇tū－lan），a．and n．［＝OF．hor－ tolain，ortolain，fiortolan $=\mathrm{Sp}$. hortelano $=\mathbf{P g}$ ． hortelão，hortolão $=$ It．ortolano，n．，a gardener， ＜L．hortulanus，of or belonging to a garden，＜ hortulus，dim．of hortus，a garden．Cf．ortolan，

## hose

from the same source．］I．a．Belonging to a garden；relating to gardening：as，a hortulan calendar．
This hortulan calendar is yours，mindful of the honour once conterred on H ，when you were plessed to suspend your nober raptures，and think it worly your transcrtb－ lig．
，Calendarium Hortense，Ep．Ded．to A．Cowley．
II．12．A bird：same as ortolan．
Hortulanus（hôr－tū－lā＇nus），n．［NL．：sce hor－ tulan and or tolan．］A genus of fringilline birds． The word is variousiy used：（a）By vieillot（1807）for （b）By W．E．Lesch（1816）for snow－huntings，now called Pleetrophanes．
hortus siccus（hôr＇tus sik＇us＇）．［L．（the phrase appears to be NL．），lit．a dry garden：L．hortus， a garden，$=$ Gr．хбртоя，a yard，$=$ AS．geard，E． a ard ${ }^{2}$ ，of which garth ${ }^{1}$ and gard－en are other yarms：see yard ${ }^{2}$ ，garth ${ }^{1}$ ，garden；L．siceus，dry， $>$ ult．E．sack ${ }^{3}, q^{2} \cdot v_{\text {．}}$ A collection of specimens of plants carefully dried and preserved for bo－ tanical purposes；a herbarium．

A choice of old aathors should be a florilegium，snd not a botanist＇s hortus siceus，to which grasses are ss impor－ tant as the siogle shy blossom of a suminer．
Loveell，Study Windows，p． 293. hortyardt，$n$ ．［A sophisticated form of orchard， earlier＊ortyard，simulating L．hortus，a garden： see hortus siccus and orehard．］An orchard．
Of all ornaments of house and home，a plessant garden snd hortycard，with a lively spring，is above all domesticall delight，and meetest for the melsncholy heart and brayde．

## Bright，Trestise of Melanchoty（1613 hortyard entering，admires the fisir

And pleasant fruits．
Sandy，tr．of Ovid＇e Metamorph．（ed．1638），p． 290.
Horus（hö＇rus），n．［LL．Horus，〈Gr．＇$\Omega \rho o s,<$ Egypt．Hor．］In Egypt．myth．，a divinity of dual relations．Iie was Hiorus the elder，a brother of Osiris， snd Horus the chidd，the offspring of Osiris and lsis．By the Greeks of the decad heo hors． with rapporates，and his worship wa carred on in headed．Also called $\boldsymbol{H o r}_{\text {or }}$
horyt，a．［E．dial．horry；〈ME．hory，hoory，hori， once pl．horouce，foul，unclean，く AS．horig，once horhig，foul，unclean（ $=$ MHG．horwic，horwig， horig，horg，muddy，filthy），（horu $=$ OFries． hore $=$ OS．horu，dirt，filth $=$ OHG．horo（horow－， horaw－），mud，filth；cf．AS．horh，horg，a clammy humor，phlegm，rheum．Hoary，4，moldy，is prob．the same word，mixed with hoary，gray： see hoary．］Impure；unclean；dirty；foul．

Envyous foike with tunges horowe．
Chaucer，Complatnt of Mars，i． 206.
Any unclene，whos touchynge is hoory．
17 yclif，Lev．xxii． 5 （0xf．）．
hosanna（hō－zan＇äa），interj．and n．［Formerly also osanna；＜LL．osanna（var．ozanna，ossanna， ossona），ML．also hosanna，〈G1．¿́cavvá，©́cavvá
 save，I pray（or we pray），（hosshici，save，a stem of yāsha＇，be large（cf．．Jesus，from the same stem），$+n \bar{a}$ ，a particle denoting entreaty．］ An exclamation praying God for deliverance，or an acclamation or ascription of praise to God． This exclamstion originated from the Hebrew words ren－ of the Haltel used st the Passover．The form hosanna is recorded in Mat．xyi．9，15，and in the parsilei pssssges （Mark xi． 0,10 ；John xiil 13），ss used by the multitude io acclamstion to Christ entering Jerusslem in triumph on the sunday belore his crucififion，with the additions＂to the son of David＂＂and＂in the highest．＂It has been in iniurgical use from very early times，It appears in the snd in the liturgical directions of the book callied The Teaching of the Twelve Aposties．In both the Western and the principal Fastern liturgies it follows the Sanctus． The English Frayer－Book of 1549 retained the hossnns （osennat）in the first＂hossina in excelsis，＂but sitered the second to＂Giory be to thee， 0 Lord，in the highest．＂（See and chapged＇in the highest＇to＇most High．＇See Bene． dictus．

Blessed be the kingdom of our fsther Dsvid．that cometh in the name of the Lord：Hosanna in the highest．

> Loud hosannas fili'd

The eternal regione．Milton，P．L．，iit． 348.
Day or Sunday of Hosanna or of Hosannas，Hosanna
Sunday，in the early church，in the medieval Western Charch，and among the Nestorians，Palm Sunday． hose（hōz），n．sing．or pl．；pl．formerly hoses or hosen．［＜ME．hose，pl．hosen，＜AS．hosa，pl． ＊hosan（glossed＇caliga vel ocrea＇）＝MD．hose， D．hoos，hose，stocking，spout，water－spout，$=$ MLG．hose，hase $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．hosa，MHG．G．hose， breeches，＝Icel．hosa，a covering for the leg between the knee and ankle，a kind of gaiter， $=$ Dan．hose，pl．hoser，hose，stockings．The Rom．forms，OF．hose，OSp．huesa，OPg．osa， It．uosa，ML．hosa，osa，are of G．origin；W． and Corn．hos are from E．］1．Originally，a

## hose

Garment covering the legs and the waist，worn tha person from the walat to the toea；they were secured to the upper garment by poiats or some similar devlce． times the covering of one leg and side of the body was of difterent material and color trom that of the other side．In two parts，snd the word hose was spplied rather to the foot being calla the stocking or nether－stock．
Departynge of hire hosea in whit and reed
Chaucer，Parson＇s Tale
Doublet and hose ought to show Itaelf courageons to petticoa
And he hsd on yet all thia while a paire of hosen of Deere－akincea with the haire on．
urchas，Pilgrimage，p． 433.
Towards the cloas of the［sixteenth］century the hose of thst period also becama＂breeches＂＂i and so，in proceas of tame，the old and long－used word＂hose＂came to bs re 2．In present use（as either singular or plu－ ral），covering for the feet and lower part of the legs；stockings．Short stockings，not reaching to the knee，are distinctively called half－hose or socks，or，rarely，anklc－hose．

Tbe belted plsid and tartan hose
Dld neer mora graceful limbs disclose
cott，I．of the L．，lii 25.
The article of attire in which he took chief pleasure was hore ；sud the better to ahow the gay colora of theas， ho wore low－cut ahoes of the finest call－skin，turned up
at the toes．
Thentury，XXXV． 950 ． 3．A flexible tube or pipe for conveying a fluid to a required point，as water for the service of a fire－engine，for watering a garden，etc．Hose of the larger klinds for auch oses，to which tha term is usu－ ally restrictod，Ia mado chiefly of lesther，gutta－perchs， cotton，or ladia－rubber．Smailer tubing，as for gas la a drop－light，for acoustic fostrumenta，etc，，to which the nama may also be applied，is
teriala and in varlous ways．

It was now towards sunset on Saturday，and the linhabl tants were wsahing the fronta of the houaea wlth the hose．
4．The hollow part of a spade，or other tool of a like kind，which receives the end of the shaft or handle．－ $5+$ ．In printing，formerly，upright iron rods，which connected the spindle of the old hand－press with its platen，and regulated its movement．Moxon．－6．The sheaf of corn． ［Prov．Eng．］－7t．The outer covering of straw or corn．Davies．
The honey－dews．－close and glew up the tender hose of the ear．Ellis，Modern Huabandman（1750），II．1． 2. Ankle－hose．Sea def．2－Hose of mail．Sea chausses． hose（hōz），v．t．；pret．and pp．hosed，ppr．hos－ ing．［く ME．hosen
with hose ；clothe．

Clothe cut ouerthwart and agaynate the wulle can neuer Aschaw， 2．To play upon with a hose；drench with wa－ ter from a hose．［Recent．］
In the morning wa go on deck at an early hour．Tom and the Doctor help to msn the pumps．©，Then wa are
most of us hosed． hose－bridge（hōz＇brij），$n$ ．A portable track so arranged that it can be laid on a street railroad for the passage of cars over lines of hose from a fire－engine，which may be laid across the track during a fire．Also called hose－jumper， hose－protector，and hose－shield．
hose－carriage（hōz＇kar＂${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{j}$ ），n．A truck or car－ riage with a reel or rests on which the hose for a fire－engine is carried．Also hose－cart．
hose－carrier（hōz＇kar＂i－er），n．A gripper or hand－tool for lifting hose when full of water； a pair of hose－hooks．
hose－cart（hōz＇kärt），$n$ ．Same as hose－carriage． hose－clamp（hōz＇klamp），$n$ ．A flexible band with a serew for drawing the ends of two pieces of hose together．
hose－company（höz＇kum＂pa－ni），n．A body of firemen to attend and man a hose－carriage．
hose－coupling（hōz＇kup＂ling），$n$ ．A joint－piece， or a pair of interlocking connecting pieces，by end to end．－Half－hose caupling joined toget hose－hook（hōz＇hưk），$n$ ．1．A hook for liftin the hose of a fire－engine．－ $2+$ ．$p l$ ．In printing， the hooks by which the platen of the old form of printing－press was suspended．
hose－in－hose（hōz＇in－hōz＇），n．A gardeners＇ name for certain flowers in which the corolla about usually by the calyx becoming petalofa，as in $R \mathrm{hh}$－ dodendron（Azalect）umoena of the gardens，but also by sctual duplicstion of the corolla，as In Primula vulgarix， or by the prescnce of \＆n inner series of petal－1ike stamens， within the first，as In Datura fastuoaa，Gloxinia，etc．

## bridg

hoseman（hōz＇mạn），$n$ ．；pl．hosemen（－men）． fire－engine men who manage the
The electricity would descend by the stream of wster and enter tha bodies of the hosemen msnaging the appa－ hosent，$n$ ．An old plural of hose．
hose－protector（hōz＇prọ̄－tek＂tor），vi．Same as hose－bridge．
hosert，n．A Middle English variant of hosier．
hose－reel（hōz＇rēl），n．1．A reel or drum on
which hose is wound when not in use or for con－ veyancs．－2．A hose－carriage．［Rare．］
hose－shreld（hōz＇shēld），n．Same as hose－ bridge．
hoshen（hō＇shen），n．［Sc．，also hoeshins（in－ geniously accom．to shins），altered with addi－ tional pl．suffix from ME．hosen，pl．of hose， q．v．］Same as hogger．
hosier（hō＇zhèr），n．［＜ME．hosier，hosyer hoseare，hosiare，hosezere（also hoser）；＜hose + －ier 1，as in grazier，brazier1，etc．］One who deals in hose（stockings and socks），or in goods knitted or woven like hose，such as undergar－ ments，jerseys，cardigans，and the like．For－ merly this term was applied to tailors who sold men＇s garments ready－made．
hosiery（hō＇zhér－i），$n$ ．［ $<$ hosier $+-y$ ，or く hose ＋－i－ery：see hosier and－ery．］1．Specifically， hose of all kinds for the foot and leg；stockings and socks collectively；by extension，the whole class of goods in which a hosier deals；the stock of a hosier．－2．A factory where stock－ ings，undergarments，etc．，are woven by ma－ chinery．－3．The business of a hosier．－Bai－ briggan hosiery，a fine cotton hosiery，of which the threads are unuaually hard，having very little nsp or wool county of Dublin，Ireland，where it is made．
hosiomartyr（hō＂si－ō－mär＇tèr），n．［＜Gr．©̄б夫os； holy，＋нápтv, martyr．］In the calendar of the Greek Church，a martyr who was a monk or a nun．
hospice（hos＇pis），n．［＜F．hospice $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ． hospicio $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ospizio，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. hospitium，hospitality， a lodging，an inn，$\langle$ hospes（hospit－），a host，a guest：see host2．］A house of entertainment and refuge for strangers；especially，such an establishment kept by monks on some passes in the Alps to give shelter and aid to travelers Originally they were probably for pligrima on the journey to Rome．Tha best－known hoapica la that of tha Grest hospitable
ble $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ，（hos pi－tạ－bl），a．［く OF．hospita ${ }^{\text {ble }}=$ Spospitabilis，$\langle$ hospitare $=$ It．ospitabile,$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ．as if ＊hospitabilis，＜hospitare，rcceive as a guest：see and cordial toward strangers or guests；freely affording shelter and food；extending a gener－ ous welcome to visitors．
Wa were received with open arms by all our old friends： kind and so hospitable as tharms，there are no people so kind and so hospitable as the Scotch．
Lady Holland，Sidney Smith，viii．

Whom all men rate as klud snd hospitab
Tennyson，Princess， 1.
2．Characteristic of or affording generous or friendly entertainment；indicating or devoted to hospitality：as，hospitable manners；a hos－ pitable table．

Hla hoapitable gate
The richer and the poor stood open to receive．
Drayton，Folyolblon．
For harbour at a thousand doors they knock＇d，
Not one of all the thoussand but was lock＇d；
spitable house they found．
Dryden，tr．of Ovid＇s Meta
Dryden，tr．of Ovid＇s Metamorph．，viii．
It was really delightfu］to see the old squlre aeated In
his hereditary elbow chsir，by the hospitable freadde of hia hereditary elbow chsir，by the hospitable firealde of
hia sncestors．
3．Figuratively，generous in mind；free in re－
ceiving and entertaining that which is present－ ed to the mind：as，hospitable to new ideas．
It［the religion of the Greeks］was hospitable to novel
Amer．Jour．Philol．，VIII． 86.
hospitableness（hos＇pi－ta－bl－nes），$n$ ．The qual－ ity of being hospitable ；hospitality．
His［Abraham＇a］benignity to strangers，and hospitable
ness，Is remarksbla among all hla deeda of goodneesa
Barrow，Worka，I．xxxl
hospitably（hos＇pi－ta－bli），adv．In a hospita－ ble manner；with generous and cordial enter tainment．

The former ilveth as piously and hospitably as theother．
hospitaget（hos＇pi－tāj），$n . \quad[=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．hospedagem
＜ML．hospitagium，accom，
〈ML．hospitagium，accom．form of hospitatieum，

## hospital

a right of exacting entertainment，hospitality， ＜hospitare，receive as a guest：see hospitate and host ${ }^{2}$ ．］Hospitality．

Of vile ungentleaesse，or hospitages brescb．
Spenser，F．Q．，III．x． 6.
hospital（hos＇pi－tal），a．and n．［I．a．＜OF． hospital $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．hospital $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ospitale， $\mathrm{a}_{\mathrm{o},}<\mathrm{L}$ ． hospitalis，of or relating to a guest or host；as a noun，a guest；＜hospes（hospit－），a host，a guest：soe host ${ }^{2}$ ，n．Hence hospitality．II．$n$ ． ＜ME．hospital，hospitalle（also abbr．spitel，carly mod．E．spital，spittle：See spittle ${ }^{2}$ ），＜OF．hos－ pital，a hospital，mod．F．hópital＝Pr．Sp．Pg． hospital $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ospedale $=$ G．Dan．，etc．，hospital， ＜ML．hospitale，a large house，a palace，an inn， neut．sing．（cf．L．hospitalia，apartments for guests，neut．pl．）of L．hospitalis，of or relating to a guest or host：see I．The same word，con－ tracted，appears in E．as hostel（of ME．origin） and hotel（ot recent introduction）；a fourth form appears in the obs．spittle ${ }^{2}$ ．］I．$\dagger$ a．Hospi－ table．
I am to be a guest to this hospilal maid［Venice］a good
Howell，Letters，I． 1 ． 85.
II．n．1 $\dagger$ ．A place of shelter or entertain－ ment；an inn．

> Whenas they aplde a goodly castle, plaste FFreby a river In a pplessaunt dale Whlch chooslog for that evening hospitale

Which chooslog for that eveninge h hospitale，
They thither marcht．Spenser，F．Q．，II．ix． 10.
An institution or establishment for dispens－ ing hospitality or caring for the needy；an asy－ lum for shelter or maintenance．This old sense still appears in the term found ding hospital，and in the
namea of some Institutions in Grest Britaln founded for either the care or education，or both，of persons needing help．ss，Green wich Hoopntal for retired aeamen，s ns－
tional tional Instltution；Chriat＇a Hospital for the free edncation of boys，founded by the corporatlon of London．chartered in 1553，and often cslled the Blue－Coat achool，from the uniform of its pupila．
Whan the kynga Amaunt wss deed，the kynge Bohors cleped hya companye and aelde tbat gladly wolde he ther maka an hospitoll where－ynne a man myght euer after serue oure lorde god for tha aoule of hym as longe as the
worlde dured．
Merlin（E．E．T．S．），ii． 369 ．

Lond
The Founding Hospital of London waa incorporated
En Royal Charter 1 ln 1739.
Encit．，IX． 483.
3．Now，specifically，an establishment or insti－ tution for the care of the sick or wounded，or of such as require medical or surgical treatment． Hoapitala are elther public or private，free or paying， or both combined，and genersl or apecial with reapect In ancient Greeca the aanctuaries of Ciaculapiua Includ． ed establiahmenta closely akin to medieval and modern hospitala．
A Roman lady named Fabiola，in the fourth century， founded at Rome，ss an act of penance，the firat pubbic hooppital，and the charity planted by that woman＇
overspread hand the world．
At the end of the last and beginning of this century， fever hospitals were generally called＂houaea of recovery．＂
Encyc．Brit．，XII． 302.
Convalescent hospital．See convalescent．－Cottage hospitai，a amall and inexpensive establishment，amply organzed，and deaigned to provide hospical accommoda－
tion and care in a amall and isolated communty．The frat cottage hoapital in England was eatablished at Crans－ leigh in 1859，and was merely an ordinary cottage．－Cot－ tage－hospital system a system of which the aim is to provide amall and lsolated communities with inexpen－ aive，aerviceable，snd easily managed hospitala．－Ceneral hospital，a hospital to which caaea of all kinds were for－ merly admitted．Under later provisions and regulations，
however，certain classea of disease may be excluded from a general hospital，anch as smallpox，venereal disease， dementia，etc．－Hospital gangrene．See gangrene．－ Hospital Saturday．See Mobpital Sut steward．（a）A non－commiasioned staff－officer in the Unit． ed Ststes army who compounda preacriptlons，admlnls－ ters mediclne，snd haageneral charge，under the directlon of an army surgeon，of the sick and of hospltal prop－ erty．Hospital stewards are graded as firss，second，and third clsas，and are permanently attached to the medical
corps．（b）In the navy，the designation formerly given to the apothecary．－Hospital Sunday，a Sundsy get apart the apothecary．－Hospital Sunday，a Sundsy aet apart
annually in all the churcles，chapela，etc．，for a special collection of contributions for the benefit of the public hoapitala．In London the first Hospital Sunday was ob－ served in June， 1873 ，in response to on livitistion sent ont to the churches from tha Manaion Houre，and afnce that time the collection hasa alwaya been made In June．In New York Hoapital Sunday，sppointed for a amillar collec－ The money so collected is diatributed among tha hospi－ tala In proportion to the number of free patients，without regard to aect or creed．On the preceding Saturday，known aa Uospital Saturday，simular collectlons are made in the aynagogues，and also lo many places of bualness．In Lon－ don，on Hoopital saturdsy，in additlon to the collectiona made at places of business，fsctorles，etc．，ladies take charge of boxes in the atreets，－Lock hospital，a geners
nsna in Great Britatn for a hospital for the treatment of venereal diseasea．（Thomaz，Med．Dict．）The oricin of the name is Indicated In a bequest made in 1452 by Ralph Ilolland，a merchant tallor，of twenty shillings to
the＂Lock lazar－house outaide St．George＇s gate．＂This the＂Lock lazar－house，outaido St．George＇s gate．＂This
＂Lock lszar－houae，＂which was so called as being speclal－ ly Isolated or quarantined，afterward becenie an Infirmary

## hospital

for syplilitic cases，sad ssems to have glven the name to
hospitals of that clsss．－Magdalen hospital，a house or estsblishment into which prostitutes are received with s called Magdalen asylum．－Miarine hospital，s hospits established st a sesport or elsewhers for the relief of sick chant seamen，under the charge of the supervising sur－ geon－general，an officer of the Tressury Departmeat，has several stations on the lakes and rivers．－Maternity hospital，s hospitss for the reception of womse sbout to glve birth to children．－Naval hospital，In the United of the usvy，under chargs of naval surgeons．－Special ception snd treatment of cases fu certain special disesses or in special emergencies，as smalipox ophthalmtc，and lylng－in hospitals，hospitals for incurables，etc．
hospitalaryt，n．［＜ML．hospitularius：see hos pitaler．］A hospitaler．
The Order of the Dutch knights，commonly called the Mospitalaries of Ierusalem．Hailuyl＇s Voyages，I． 144.
hospitaler（hos＇pi－tal－èr），$n$ ．［Also written hos－ pitaller；＜ME．hospitaler，hospiteler，hospitler， OF．hospitalier $=$ Pr．hospitaleir，espitaler $=$ Sp．hospitalero $=$ Pg．hospitoleiro，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$ ．hospi talarius，＜hospitale，a hospital：see hospital and $-e r^{1}$ ．］One devoted to the care of the sick or the needy in a hospital or hospitals；specifically，a member of one of the medieval communities of laymen，monks，knights，etc．，who bound them－ selves to observe certain monastic rules，gen－ erally the rule of Augustine，and to devote themselves to the care of the poor and the sick in hospitals．The princlpsl order wss the Brethren of the Hospltal of St．John of Jerusalem，founded for plis grims st Jerusalem sbout A．D．1048．They are best known Knights Hospltalers of the Order of St．John of Jerusa． lem），snd 1 ln history of the Order of Stights of Rhodes or of Masta． （See below．）The Teutonic Knights deveioped in a simitiar wsy，Other orders were the Hospitalers of Burgos，IIospl－ tal Brethren of the Holy Spirlt，etc．
Towsid the Souths，\＆ 200 Paas，is the gret IIospitalie foundaclonn．of the whiche Mandeville，Travels，here Amalric，lesving Cyprus under the sdministration of the Hospitallerg，transferred hls court to Acre．
tubbs，Medievsi and Moderu Ilist．，p． 171.
Order of the Hospitalers of St．John of Jerusalem， a body of military monks，which took fts origin from sil earlier community，not military ln charscter，under whose auspices s hospital snd a church ind been founded in the twelfth century．Atter the retaking of Jerusslem by the Moolems，these knights defended Acre in valn，took shelter in Cyprus，snd in the fourteenth century occupied the islsnd of Rhodes．In 1522 the fsland of Rhodes was seized by the Turks，snd the knights，after some wsinder－ ings，were given possession of the isisnd of Msita，the govarument of which isisnd they admininistered untilit was occupied by Nspoleon Bonsparte ln 1798 ，The badge of the disk snd consisting in fact of four bsrbed arrow－heads disk sid consiating in tact of four bsrbed arrow－heads
meeting st their points，the well－known Maltess cross Thifs is modified fis modern times，with slight differences for the different nstions in which luranches of the order hsve survived．At different times the orderhas been called officially Knights of Rhodes sud Knighls of Malta．It maln tains to the present day a certsia lindependent existence； but until 1879 there was no grsud master，and the order wss governed by a council residing st Rome．The sp－ pointment of s new grand master in 1879 msy denote sonse
chsnge in the constitution of the order．That brsnch of the order called the bsiliwick of Brandenburg was re－ vived snd recognized as a separate order by the King of Prussis in 1852.
hospital－fever（hos＇pi－tal－fē／vér），n．1．Ty－ phus fever．－2．Pyemia．
hospitalism（hos＇pi－tal－izm），u．［＜hospital＋ －ism．］The hygienic evils incident to old， crowded，and carelessly conducted hospitals， especially the liability under such conditions to erysipelas，septicemia，cte．The term was introduced by Sir J．Simpson of Edinburgh in 1869.

The sick require protection sgsinst the evils which they themselyes creste，snd which collectlvely are known as hospitality（hos－pi－tal＇i－ti），n．；pl．hospitali－ ties（－tiz）．［＜F．hospitälité $=$ Pr．hospitalitat $=$ Sp．hospitalidad $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．hospitalidade $=\mathrm{It}$ ． ospitalitd，＜L．hospitalita（t－）s，hospitality，＜ hospitalis，hospitable：see hospital，a．］The act or practice of one who is hospitable；re－ ception and entertainment of strangers or guests without reward，or with liberality and kindness．
Julius Cesar msde his sbode here，who kept very hon－
ourable hossitality in this Citle． I could not but take particular notice of the lesson of to all the Arshs of the good fare they had brought，even before he had served himself．

Pococke，Description of tite East，I． 48.
Lifting the ceremonious threo－cornered hat，snd offer－ Lowell，Csmbridgo Thirty Yesrs Ago．

## 2896

Tha open－handed spirit，frank and blithe，
of ancient hospitality．Lowell，Under the Willows． hospital－ship（hos＇pi－tal－ship），$n$ ．A vessel fit－ ted up for the care of sick or wounded scamen， or of patients taken from a ship in quarautine． hospitatet（hos＇pi－tāt），v．［＜L．hospitari，dep．， be a guest，ML．hospitare，act or entertain as a guest，＜hospes（hospit－），a guest，a host：see host ${ }^{2}$ ，$u$ ．and $\tau_{\text {．］}}$ I．trans．To receive with hos－ pitality；treat as a guest．
II．intrans．To be the recipient of hospital－ ity；reside or lodge as a guest．
That slways chooses sn empty shell，and this hospitates with the living animal in the same shell．

V．Grew，Museum．
hospitia，2．Plural of hospitium．
hospiticidet（hos－pit＇i－sīd），n．［＜LLL．hospiticüda， ＜L．hospes（hospit－），a guest（see host ${ }^{2}$ ），+ －cida， killer，＜ecedere，kill．］One who murders his guests．Bailey， 1731.
hospitioust（hos－pish＇us），$a$ ．［＜L．hospitium， hospitality（see hospice），+ E．－ous．］Hospita－ ble．
Wa glory in th＇hospitious rites our grsndsires did com－ － 1
Ouse，having Ouleney past，
Through those rlch flelds doth run，till lastly，in her pride The slife＇s hospitious town sho in her course divlds Drayton，Polyolbion，xxii． 24.
hospitium（hos－pish＇i－um），n．；pl．hospitia（－ä）． ［L．：see hospice．］1．An inn or a place for the reception of strangers；a hospice．－2．In Eng． law，an inn of court．
hospodar（hos＇pō－där），n．［＜Rum．hospodar， Upper Sorbian hospodar，Lower Sorbian gospo－ dar，Pol．hospodar（borrowed），prop．gospoderz Serv．gospodar，Russ．gospodare，OBulg．gospo－ dare，ete．，lord，master，く OBulg．Russ．gospode， Bulg．gospod，Serv．gospod，etc．，lord，the Lord， God，＝L．hospes（hospit－），host：see host ${ }^{2}$ ．］ title of dignity formerly borne by the vassal princes of Moldavia and Wallachia，in earlier times by the princes of Lithuania and the kings of Poland，and still used as a title（gosudar）of the Czar of Russia．
host ${ }^{1}$（hōst），$n_{\text {．}}$［ $\langle\mathrm{ME}$. host，ost，〈 OF＇．host $=$ Pr．ost $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．hoste，hueste $=\mathrm{Pg}$. hoste $=\mathrm{It}$ ．oste a host，an army，＜L．hostis，OL．fostis，a stran－ ger，foreiguer，enemy，pl．hostes，the enemy， hence in ML．sing．hostis，an army；＝OBulg． Russ．，etc．，goste，a guest，visitor，strauger，$=$ AS．guest，E．gucst，etc．：see guest 1 ．Hence hos ${ }^{2}$ （a contracted compound），and possibly host ${ }^{3}$ q．v．］1．An army；a multitude of men organ－ ized for war．
In thst See was Pharao drowned and sile his $H_{\text {rost }}$ thst
Ma Isdecille，＂Travels，p． 57.
host so grest as covered all the fleld．Dryden．
He strove with the hesthen hoot in vsin，
And fell with the flower of his people slain．
2．Any great number or multitude．
Eveaing spproached；but，oh！whst hostg of foes
Were never to behold that evenfng close！
Addison，The Campaign．
Arm＇d himself in panoply compleie
Of hesv＇nly temper，thel furnishes with arms
The sacramental host of Goits elect！
Couper，Tssk， $3 i .349$ ，
Host of heaven，the hesvenly bodies；the sun，moon，
Lest thou，．．．when thou seest the sun，and the moon， and the stars，even sil the host of heaven，shouldest be
driven to worship them．

The planets，all the fnifinite host of heaven．
Bryant，Thsnstopsis．
Lord of hosts，a fitte of Jehovsh，found more than 260 hosts，or God of hotts．The term houts in this phrase of cludes all the myrisds of sngels who peopls the celestlal spieres，snd includes the celesilsl spheres themselves． It is probsbly given with reference to the idolatrous wor－ ship of Jehovsh，and as s means of ssserting Hia universal
supremscy．
host ${ }^{1}$（hōst），v．i．［＜hostl，n．Cf．hosting，n．］
To assemble or move as an army． To assemble or move as an army．［Rare．］
The prince of Wales was resdy in the field wlth hys people，snd sdrsnced forward with them towarde his
enimies，an hosting
Holinghed． With scanty force，where should he lift the steel，
While hosting foes immessurably wheel？
ost2（höst）n．［＜MF OF．hoste， F ．hóte $=\mathrm{Pr}$ hoste oste $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．${ }^{\text {lt }}$ oste，a host，innkeeper，＜L．hospes（hospit－）， fem．hospita，an entertainer，a host，also a so－ journer，visitor，guest；hence，a foreigner，a stranger；prob．contr．of orig．＂hostipes（＊hosti－ pit－），lit．＇guest－master，＇one who receives guests or strangers（ $=$ OBulg．Russ．，etc．，gospode， lord，master，the Lord：see hospodar），〈 hostis，

## host

a stranger（see lost ${ }^{1}$ ），+ －pes（－pit－），connected with potis，powerful，orig．lord，＝Gr．$-\pi$ órns in $\delta \varepsilon \sigma \pi \delta ́ r \eta$ ，lord，master（see despot），$=$ Skt．pati， master，gorernor，lord：see potent，posse．From this L．hospes are derived also E．hospitable， hospital，hospitate，hostel，hostler，ostler，hostelry， hotel，spittle ${ }^{2}$ ，etc．］1．One who receives and entertains another in his own house，whether gratuitously or for pay；an entertainer；spe－ cifically，the landiord of a public house or inn： the correlative of guest ${ }^{1}$ ．

Oreet chlere made oure host us everichon．
Chaucer，Gen．Prol．to C．T．，J． 747. Homer never enterisined elither guests or hosts with long speeches till the mouth of hunger be stopped．

## Like a kind host，tondon hath receiv＇d，

Shat．，K．John，v． 1.
2．An animal or a plant in relation to a para－ site babitually dwelling in or upon it．The cor－ relative term，in either case，is guest．See com－ mensal，gucst1，inquiline，parasite，hyperparasite． （a）In botany the term ls used chlefly with reference to paraelific fungi，such ss Uredincee，Ustilaginece，Erysiphece， etc．Some species of fungi are conined to a single host， some ars found on a number of related plants，while others pass through the different stages of their development on The term ls also applied lo the plsnis upon which the dod－ der（Cuseuta），the inistletoe（Viscum，Phoradendron），aad others ase parasitic．
That carlous pheaomenon included nnder the term het－ errecism，which consists in the growth of one generation of a parasitic Fungus upon one hast，snd the development of another generation upon a different host．

Encyc．Brit．，IV． 162
（L）Io zoollogy the termis a very general snd comprehen－ sive one since slmost sll anlmals are infeated，or lisble to infestation，by parasites of some kind；and some parasites are themselves hosts of others．
Almost every group of birds becomes the host of some $\begin{aligned} & \text { speclicic or varietal form［of parasites］with dist finct adsp－} \\ & \text { tstions．} \\ & \text { Nature，XXX．}\end{aligned}$ ． 621. 3．In mineral．，a mineral which incloses another． －4t．One who is entertained by another as his guest；a guest．
Than he made hils hoate the beste chere thst he myght， and $u s d e$ hem richely be serued si ese in 9 feire chsmbre，
Merlin（E．E．T．S．），ill． 684.
5 ．［With sense of L．hospitium：see hospice．］ An inn；a lodging．
Mske redy to me sn ooste or hous for to dwelle inne． 11 yelif，Phili． 22 （Oxf．）．
This msyden that was feire com to Bredigsn，where－ss geys． Your goods，that lsy st host，sir，in the Centsur．
To reckon without（or fornerly before）one＇s host，to ing the hoat or isndlord（whose reckoning is likely to higher，or st least more carefnl）；hence，not to consider sli the circunstances；to reach s conclusion on insufficient data，or without taking into sccount some important fsct or Iscta．
But thei reckened before their host，and so payed more then their shotte came to．

Hall，Henry VI．，t．49．（Hallizell．）
The old English proverb telleth us thst＂they thst reckon without their host are to reckon twice＂；snd so it fared with thls infatuated people．
host ${ }^{2}+$（hōst），$v$ ．［く OF．hoster，oster，＜L．hos pitare，lodge，く hospes（hospit－），a host，a guest： sce host ${ }^{2}, n$ ．Cf．hospitate．］I．intrans．To lodge，as at an inn；receive entertainment；be a guest．［Rare．］

They say that God talks with him face to face，
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，11．，The Vocation．
Go，bear It to the Centaur，where we host．
Shak．，C．of E．，L． 2
II．trans．To give entertainment to；receive as a guest．

Such was that Hsg，nomeet to host such guests． Spenser，F．Q．，IV．viii． 27.
And csused hym to be hosted with a worshypfull msn of that citie called Chremes．

Sir T．Elyol，The Governour，11． 12 host ${ }^{3}$（hōst），n．［＜ME．host，hoste，hoost，oost， also hostic，く OF．hostie，F．hostie＝Pr．Sp．Pg． hostia $=$ It．ostia，a sacrifice or thing sacrificed， ＜L．hostia，OL．fostia，an animal sacrificed，a victim，sacrifice（in ML．applied to the conse－ crated breal），prob．＜hostire（OL．），strike；cf． hasta，a spear：see hastate，and gad¹，goad1．］ $1+$ ．An offering；a sacrifice．

## Anon，said Isaac；Fsther，heer I ses

But wher＇s your Hoote？
Sylvester，IT．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，ii．，The Fsthers． 2．In the Western Ch．：（a）The sacramental vic－ tim in the eucharist；Christ offered under the

## host

species of bread and wine，or under either spe－ cies separately．According to the teaching of the Ro－ mani Cathoilic Churech，net ouly is Christ as beth God and Man in the sscrsment of the encharist and in every part of consecratton．The outward scts of sdoration are there－ fors not directed to bread and wine，but only to Christ； and ths sacrament is accordingly to
tatris，the worship dne to God oniy

The pricsts were ainging，snd the organ aounded，
And then anon the great cathedral lieil．
Longfellow，Spsntah Student，I． 3.
（b）One of the pieces of bread used for conse－ cration in the mass or eucharist；an altar－bread， oblate，or wafer．It is unleavened，amsil，thin，flat， circulsr，and generally stamped with a cross，lits．，the ig． ure of the cructfled christ，or the Agnus Del．The word is used both of the unconsecrated bread snd of the bacrs－ ment under the form of bresd．Ses altar－bread，oblate．
After the consecration［in the Mozarabic misssi］the hosi is broken inte nine iragment
the paten as to ferm s croas．
Adoration of the Host，in the Rom．Cath．Ch．，the act of reverence or worship shewn to the sacrament of the eu－ charist as Christ＇a bedy and bloed；latria or divine wor－ ship rendered to Chriat under the aacramental apecieg， after conzecration and at other times，as when taken by a prieat te s sick person．－Blood of the Host．See bloody bread，nnder bluody．－Elevation of the Host．See ell－
vation， 7.
host $^{3}, ~$
r ．$\left[</\right.$ host $\left.{ }^{3}, n.\right]$ To administer the sacrament to．Nares．
He fell atck and like to dte，wherenpon he was shriven cssting．
host ${ }^{4}$（hōst），$n$ ．Same as hoast．［Scotch．］
hostage ${ }^{1}$（hos＇tāj），n．［＜ME．hostage，ostage， ＜OF．hostage，ostagc，mod．F．ótage $=$ Pr．ostatge $=$ Sp．hostaje $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ostaggio，also statico（ML． reflex hostagium，hostatieum），〈ML．＂obsidaticus， a hostage，＜LL．obsidatus，the condition of a hostage，＜L．obses（obsid－），OL．opses，a host－ age，a surety，pledge，lit．one who remains be－ hind（with the enemy），$\langle$ obsidere，sit，stay，re－ main，abide，$\langle$ ob，at，on，about（see ob－），+ se－ $d e r e=$ E．sit．The initial $h$ is unoriginal，and is due to simulation of I．hostis，enemy：see host ${ }^{1}$ ．］ 1．A person given or held as a pledgo of or se－ curity for the performance of certain stipula－ tions，as those of a treaty，or the satisfaction of certain demands．

He that hath wife and chidren hath given hoslages to fortune；for they are impediments to great enterprises， etther of virtue or mischief． But the king had altenated them by his mistruat，and hostage for inia father＇a fldelity．Dt tubba，Conat．Hist．， 8362 2．A thing given as a pledge．［Rare．］

And hovtage from the futnre took
In trained thought and lore of book．
hostage $^{1} f$ ，v．t．［＜hostage ${ }^{1}$, n．］To give as a hostage

Nor is it likely now they would hane so hostaged their men suffer the bullding of a Fort，and thetr wemen and children amongat them，had they intended suy villainy．
hostage ${ }^{2}$ t，$n$ ．［［＜ME．hostage，ostagc，＜OF．host－ age，ostage，houstage，lodging，＜hoster，oster， lodge：see host 2，v．］An inn；a lodging．

He＇s on to the hostage gone，
iFilie ij allace（ChHd＇a Baliads，VI．234）．
hostage－houset，$n$ ．An inn；a hostel．
No news hes I this day to thes，
But fifteen iords in the hostage－house Wsiting Wallace for to see，
rliue Wallace（Chsid＇s Ballada，VI．233）．
hostagert，$n$ ．［＜hostage ${ }^{1}+$－cr¹．］A hostage． The same seasen ther wer atyil in England fostagers，the erie Dol phyn of Aunergne，

Berners，tr．of Froiasart＇s Chren．，I．cexlvi．
hostayt，v．i．［く ME．hostayen，く OF．＂hosteier， hostoier，ostoier（ $=\mathrm{Pr}$. osteiar $=\mathrm{It}$. osteggiare $)$ ， make a hostile incursion，く host，ost，a host：see host ${ }^{1}$ ．］To make a hostile incursion or foray． ＂Bee Estyre，＂sais the empcrour，＂I ettylle myseifene， To hostaye in Almayne with armede knyghtez
hostel（hos＇tel），n．［＜ME．hostel，ostel，hostell， ＜OF．hostel，ostel，houstcl，hosteil，ete．，F．hôtel （＞E．hotel，q．v．）＝Pr．hostal，ostal＝Sp．hostal $=$ It．ostale，also ostello，〈ML．hospitale，a large house，a palace，an inn：see hospital，which is the fuller form of the same word，hotel and spit－ $t e^{2}$ being other forms．］1．A house of enter－ tainment；an inn．

> Now up the hede, for al is wel ; Seynt Julyan, lo, bon hostelf?

Seynt Julyan，le，bon hostel！
Chaucer，House of Fame，1． 1022.

2897
Than doparted the knygbtea，and wente to theire hog．
ciles fer to alepe and resten．Merlin（E．E．T．S．），ili． 403 ． And thus onr lonely lover rode sway， And pausing st a hustel in a n．

Tennyson，Lover＇s Tale，iv．
2．In English universities，a house for students which does not share like a college in the gov－ ernment of the university．There are still sev－ cral hostels in Cambridge．
There are also in Oxford certeine hostels or hals，which may right well be called by the names of colleges，if it were not that thers is more libertis in them than is to he
seen in the other．
The inconvenience and disconfort of this system，to－ gether with its moral dangers，led to the eatabitishment of what were afterwards known as Hoatels，dne apparentiy to the voluntary action of the students themselves，＂wie with the connivance of the Universtty，＂\＆ccerding to Dr．
Cains，＂rented any empty henses from the townapeople Cains，＂rented any empty henses from the townzpeople
they could obtain possession of which they termed they could itersry Inna．＂

There arose at Paris hostels or honses set apart for the varions nations，where ledging snd some sort of protec－ tion and anperintendence might be obtained at a moder－
ate cost．
Laurie，Universities，xill 3t．Lodging．
For his love shull ye have hostell at yonre volunte． Merlin（Е．E．T．S．），iii． 600.
The x ．artycle．And that no man take hostel［var．oatage， Index， p ． 2 J within ye walliz of London nor in Portsouth atrengthe ner by lyueraunce of the Marchal．
Charter of London，Rich．II．（Arneld＇s Chron．，p．17）．
hostelt，v．［＜ME．hostelen．〈 OF．hosteler，oste－ ler，＜hostel，a hostel：see hostel，n．］I．trans． To harbor；shelter．
And alie that fieble and laynt be that Fsith may neuzt teche，
Hepe ahal lede hem forth with lene as his iettre telleth， And hostel hem and hele thorw helicherche bileus．

II．intrans．To take lodging；lodge；put up． To Emaua castells can thai pas There hostyld thay alle thre．

Towneley Mysteries，p． 289.
hosteler（hos＇tel－ér），$n$ ．［Also osteler；in mod． use chiefly in the contr．form hostler，ostler，$q$ ． v．；＜ME．hosteler，hostiler，osteler，hosteller，hos－ tiller，ostiller，ostler，etc．，〈 OF．hostelier，F．hó－ telier $=\mathrm{Pr}$ ．hostalier，ostelier $=$ OSp，hostalero $=\mathrm{F}$ It．ostelliere（ML．reflex hostellarius，in def． 3），＜ML．hospitalarius，one who entertains guests，a hospitaler，＜hospitale，a large build－ ing，an inn，a hostel，hospital：see hospitaler， which is a doublet of hosteler，hostler and ostler being reduced forms．］1 $\dagger$ ．An innkeeper．

He knew the tavernes wel in every toun，
And everych hostiler and tappeatere．
Chaucer，Gen．Proi．to C．т．，i． 241.
What effice then doth the star－gazer bear？
Or let hitm be the heaven＇s osteler．
Or tapater some，or some be chamberlain，
To watt upen the guesta they entertain．
Bp．Hall，Sstirea，II．vii． 40. 2．A student in a hostel at Oxford or Cam－ bridge in England．See hostel，2．－3．［Also hos－ teller，archaically hostillar；M1．hostellarius．］ the guests in a monastery．－Hosteler external， the guests in a monastery．－Hosteler external， the monk whe relieved those who came to the gates of
the monastery．－Hosteler intrinsic，the menk who en－ the monastery．－Hosteler intrinsic，the menk
tertained the guests residing in the monastery．
hostelment $\dagger, n$ ．See hustlement．
hostelry（hos＇tel－ri），n．；pl．hostelries（－riz）． ［Formerly also ostelry；（ ME．hostelrie，ostelrie，〈OF．hostelerie，F．hôtellerie（ $=$ Pr．ostalaria）， ＜hostel，a hostel：see hostel and－ry．］An inn； a lodging－house．

I never yet lodged in a hostelrie，
Kinmont iFillie（Child＇s Bsilads，VI．60）．
＂The Egyptians，＂we are told by Diodorns，＂csil their honzes hostecries，on acconnt of the ahort time during which ing－plsces．＂
hostess（hōs＇tes），$n$ ．［Formerly often hostis； ＜ME．hostes，＂hostesse，ostesse，＜OF．hostesse， F．hôtesse（ $=1 \mathrm{It}$ ostessa），fem．of hoste，a host see host $t^{2}$ and－ess．］A female host；a woman who entertains guests；especially，a womau who keeps an inn．
And therby is the hous of Martha，our Lordes hostes， and the heus of the aayd Mary ragdalene，whiche we vys－
ted． I donbt not but st yonder tree I shall catch a Chnb：and right well；rest oarselves there，snd dress tit for eur din． ner．
hostess－ship（hōs＇tes－ship），n．［＜hostess +
－ship．］The character or business of a hostess． It is my father＇s will I ahould iake on me
The hosiess－ahiy o＇the day．Shak．，W．T．，iv． 3 ．

## hosting

host－houset，$n$ ．An ale－house for the reception of lodgers．Pegge；Halliwell．
hosticide（hos＇ti－sid），n．［＜L．hostis，an ene－ my，＋－eidda ，くecedere，kill．］One who kills an encmy．Wharton．
hostiet，$n$ ．An obsolete form of host3．
hostile（hos＇til or－tīl），a．and n．［＜F．hostile $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．hostil $=\mathrm{It}$ ，ostile，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．hostilis，of or belonging to an enemy，＜hostis，an enemy：see host1．］I．a．1．Of or pertaining to an enemy： as，hostile ground．

## With hoblile forces he＇il o＇erapread tha land．

## Thns，great in glery，from the din of war Safe he return＇d withent one hostile scar． <br> Pope，Odyssey，xL．

2．Of inimical character or tendency；having or exhibiting enmity or antagonism；antago－ nistic：as，a hostile manifesto；hostile criticism．
One strong natton promises more drrahle peace，and a more extensive，valuable，and reiiable cemmerce，than can the same nation broken inte hos．ile fragments． Lincoln，in Raymend，p． 166. The Romsn commenwealth feli，because it had become to a great extent hostile to freedom．
＝Syn．2．Averse，Adnere Inimical，Hostile．untrendly Syn．2．Averse，Adnerse，Inimica，Hostle；unfriendiy 1 was very averse to his going；an adverse vete；advers fertuns．Inimical expresses both feeling snd action，gen－ erally in private sffairs．Hostile also expressea both ieel ing and action，but spplies eapecially to public affairs； where it applies to private matters，it expresaes eith
atrong or consplcueuz action or feeltng，er both，or ali．

I pleased，and with attractiva graces won
The meat averse．
Miton，P．L．
The meat averse．Milton，P．L．，ii． 763
In our proper motion we sscend
Up to our native sest ：descent and fall
Te us ta $a d v e r s e . ~ i t o n, ~$
P．
L．，it． 77. We cannot admit that men who get a living by the
pursuits of literature are at ali competent to dectde the pursuits of literature are at ali competent to dectde the questien whether commerce or banking be inimical to
Whipple，Ess，and Rev．，I．39．
A higher mode of beltef is the hest exorctacr，becanae it makes the spiritual at one with the actual world instea of hoatile，or at best alten．

Loveell，Among my Booka，1at aer．，p． 149 ．
II．n．An enemy ；specifically，in the United States，a hostile Indian；an Indian who is en－ gaged in warfare against the whites．
General Howard ．．．moved on the hostiles．
The Century，XXVIII． 135.
hostilely（hos＇til－li or－tīl－li），adv．In a hostile manner．
hostilementt，$n$ ．See hustlemest．
ostility（hos－til＇i－ti），n．；pl．hostilities（－tiz）． $[<\mathrm{F}$. hostilité $=$ Pr．hostilitat $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．hostilidad $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．hostilidade $=$ It．ostilità，＜LL．hostili－ ta（ $t$－）$s$ ，enmity，〈 hostilis，hostile：see hostile．］ 1．The state of being hostile；inimical feeling； antagonism．
Our ancestors，we suppose，knew their own meaning； and，to popery but to tyrsing．Macaulay，Milton．
2．Hostile action；open opposition by war or other means；especially，in the plural，acts of warfare．

To honour me ss thy king and soveretgn；
And neither by tresson，nor hostility，
Te seek to put me down，snd reign thyseif．
Shak，， 3 Hen．VI．，i． 1.
Hoatility being thua auspended with France，prepars．
tion was msdefor war againat Scetiand．Sir J．Ioyward． tion was msde for war againat Scetiand．Sir J．Hoyward． One council fire is sufficient for the diacnasion and ar－ rangement of a pian of hostirities．
Irving，Sketch－Book，p． 346. Act of hostility．（a）Any act of s diplematic，commer－ volve top chary chacter which involves or（end A hostile volve whe or more nationg or partes in war． act which follows a declaration of war．$=$ Syn． 1 ，Anss， mosity，Il－will，Enmity（aee animosity；nniriend
hostilize（hos＇til－iz），v．t．；pret．and pp．hostil－ ized，ppr．hostilizing．［＝Sp．Pg．hostilizar： as hostile + －ize．］To make hostile；cause to become an enemy．［Rare．］
The powers already hosilized against an impious nation．
hostillart， 2 ．See hosteler．
hosting（hōs＇ting），$n$ ．［Verbal n．of hos $t^{1}, v$ ．］
A mustering or assemblage of armed men；a muster．［Obsolete or archaic．］
This I have etten hearde，that when the Lord Depntye hath raysed any generali hostinges，the nobiemen have
claymed the leading of them，by graunte fron the Kinges claymed the leading of them，by graunte from the Kinge of England under the Greate Seale exhibited．

Spenser，State of Ireland．

## Strange to ns it aeenid，

At frrst，that angel sheuld with angel war，
And in fierce hosting meet．Milton，P．L．，vi． 93.
Do ye na ken，wuman，that ye are bound to be itige vas－ sals in all hunting，hosting，watching，and warding？
Scott，Old Mlortality，

Scott，old Mlortality，vii．
hosting
Every springtide came war and hosting, harrying and hostler, ostler (hos'- or os'lèr, os'lèr), $n$. [Contr. of hosteler, ostcler: see hosteler.] 1t. Same as hosteler, 1.-2. The person who has the care of horses at au inn; a stable-boy; a groom. Bid the ostler bring my gelding out of the stabie.

> out of the stabie. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., il. 1.

An Ostler is a thing that scrubbeth unressonabiy his himselfe, Wrinkled ostler, grim snd thin,
Here is custom come your wsy
Stuff his ribs with mouldy hay.
Temayscn, Vision of Sin.
hostleress, ostleress (hos'- or os'lèr-es, os'lères), $n$. [<hostler, ostler, + -ess.] A woman who does hostlers' work. [Rare.]
Because she [the empress lieiens] visited the stable and manger ut our Saviour's nativitia, Jews and Pagans slander her to had

A plump-arm'd Ostleress and a stable wench
Cama runoing at the cali. Tennyson, Princess,
hostlesst (hōst'les), $a . \quad\left[<h o s t^{2}+\right.$-less.] In hospitable.

Forth ryding from Malbeccoes hostlesse hous.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 3
hostry $\dagger$ (hos'tri), n. [Formerly also ostry; < ME. hostrye, hostrie, ostry, ostrie (cf. Sp. hosteria $=$ It. osteria), a contr. form of hostelry, q. v.] 1. A lodging-house; a hostelry; an inn. Onely these marishes and myrie bogs,
In win the fearefuin ewfes do bulld their bowres moogst the croking irogs.
Spenser,
. A stable for horses.
Keep further from me, 0 thou illiterste sud unlearned hostler. ... Keep out of the circie, I say, lest I send you host's-mant, n. [ME. hostcs man.] The servant in charge of guests at a monastery.

A sturdy harlot wente sy hem bihyude,
That was hir horter-man, and bar a sak,
And what men gaf hem eyde it on his bak
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, 1. 46
hotl (hot), a.; compar. hotter, superl. hottest. [The vowel has become short in mod. E.; formerly hote (like wrote, boat), early mod. E. also whot, whote: < ME. hot, hote, hoot, < AS. hāt $=$ $\mathrm{OS} . h \bar{e} t=\mathrm{OFries} . h \bar{e} t=\mathrm{D}$. hee $t=\mathrm{MLG} . h \bar{e} t$, LG. het $=$ OHG. MHG. heiz, G. heiss = Icel. heitr $=$ Sw. het = Dan. hed (Goth. *haits, not found), hot; from the root *hit in AS. hit (occurs once, spelled hyt, in Bcownlf) = D. hitte, hette $=\mathrm{OHG}$. hizza, MHG. G. hitzc, f., = Icel. hiti, m., heat, hita, f., a heating (the E. heat is ult. from hot); perhaps extended from a root *hi, >OHG. MHG' hei, gehei, heat, and perhaps Goth. hais, a torch. See heat.] 1. Having the sensation of heat, especially in a high degree, the lower degrees being denoted by uarm.

Lords, I sm hot with haste in seeking you.
While the palate is still hot with a curry an unfar, Iv. 3 . dish seems insipid. II. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., \& 45. 2. Having or communicating sensiblc heat, aspecially in more considerable quantity than is denoted by uarm.
Toward the Southe, it is so hoot, that no man oe may
duelle there. Master Peercy saith in Guadaluza they found s hote that it boyled them a peece of porke in halfe an houre Purcha \&, Pilgrinage, p. 901 .
As hot the day was, ss when summer hung,
With worn feet, on the last step of July.
Villian Morris, Earthy Paradise, II. 119
3. Having the property of exciting the effect or a feeling of heat; stimulating; biting; pungent ; peppery: as, a hot blister.
And giager shali be hot $i$ ' the mouth too.
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.
It [the iruity is as great as a Meion; the iuice thereof is like sweet Miust: it is so hot of Naturs that if a knife ticke in it but halfe an houre, when it is drawn forth, it will bee halfe eaten vp. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 505.
4. Ardent in feeling or temper ; fiery; vehement; passionate.

Catesby . finds the testy gentleman so hot
That he witi lose his head ere give consent.
The wars are dainty dreams to young hot spints.
Tha Boleyns were ever a hot and plain-spoken race more hasty to speak thefr mind than careful to choose their expressions.
5. Violent; keen; brisk: as, a hot engagement hot pursuit, or a person hot in a pursuit. Hongur fuli hote harmyt hom then,
And fayntid the folk, failet the strenkith Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.) 1. 9377

2898
Not heavy, as that hound which Lancsshire doth breed; Nor as the Northern kiod, so light and hot of speed.
He came in a very bad time, for yo stat was fuli of troubie, and yo plagus very hote in London.
adford, Plymouth Plentation, p. 204.
6. Lustful; lewd.

## Unregister'd in vuigar fame, you have

 by friction.The New York and Washington wire is kept hot for eight hours every night. It supplements the very full market reports sent West by the Associsted Press with more details collected in New York.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 679.

## 8. Dry and quick to absorb.

If the ceiling is hot-i. e. porons, sod soaks in the mofature very quickly - it must be prepared with a mixturs of lime one hadful; whiting, the same; plue, $\frac{1}{1}$ 1b.;
soft-soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Hot and heary. (a) Furlous and severe; brisk and eforously or violently ; with might and main. with puick and weighty blows, retorts, etc. [Colloq.]-Hot and hot in cookery, ssid of food cooked or served in hot dishes as, required, snd coming directly from the fire to the eater's plate.
The crisp silices came off the gridiron hot and hot.
Dickens, Dsvid Copperfield, xxviii.
Hot at handt. See hand. - Hot blast. See blast. - Hot box. See box ${ }^{2}$ - Hot cockles. See cockle ${ }^{2}$ - Hot cop-
pers.
See copper. - Hot $0^{\prime}$ the spur, very hotly earnest upon siny point. Nares.
Speed, suy you be so hat o th' spur, my businass
Is but breath, sad your design, it seems, rides post,
Hot wave. See zrave. - In hot blood. See blood.- Piping hot. See piping, - To be in hot water, to be in if fron being piunged tuto hot water.
Tum . . war in everiasting hot water as the most incorrigible scapegrace for ten miles round. Kingtley, Two Years Ago, 1.
To blow hot and cold. Ece'lowi. - To make a place too hot for one, to maka a place, through persecution or other mesns, so uopleasant for a person that he leaves.
When a Papal legate showed his face, they made the toun too hot to hold him.
=Syn. 1. Burning flery ferwis highly seasoned.-4 Excitable, Irascibie, hasty, precini: tate, choleric. hot ${ }^{2}$ (hot), $n$. [< ME. hotte, く OF. (and F.) hotte, a basket for the back, < G. dial. hotte, a wooden vessel, tub, a vintager's dosser: cf. dial. hotze, hotte, hutte, a cradle. E, hodl is a different word.] A sort of basket used for carrying turf, earth, slate, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

## Twigges

Swich as men to these cages thwyte, Or maken of these paniers,
Or elles hottes or dossers.

Chaucer,
House of Fame, 1. 1940.
hot ${ }^{3}$. A preterit of hight ${ }^{2}$.
hot ${ }^{4} \dagger$. An obsolete irregular (strong) past participle of hitl.
A viper smitten or hot with a reed is astonied.
R. Scott, Witcheraft, sig. s s.
hot-and-hot (hot'aud-hot'), $n$. [<hot and hot, phrase under hot ${ }^{2}, a$.] Food served as fast as it is cooked, to insure its being hot.

Thy care is, under poilish'd tins,
To serve the hot-and-hot.
Tennyson, Will Waterproot.
hotbed (hot'bed), n. 1. In hort., a bed of earth heated by fermenting substances, and covered with glass to defend it from the cold air, intended for raising early plants, or for protecting tender exotics.
In the garden (st Bryant's homel a smali conservatory protects the blooming exotics during the coid season of the year, and numerous hotbeds sasist the tender plants in.
spring.
D. J. Hill, Brysnt, p .117. 2. Figuratively, a seat of rapid growth or development, or of eager activity of some kind: generally in a bad sense: as, a hotbed of sedition.
Palestine, which soon became the centre of pilgrimages, had become, in the time of St. Oregory of Nyssa, a hotbed
of debsuchery.
Lechy, Europ. Morals, IL 161 . During my experiencs of Khartoum it was the hotbed of the slave-trade. Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, xii. 3. In rail-making, the bed on which the redhot rail taken from the rolls is placed to cool. hot-blooded (hot'blud"ed), a. Having hot blood; hence, of an excitable temper; highspirited; irritable; passionate: amatory.
Now, the hot-blooded gods assist me. . . . You were siso, Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.
hotbraint, $n$. An impetuous, fiery person; a

## hotel

As if none wore hoods but monks and ladies, . . . nor
perriwigs but players and hot-brains. Muchin, Dumb Knight, i. hot-brained (hot'brānd), a. Violent; rash; precipitate; hot-headed.

You ghall find "emt either hot-brain'd youth
Or needy bsokrupts.
Dryden, spanish Friar. hotch (hoch), v. [< F. hocher, shake, wag, jog, < OD. hutsen, hotsen, D. hotsen, shake, jog, jolt. Cf. D. freq. hutselen, shake, jog, shake together, shake up and down, as in a tub, bowl, or basket, $>$ E. hustle, q. v.] I. trans. 1. To shake; jolt; shake in order to separato, as beans from peas after they are threshed together.-2. To drive (cattlo).
II. intrans. 1. To shake; move by sudden jerks or starts.-2. To limp.-3. To bo rest less. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

Even Satan glowr'd and fidg'd fu' fain,
And hotoh'd and biew wi' might and main.
Burns, Tam 0'Shanter.
hot-chisel (hot'chiz" el), $n$. A chisel for cutting metal which is first heated: distinguished from cold-chisel.
In the first plsce, cold and hot chisels are both made throughout of forged or wrought iron, but as cold chisel are used for cutting cold metal, bricks, and other har substances, the iron of which they are made is more high ly tempered.
hotchpot (hoch'pot), n. [<ME. hochepot (with irreg. var., by riming variation, hochepoche ( mod. E. hotchpotch, q. v.), < OF. hochepot, a mingled mass, < OD. hutspot, beef or mutton cut into small pieces and mixed and boiled together in a pot, < hutsen, also hotsen, shake, jog, jolt, + pot, pot: see hotch and pot. Hence, by later variation, hotehpotch, hodgepodge.] 1†. A mixture of varions ingredients; a hodgepodge or hotchpotch.
Ye hsn cast alle hire wordes in sn howhepot [varisnts hoc he potte, hoche proche hochpotl, snd enciltued youre herte to the moore partie snd to the gretter nombre

Chaucer, Tale of Mielibeus.
Gloosa in a hoggepot.
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 32.
The old sway of Rome, the successive deluges of Goth Lombard, Greek, end German, had thrown rights end wrongs in Italy into an inextricable hotchpot.

Stubbs, Medieval sud Modern Hist., p. 222.
2. In law, the aggregating of shares or properties, actually or theoretically, in order to secure equality of division. Thus, a child who has had a por tion of an estate in sdvsnce of the others is required to bring what he has recelved into hotchpot, and account for the same, as a condition of having any share in the distri
With of the residue. Collation is the Scotch term.
Winominsted bringing those landsinto hotch. pot, which termi shall expisin in the very words of Littiepudding for in a pudding is not commoniy put one thing pudding; for in a pudding is not commoniy put one thing Blacketone com
hotchpotch (hoch 'poch), n. [く ME. hochepoche, a rimed variation of orig. hotehpot, ME. hochopot: sce hotchpot. With final sonants, hodgepodge.] 1. A cooked dish containing a medley of ingredients; specifically, in Scotland, a kind of thick broth made by boiling lamb, mutton, or beef with many kinds of vegetables.
Although their Bellies strout with too-much meat,
Yet still they howt for lunger; snd they long
For Memphian hotch potch, Leeks, and Gartick strong.
Sy/vester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, iil., The Lawe
2. An indiscriminate mixture; a medley or jumble; a hodgepodge.
[ He ] thrusteth them in together, makyng of them an hoche.poche, sil contrarye to the wholesome doctryne of
Others think they msde hotchpotch of Iudalsme and Gentillsme, as Herod had done.

Purchat, Pitgrimage, p. 149.
But a careful examination of Captain Burton's transis. tion shuws that he has . . made a liotchpotch of various texts. Edinburgh liev., CLXIV. 180.
$=$ Syn. 2. See mixture.
hote ${ }^{1}+$, $a$. An obsolete spelling of hotl.
hote ${ }^{2+}, v$. See hight ${ }^{2}$.
inn, (họ-.tel ${ }^{\prime}$ ), n. [< F. hótel, < OF. hostel, an inn, etc., > ME. hostel, E. hostel, q. v.] 1. A house for entertaining strangers or travelers; an inn; especially, an inn of some style and pretensions. See im.-2. A private city dwelling; particularly, a large town mansion. [French usage.]
This venerable noblemsu [the Comte de Floraci . . . has his chamber looking out luto the garden of his hoe. . . . The rest of the hotel he gives up to his son, the Vicomte
de Florac, sid Msdame la Pincesse de Montcontour, his daughter-in-law. $\quad$ Thacheray, Newconies, xlvi. 3. A public office or building: as, the Hotel de Villo (city hall) in Paris. [French usage.]
$=$ Syn. 1. See tavern.

## hotel－car

hotel－car（họ－tel＇kär），$n$ ．A sleeping－car with a kitchen for cooking，and arrangements for serving meals．Car－Builder＇s Dict．
hot－flue（hot＇flö），$\mu$ ．An apartment heated by stoves or steam－pipes，in which calicoes are dried hard；also，a heated chamber in which cloths，paper，starch，etc．，are dried．
hotfoot（hot＇füt），adv．In great haste；with great speed．
The stream was deep here，but bome fifty ysrds below was a shallow，for which hee made off hot－goot．

T．II ughes，Jom Brown at Rughy，i． 9.
hothead（hot＇hed），n．A hot－hcaded or vio－ lent，impetuous person．
The rant of a few hot－heads and the malice of a few
hot－headed（hot＇hed＂ed），a．Of ardent pas－ sions；vehement；violent；rash；impetuous． hothouse（hot＇hous），$n$ ．1申．A house in which to sweat and cup the body；a bath－house． Let a man sweat once s week in a hot－house，and be well rubbed and froted．
2f．A brothel．
Now ahe professes a hot－house，whilh，I think，Is a very
3．A structure kept artificially heated for the growth of tender exotic plants，or subtropical plants，or for the production of native fruits， flowers，etc．，out of season．In degree of tempera－ ture，strictly，the hothouse stsuds bet ween the greenhouse
4．In manuf．，any heated chamber or building； a drying－room；specifically，the warmest dry－ ing－room in which green pottery is dried be－ fore going to the kiln．
hot－livered（hot＇liv＂èrd），a．Having a hot temper；fiery－tempered；irascible；excitable． Milton．
hotly（hot＇li），adv．In a hot mauner ；ardently； vehemently；violently．
hot－mouthed（hot＇moutht），a．Headstrong； ungovernable，as a horse irritated by the chaf－ ing of its mouth by the bits．
That hot－mouthed beast that bearg agalnat the curb．
Dryden，Spanish Friar
hotness（hot＇nes），$n$ ．The condition or qual－ ity of being hot；heat；violence；vehemence； fury．
hot－pintt（hot＇pint），$n$ ．A kind of New Year＇s drink consisting of sweetened ale heated in a kettle．It was customary to go about to frienda＇houses Soon as the steeple clock strikes the omfoous twelve ［on New Year＇s Evel］．．int－pints fu clear scoured cop－ per kettles are reen in all directiona．

Hone＇s Every－day Book，II． 21.
hot－plate（hot＇plāt），$n$ ．A gas－stove for heat－ ing the copper bits employed in soldering． hot－pot（hot＇pot），n．1．In cookery，a dish con－ sisting of small chops of mutton，seasoned with pepper and salt，and stewed in a deep dish be－ tween layers of sliced potatoes．
The Colonel himself was great st making hash mutton， hot－pot，curry snd pillau．

Thackeray．
2．A drink made by mixing warm ale with spirits．
hot－press（hot＇pres），n．1．A press in which papers or fabrics are calendered by pressing them between glazed boards and heated met－
al plates．－2．A hydraulic press for extract－ ing oils and stearin from material placed in bags and pressed between steam－heated radia－ tors．
hot－press（hot＇pres），v．t．To apply heat to in conjunction with mechanical pressure，in order to produce a smooth and glossy surface：as，to hot－press paper or cloth．
hot－saw（hot＇sâ），$n$ ．In iron－manuf．，a buzz－saw for cutting up hot bar－iron，just from the rolls， into bars or into pieces for being filed，reheat－ ed，and rerolled．E．H．Knight．
hot－short（hot＇shôrt），a．More or less brittle when heated：as，hot－short iron．
The former substance［sulphur］rendering the steel more or less brittle when hot（red－short or hot．short）． Encyc．Brit，XIII． 283
hot－shot（hot＇shot），$n$ ．A foolish，inconsiderate fellow．Hallivell．［Prov．Eng．］
hotskull（hot＇skul），$n_{0}$ ．A hot－headed person；
one who is difficult to deal with．［Rare．］
I have many of my house，scrupulons as yon hotskull，
Bulwer，Rlenzl，If． 1 ．
hot－spirited（hot＇spir＂i－ted），a．Having a fiery spirit；vehement；passionate．Irving．
hotspur（hot＇speer），$n$ ．and $a$ ．$\left[<h o t^{1}+\right.$ spur．$]$

2899
hound
lessly；one who is violent，passionate，heady，
or rash．
A hare－brain＇d ITotspur，govern＇d by a spieen．
Wars are begun by hairbrsined disointe captains，para． sitical fawnerg，unqulet hotspurs，and restlesa innovators． Burton，Anat．of Mel．
2†．A kind of per of early growth．
Of such pess as are planted or sown in gardens，the hotspur is the speediest of suy In growth．
II．$\dagger$ a．Violent ；impetuons．
The hot－spurre youth so scorning to be crost．
Spenser，F．Q．，IV．i． 35.
hotspurred $\dagger$（hot＇spèrd），a．Vehement；rash； headstrong．

Philemon＇s friends then make a kilug agaln，
A hot－spurred youth，hight Hylas．
Chalkhill，Thealma and Clearchus，p． 41.
hottef，$n$ ．A Middle English form of hut $\mathbf{1}$ ．
hot－tempered（hot＇tem＂pérd），a．Having a vio－ lent temper．
For so confident and hot－fempered a man，he bore the blow remarksbly well．George Eliot，Mill on the Floss，ill． 1.

## Hottentot（hot＇n－tot），$n$ ．［＜D．Hottentot，lit．

＇hot and tot＇（D．en＝E．and），a kind of imi－ tative description of stammering，in ref．to the clucking sounds in the Hottentot speeeh；cf． OD．hateren，stammer（Kilian，Hexam），tate－ ren，stammer，hesitate，spoak imperfectly，also used of the harsh blare of a trumpet（Kilian）． See click．1，2．The native name for Hottentot is Quaqua．］A member of a race of South Af－ rica，which differs from the other South Afri－ can races，being of a dark yellowish－brown complexion，of smaller stature，of more un－ gainly build，and of inferior mental endow－ Hent．Some authorities lufer from the Isuguage of the tion of gender）that they are relsted to the Hamitic peo ples of northeastern Africs；but this opinlon Is a very ples of northeastern Asicics；but this opinlon 18 a very tentots by the South African tribes nearest them，and are supposed to have been learned by the latter from the for－ mer．－Hottentot breadfruit，cherry，fig，etc．See the nouns．－Hottentot＇s－bread，Hottentot＇s－tea．S
Hottentotic（hot－n－tot＇ik），a．［＜Hottentot +
－ic．］Pertaining to the Hottentots；character－ －ic．］Pertaining to the Hottentots；character－ istic of the Hottentots．
Msny other examples of the results of the anthropologi－ cal，or ethnopsychological，or agrlological，or Hottentotic method might be menttoned．

ANeteenth Century，XIX． 65.
Hottentotism（hot＇n－tot－izm），n．［＜Hottentot + －ism．］That which is peculiar to the Hot－ tentots；something characteristic of the Hot－ tentots．
The term Hottentotiam has been thence adopted as a medical description of one of the varietieg of atammer－
ing．
$E . B$ ．Tylor，Prim．Culture，I． 172 ．
Hottentot＇s－bread（hot＇n－tots－bred），$n$ ．A spe－ cies of Testudinaria．
Hottentot＇s－head（hot＇n－tots－hed），$n$ ．A eyca－ daceous plant，Stangeria paradoxa，a native of tropical Africa．
Hottentot＇s－tea（hot＇n－tots－tē），n．See Heli－ chrysum．
hottering（hot＇èr－ing），a．［E．dial．Cf．hatter， 2．］Raging．Davies．

Haply，but for her I should hs＇gone hottering mad．
Hottonia（ho－tó＇ni－ü），$n$ ．［NL．，named after P．Hotton，a Dutch botanist（1649－1709）．］A small genus of aquatic perennial plants，of the natural order Primulacere，the type of the tribe Hottoniece，with 5－parted calyx，salver－shaped corolla with short tube and 5 －parted limb，and finely divided submersed leaves，and hollow， almost leafless flower－stems，with whorls of white or pale－pink flowers，with 5 included stamens．The specles，H．palustris in Europe and $H$ ． inflata 1 ln the United States，are called vater－violet or fea－ therfoil．
Hottonieæ（hot－$\left.\overline{0}-n \bar{i} \overline{\mathrm{O}}^{\prime}-\bar{e}-\bar{e}\right), n, p l . \quad[N L .$, ，Hot－ tonia + －ew．$]$ A tribe of plants of the natural order Primulacea，founded by Endlicher，and typified by the genus Hottonia；the Huttoniacees of Reichenbach，and the Huttonide of Lindley． It differs from the other tribes of the Primulacea by having the seeds anatropous and fixed by the base．
hot－wall（hot＇wâl），$n$ ．A wall inclosing hot－air flues，constructed in cold countries to afford warmth to trees placed against it for their pro－ tection while budding and blossoming．
He now looke upon two hundred rood of the beat hot－ whitts in the north of Eugiand，besides two new summer－
honses and a green－houac．
hot－well（hot＇wel），$n$ ．In a condensing steam－ engine，a reservoir for receiving the warm wa－ ter which the air－pump draws off from the con－ denser．Part of this water is used to feed the boiler， sud for thls purpose it is drawn off from the hot－well by neans of the hot－water pump．
houbara（hö－bä＇rä̈），n．［Native name．］1．An African bustard，Otis houbara，or Houbara un－ dulata．Also spelled hubara．－2．［cap．］A genus of bustards，of which the houbara is the type，containing also the Indian $H$ ．macqueeni． Bonaparte， 1832.

## houdah，$n$ ．See howdah．

Houdan（hö＇dan），$n$ ．［＜Houdan，a town of France，in the department of Seine－et－Oise．］ A breed of the domestic fowl，of French ori－ gin，characterized by its long square form， heavy，globular crest，full beard or muff，even－ ly mottled black－and－white plumage，and the presence of five toes on each foot．It lays large white eggs，and is esteemed as one of the best of fowls for the table．
houdie，$n$ ．See howdie．
houff，$n$ ．and $v$ ．See howff．
hough $1, n$ ．and v．See hock 1 ．
hough2，$n$ ．A variant of how ${ }^{2}$ ．
hougher，$n$ ．See hocker ${ }^{1}$ ．
houghite（huf＇it），$\mu$ ．［Named after Franklin B．Hough of Somerville．］A hydrated oxid of aluminium and magnesium derived from the alteration of spinel，found at Somerville in St． Lawrence county，New York．Also called hy－ drotalcite．
houghmagandie（hoch－ma－gan＇di），n．Fornica－ tion．Burns．［Scotch slang．］
houguette（hö－get＇），$n$ ．［F．］A needle used by marble－workers in etching．

Etching needles cslled houguettes，partly fiattened，and sharp．
houk，v．See howk
houlett，$n$ ．A variant of howlet，for owlet．
houltt，$n$ ．An obsolete form of holt 1 ．
hount，n．An obsolete variant of hound．Chau－ cer．
hounce（houns），n．［Origin obscure；perhaps a nasalized and aspirated form of ouch，an or－ nament：see ouch．］An ornament on the col－ lar of a cart－horse．［Prov．Eng．］
hound（hound），n．［〈ME．hound，hund，く，AS． hund，a dog（the ordinary word for＇dog，＇the word dog being of later introduction），$=0$ S． ．$u$ und ＝OFries．hund，hond $=$ D．hond $=$ MLG．hunt， LG．hund $=$ OHG．MHG．hunt，G．hund $=$ Icel． hundr＝Sw．Dan．hund＝Goth．hunds，all with formative $-d$ ，not found in the cognate forms；$=$ L．canis $=$ Gr．$\kappa i \omega v(\kappa v v-)=$ Lith．szunis，also szuo （gen．szuns）$=$ OPruss．sunis $=$ OIr．$c \bar{u}$（gen． $c o n)=$ Gael．$c \bar{u}=\mathrm{W} . c i(\mathrm{pl}, c w u)=$ Zend sumis ＝Skt．çvan，a dog；cf．Russ．Pol．suka，Hung． szuka，éte．，a bitch．Root unknown．］1．A dog ；specifically，a dog of a breed or variety used in the chase，as in hunting the boar，the deer，the fox，the hare，or the otter．The prin－ clpal breedo of dogs distlnctively classed as honnds（pome－ are the beagle as constitutug a species，Canis sagax） are the beagle，boodhound，buckhound，fox hound，grey－
hound，harrier，snd ataghound．（See these words．）Hounds commonly hunt by acent and are for the most part uged in numbera together，called packe，to run down and capture or kill the game．Many kinds of dogs are readily bred or tralned for this purpose，as it is the node of hunting most natural to wild dogs and wolves．in England hound with－ out qualification means a foxhonud：as，to follow the hounds．

Me saw an hydous huond dwell
of that hond hrette trede was full fell；
Visions of Tundale，p． 25.
Sieep ！the deer is in his den；
Sleep ！thy hounds are by thee lylug．
Scott， $\mathrm{L}_{0}$ of the L．，I．（8ong）．
2．A mean，contemptible fellow；a dastard；a poltroon：as，a low hound；a sly hound．
Thsnne shal borel clerkes ben abssched to blame 30 w or to greue，
And carpen，nouste as thel carpen now and calle zow
doumbe houndes．
Piers Plowman（B）， x ． 287 ．
3．Same as houndfish， 1.
The species both of Mustelus and of Rhfnotrlacis share the name of hound，．．．donbtless due to thelr fol－
lowing their prey in packs．
Siand．Nat．Hist．．．III． 82 4．The oldwife，or long－tailed duck，Harelda glacialis：so called from its gabble，likened to the cry of a pack of hounds．［Newfoundland．］ －5．Naut．，a projection at the masthead on either side，serving as a support for the trestle－ trees of large or the rigging of smaller vessels． Also called hounding．－6．Either of two pieces of wood used in artillery－limbers to connect the splinter－bar and pole with the axle．－7． Either of a pair of side－bars or horizontal

## hound

braces for reinforcing various parts of the run－ ning－gear of a vehicle．－Gabriel hounds，in Engliah ous aounds beard high io the sirs after dark and in the early morning，reaembing the cry of the noise made by wild geese and curlewa，but supposed to proceed from loat souss with Which the angei Galoriel ls sound la supposed to forebode treuble．－Hare and hounds See harel．－Pack of hounds a number of hounda bred sad trained together for hunting． A regulariy estabished pack o foxhounds la commonly main thined for the joint use and st cipal huntamen of a district under the charge of one of them calied the＂master of the hounda，＂who aummons the association to a＂meet＂ whenever a general hunt ia intended．
hound（hound），v．t．［＜hound，n．］1．To set on the chase；incite to pursuit．
As be who only lets ioose a greyhound out of the allip
2．To hunt or pursue with or as if with hounds： as，to hound deer．
If tbe wolves had been hounded by tigera，
Sir $R$ ．L＇Estrange．
3．To pursue or harass as if with hounds：as， to hound one on to ruin．

> I shall be hounded up and down the world; Now every vllain that ia wretch enough

Now every vlllain that ia wretch enough
To take the price of blood drearns of my throst．
Otway，Caiua Marius，iv． 2.
It is to be hounded off and a

## Pop．Sci．Mo．，XXXIII．68．

4．To follow like a hound；track；trail．
It is no more but by following and as it were hounding nature in her wanderinga，to be able to lead her after－ wards to the aame place again．
To hound out，to aet era．Ribton－Turner，Vagrants and Va to do lnjury to oth ［siang．
hounder（houn＇derr），n．One who pursues game with hounds：as，a deer－luounder
houndfish（hound＇fish），n．［＜ME．houndfisch， hund－fisch，－fyssh；＜hound＋fish1．Cf．dogfish．］ 1．A shark of the genus Scylliorhinus and some similar species．See dogfish，1．Also called hound．－2．A species of belonids of the genus Tylosurus，such as the T．joncsi（Bermuda）and T．acus．－3．The bluefish，Pomatomus saltatrix， formerly called blue houndfish in Massachusetts， See cut under bluefish．－4．The Spanish mack－ erel，Scomberomorus maculatus，formerly called speckled houndfish in Massachusetts．
Of Blew－flah，or Hound－fish，two kinds，speckled Hound－
fish and Blue Hound－fish，called Horse－fish． fish and Blue Hound－fish，called Horse－fish．
hounding（houn＇ding），$n$ ．［Verbal $n$ ． $v_{0}$ ］1．The method or practice of hun of hound． with hounds；coursing；specifically，the pur－ suit of deer with hounds，which drive them to－ ward the hunter．
Hounding is practlced during the winter，whea the snow 2．Naut．，same as hound， 5 ．
hound－plate（hound＇plāt），$n$ ．A braciug－plate where the fore ends of the hounds of a carriage jointhecoupling． hound＇s－berry
（houndz＇
ber （houndz ber＂i），
n．［A mistaken equivalent for doguood．］The common Euro－
pean dogwood， pean dogwood， nia．

## hound－shark

（hound＇shärk） n．A small shark Galeus canis， common on the coasts of the North Atlantio． hound＇s－tongue （houndz＇tung） n．［ME．not found；＜AS． OHG．huntes zun
ga）：hundes，gen．


2900
tunge，tongue．Cf．Cynoglossum．］A familiar and troublesome weed，Cynoglossum officinale，a native of Europe and Russian Asia，but now naturalized in North America．The large nut－ lets adhere to the fleece of sheep．Also called dog＇s－tongue．
hound＇s－tree（houndz＇trē），$n$ ．Same as hound＇s－ bery．
houp It，v．i．An obsolete spelling of whoop．
houp ${ }^{2}+, n$ ．An obsolete spelling of hoop ${ }^{3}$ ，now
hoopoe． hoopoe．
houp ${ }^{3}+, n$ ．A variant spelling of hope ${ }^{3}$ ．
hour（our），$n$ ．［The initial $h$ has never been sounded in E．；it was inserted in the spelling， in later ME，and OF．，in imitation of the L． form；early mod．E．also hourc，houre，hower；＜ Morm；early mod．E．also houre，howre，hower；${ }^{\text {ME }}$〈AF．ure，OF．ure，ore，hure，hore（＞also D．uur， hour（uurwerh，clock，watch）,$=\mathrm{G} . u / \mathrm{r}=\mathrm{Dan}$ ． $u h r=$ Sw．ur，hour，clock，watch），F．heure $=$ Pr．ora，hora $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．hora $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ora，hour，$<$ L．hora，an hour，in pl．horex，a horologe，clock， poet．time of year，season，$\langle$ Gr．$\dot{\omega}$ pa，a time， period，season，time of day，later，specifically， an hour，the 24th part of a day（in this sense first used by Hipparchus about $150 \mathrm{~B} . \mathrm{c}$ ．）；pl．ai $\Omega \rho a t$ ，the Hours；prob．$=$ AS．gedr，E．year，q．下． Hence horal．horologe，etc．］1．A particular time；a fixed or appointed time；a set season： as，the hour of death．

## And sone after vpon an owr <br> He hurde of Miordred the tretour

That hadde alie this lond on warde
Arthur（ed．Furnivali），1， 539.
Jeaus saith untoher，Woman，．．．mine hour is not yet
come． I crited，Waken，gude master，
For now is the hour and time．
The boaat of beraldry，the pomp of power，
And all
Their regular hours stupefy me－not a flddie nor a card Sheridan，Tbe Rivals， 1.1. 2．The time marked or indicated by a time－ piece；the particular time of day：as，what is the hour？at what hour shall we mect？

Imo．What hour is it？
Lady．Almeat miduight，madam．
Shak．，Cymbeine，fi． 2.
3．The twenty－fourth part of a civil day，or the twelfth part of a natural day or night． Thia diviaien of time was Invented by the Babyloniana． Until modern timea the hour was commoniy conaidered
as the twelfth part of the interval from auariae to annaet or from aunact to aumriae．Until some time in the elgh－ teenth century mean time was not used for ordinary pur－ puacs．Thus the Italiana began the day balf an hour after came into common uae，in the seventeenth century the time of day was deterinined ordinarily by the altltude of the aun，as in the following extract from Palladius，where the length of the ahadow of a ataff 4 feet jong placed ver－ tically deteriainea the hours of the day reckoned from sunrise．Abbreviated $h$ ．

With October Marche houres feet beth even
The firat hath XXV．feet，XV
Fhee hath the seconde houre，the thirdde XI，
The fourthe hath VI1I，and V up aix austene，
And so goo forth．$X$ hath feet thries $V$ ．
XI goth with XXV biyve．
It is sixteen hours or two amall dsya journey with a
ioaded caravan from Baalbeck to Damascus． Pococke，Deacription of the East，II．113．
I measure manys league an hour．
I will eat
With all the pasaion of a twelve hours＇fast．
T＇ennyson，Geraint．
4．pl．（a）Set times of prayer；the canonical hours（which see，under canonical）．（b）The offices or services prescribed for the canonical hours，or a book containing them．See bools of hours，below．－5．［cap．］In Gr．myth．，one of the Hore or Hours，the goddesses of the sea－ sons and guardians of the gates of heaven． They were held eapecially to personify the agreeable char－ aracea，and were attached to the train of Aphrodite．In art and poetry they were represented ss young and grace－ fuj，decked with flowers and jewels．

While unlverasl Pan，
Knit with the Grsces snd the Hours in dsnce，
Led on the eternal spring．
Milton，P．L．，iv． 267 ． At the eleventh hour．See eleventh．－Babylonian
hour．（a）A twelfth part of a civil day．（b）The hour hour．（a）A twelfth part of a civil day．（b）The hour Book of hours，in the Rom．Cath．Ch．，a book of devotion
containing oftices for private use especially during the ca－ nonlcal hours，in addition to those appointed in the hrevi－ ary or portiforium：Olten called aimply the hourrs．Many
medievai books of hours are atill preserved in mana－ medievai beoks of hours are atill preserved in mana－ acript，or printed，and ornamented with besutiful illumi－

## hourly

among the laity as well as among eccleaiastica were the
＂Hours of the Bleased Virgin，＂or＂Hours of Our Lady＂， －Cano ithe Bleased Virgin，＂or＂Henrs of Our Lady．＂ －Canonical hours．See canonical．－Eight－hour law： ing men to eight hours a day．The United Statea Con－ gress passed sin eight－hour law in 1868，applying to per－ sona engaged in government work，sind this example was followed by several Statea．Lawa ftxing eight hours as of the states，and such a work have hecn urged in many 1887．－Equinoctial hour a wenty－fourih porma in meas solar day being the le a welly－fourih part of a the equlnoxes．－Forty hours，in the Rvin．Cath．Ch．，s contlnuous exposition of the euchariat for forty fours． See exposition of the sacrament，under exposition．－Hour angle．See angle3．－Hours of prayer．Same as ca－ nonical hours（which
Whan Arthur saugh the swerde that so flambed，be preiaed it moche in his herte，and drough hym a iitifi vp that in goode houre were he borm that it myght conquere．

Merlin（E．E．I．S．），1i． 340 ．
Inequal hourt．See inequal．－Little hours，the canon－ ical hours of prime，terce，sext，sind none．－Morning hour，in the senste and House of Representatives of the United States，the hour after the reading of the journal， sef apart for reporta，motiona，etc．，before the taking up dereal hour，the twenty－fourth part of see office．－Si－ Solar hour，the iwenty－fourth part of solar dsy－ Temporary hours［Gr， hours of varying length reauiting from the prsctice of di－ viding the natural day sod night each inte tweive equal psrts：so called becsuse of their variation accordíng to the season of the year．－Ten－hour law，s law flifing the length of sin ordinary day＇a work st ten hours，such s law exiats in Massachuaetts，－The small hours，the as one，two，etc．－Three hours，three hours＇service， three，hours＇agony，s service held on hood Friday from noon to 3 P．M．in Roman Catholic and many Aaglican churcbes，In commemoration of Chriat＇s aufferings on the cross，the time anaweriag to that recorded in Mat．xxvil． 45 （Mark xv．33，Luke xxifi．44）．－To keep good hours， to be af home in good season；not to be shroad late，or arter the to reat．
hour－bell（our＇bel），n．A bell that sounds the hours．

To count the hour－bell and expect no change．
Cowper，Task，v． 404.
hour－circle（our＇sėr＂kl），n．In astron．：（a）Any great circle of the sphere which passes through the two poles：so called because the hour of the day is ascertained when the circle upon which the sun is for the time being is ascertained．（b） A circlo upon an equatorial telescope lying par－ allel to the plane of the earth＇s equator，and graduated into hours and subdivisions of hours． hour－glass（our＇glas），n．and a．I．n．1．An instrument for measuring time，consisting of a glass vessel constricted to a narrow passage in the middle，through which a quantity of sand， or sometimes of mereury，runs from the upper part into the lower in exactly an hour．At the end of the hour the giasa may be reversed，when the sand seldom uaed，though formerly very common．Slmilsr in． atrumenta intended to mark shorter intervala are named accordingly，as a half hour or a tex－minute glass．A three－ minute glasa，to boil eggs by，ia calied an egg－glass．

1 shouid net see the ssndy hour－glass run，
But 1 abould think of ahallowa and of flsts．
Shak．，M．of V．，1．1．
Time，iike a preacber in the days of the Puritana，turned the hour－glass on his high pujpit，the church beifry．
$2 \dagger$ ．The time measured by an hour－glass；an hour．

Turning the accompliahment of many years
lnto aa hour－glass．Shak．，Hea．V．，Prei．
II．a．Having the form of an hour－glass．－ Hour－glass contraction．See contrichon．
hour－hand（our＇hand），$n$ ．The hand or pointed pin which indicates the hour on a timepiece． houri（hö＇ or hou＇ri），$n$ ．［ $\mathbb{F}$ ．houri，repr． Pers．huri，pl．hūr，〈 À．hūriya，pl．hūr，a nymph of Paradise，lit．black－eyed，＜ahuar， fem．hawrā，black－eyed．］Among the Moham－ medans，a nymph of Paradise．In the Koran the houris are represented as besutiful virgins，endowed with unfading youtb and lmmunity from all disease．Thei

Or，thronging sil one porch of Paradise，
A group of IIouris bow＇d to see
The dying Ialamite，with hands and eyea
That aaid，We wait fer thee． thee．
Tennyzon，Palace of Art
hour－line（our＇lin），$n$ ．In astron．，a line indi－ cating the hour；a line on which the shadow of the gnomon falls at a given hour． hourly（our＇li），a．［＜hour＋－ly1．］Happen－ ing or done every hour；oceurring hour by hour； continuing from hour to bour；hence，frequent； often repeated．

Honour，riches，marriage－bleasing，
Long continuance，and increasing，
Hourly joys be atill upon you！ Shak．，Tempest，IV．I（bong）．

## hourly

We must live in hourly expectation of having those
Swift． roops recalled
hourly（our＇li），adv．［＜hour＋－ly ${ }^{2}$ ．］Every hour＇；hour by hour ；frequently． Great was thelr strife，which hourly was renewed．
hour－plate（our＇plāt），$u$ ．The plate of a clock or other timepiece on which the hours are marked；the dial．
housaget（hou＇zäj），$n$ ．［＜housel + －age．］A fee paid for housing goods．Minsher．
Ichneumon［F．］．The Indlan or more properly the Egy than Rat，Pharoes Mouse，s mortal enemy as to the Croco－ dile，so to all Serpents，snd therefore usually tamed，snd
housbond $t, n$ ．An obsolete form of husband．
housbondryt，$n$ ．An obsolete form of hus－ bandry．
house ${ }^{1}$（hous），n．；pl．houses（hou＇zez）．［［ ME． hous，hows，hus，〈 AS．hüs＝OS．OFries．hūs＝ D． $\boldsymbol{h u i s}=\mathrm{MLG} . ~ h \bar{u} s=\mathrm{OHG} . \mathrm{MHG}$. hūs，G．haus $=$ Icel．$h \bar{u} s=$ Dan．Sw．hus＝Goth．hüs（only in comp．gud．$h \bar{u} s$ ，house of God，temple）；prob． connected with hut and hoardl，and ult．from the root of hidel ，cover，conceal：see hide ${ }^{1}$ ，hut， hoard ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．A building designed to be used as a place of residence，or of human occupation for any purpose：as，a dwelling－house；a bank－ ing－house，a house of worship；a public house． In law the word houar，used for s dwelling－place，is soms－ ing outbuildings．
It is right a feir Hows，snd it is alle round，and highe， and covered with Leed，and it is well paved，with whits
Marble．
1 rode to Pspla or Psvia，a cite and universite，ther lyes Seyat Austyn，the grett Doctor，in a howse of Religion，of Chanona reguler，sid fifryers Anatyna．
ork ington，Dlaris of Eng．Travell，p．5．
Ho is for this honnls lass，
To keep his housg in order．
atherine Johnstone（Childd＇a Ballads，IV．34）．
Houxes are built to live in，and not to look on；there－ fors，let use be preferred before uniformity，exccpt where Hence－2．An abiding－place；an abode；a place or means of lodgment；a fixed shelter or investment：as，the hermit－crab carries its house on its back．
I know that thou wilt bring mo to death，and to the house sppolated for all living．

It is the curse of kinga to be attended
To bresk within the bloody hourse of life warrant
To bresk within tho bloody house of life．
Shak．，K．John，Iv． 2.
According to M．Fol，who has studled the formation of the house［the mucllsginous cuticular investment］with grest cara，the Appendicularim have no proper test，snd
what I have described as the atructureless gelatlnous In － vestment of the anterlor part of the body is the commence． ment of the house．It incresses，assumea a pecullar fllorous structure，and in the course of an hour，in a vigorous ani－ mal，It 18 eeparated as an envelope in which the whole body is capablo of fres movement．

Huxley，Anat．Invert．，p． 514. 3．A building used for some purpose other than human occupation：usually with a descriptive prefix：as，a cow－house；a warehouse；a tool－ house．
And of all thyngea let the butterye，the celler，the kytchyn，the larder house，with all other houses of offyces，
bs kepte cleane．
Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p．114．
4．The persons collectively who dwell together under one roof；a family；a household．
As for mo and my house，wo will serve the ford．
My mother weeplng，my father wailing，．，and all our
5．A family regarded as consisting of ancestors， descendants，and kindred；a race of persons from one stock；a tribe；especially，a noble family or an illustrious race：as，the house of Hapsburg；the house of Hanover；the house of Israel or of Judah．

A man，I must confesa，of no mean houre．
B．Jonson，Catiline，iv． 2 The coat－armour of every house was a preclous Inheri．
ance，which descended，inder defnite limltations and with distinct differences，to every member of the fanilly． Stubbs，Const．Hist．，§ 47 it． 6．（a）A legislative body；usually，one of the divisions of the legislative brauch of a gov－ ernment acting separately，or of any delibera－ tive body divided into two chambers：as，the House of Lords or of Commons in the British Parliament；the House of Representativesin the United States Congress；the House of Bishops and the House of Delegates in the American Epis－ copal Church．The less numerous or higher in rsik

2901
monly spoken of，though not officislly designated，as the upyer hovsese，the other as the lower house．（b）［cap．］ Specifically，in the United States，the lower house，or House of Representatives，the more numerous of the two bodies of the national legislature．The name is also given in some States to the corresponding body in the State legislature．See congress， 4.
The 1 Ioure，in sddition to Its leglslattve powers，has the
Calhoun，Works，1． 170 ． 7．The audience or attendance at a place of en－ tertainment．

## The self．complacent actor，when he vlews <br> （Stesilng a sldelong glance at s full house） <br> The slope of fsces sroms the flo Relax＇d into a universsl grin．

Couper，Task，iv． 201.
The whole house broko out into scclamations．
F．A．Remble，Records of a Girlhood，Jan．9， 1831.
8．In com．，a firm or commercial establishment： as，the house of Jones Brothers．
Many a year went round befors I was a partner in the 9．Chamber；room；specifically，in provincial English use，the ordinary sitting－room in a farm－house；in sulphuric－acid works，one of the chambers in which the acid is formed．

## The houses of of the bratn．

B．Jonkon，Every Man in hle Humour，11．t．
10．In astrol．，a twelfth part of the heavens as divided by great circles drawn through the north and south points of the horizon，in the same way as meridians pass through the earth＇s poles． The heavens，visible and invisible，excluding the parts thst never rlsesnd thst never aet，were thua divlded into twelve
parts，six being sbove the horizon and six below．But there parts，six being above the horizon and six below．But there
wss conaiderable diverslty in the detsils of the rule for was conaiderable diverslty in the detsils of the rule for
dividing the hesvens lato houses．They aro of duferent dividing the hesvens lato houses．They are of different
relatlve magnitudes，according to the different rnles which relative magnitudes，according to ths different rnles which
wers used for finding their limits，The twelve houses Wers used for finding their limits The twelve house wer numbered round trom esst to south，snd so on，be low the horizon．The first honse was called the house of life；the aecond，that of lortuno or riches；the thlrd， thst of brethren；the fourth，that of relations：the fifth， that of children；the sixth，that of health；the seventh， that of marriags；the eighth，that of death or the upper portal；the nlath，that of religion；the tenth，that of dig－ nittes；the eleventh，that of friends snd benefsctors；and
the twelfth，that of enemies or of captlvity．The succeed the twelrth，that of enemies or of captlyity．The succeed ent houses are the second，firt th，elghth，and eleventh．
Sstura belng in the alxth house，In oppoaition to Msis retrograne in thi House of Life，csnnot bnt denote long
and dsngeroua aickneas．
Scutt，Keailworth，xviii． 11．A square or division on a chess－board．－ 12．The workhonse；poorhouse．［Colloq．］
We＇ve had Larkins the haker coming to Inquire if there＇s parish pay to look to for your bill，Mirs．Armstrong，sind farthing，unlesa younl come into the house．

Hrs．Trullope，Michsel Armstrong，tv．
＂Hs was brought pp in the＂－with a shlver of repug－
Dickens， Cur Mutnal Friend， 1.16. Beehive houge．See beehive．－Call of the house．See calll．，－Distaff side of the house．See distaff．－Full house．See full．－Glass house．Sse glas8 and glass－ They ．．．defendedyn hem by the sikernesss of holy howses，that is to aeyn fledden into seyntuarye．

Chaucer，Boëthins，I．prose 4.
House community．Ses community．－House of call， a house wherg journeymen connected with a particular trads assemble，especially when out of work，and where
the unemployed can be hired by those In search of hsinda． the unemployed can be hired by those In zearch of hsinda． －House of Commons，see commons，3．－House of congregation．See congregation， ，－House of Convo－ coation．See convocation．－House of correction．See of detention．See letention．－House of God，of the Lord，of prayer，of worship a temple，church，or other place aet apart for divine aervice and worshlp．
＇Thla［the place of Jacob＇s vlaton］Is nons other than the House of ill fame，a bawdy－houae．－House of Keys． regents，an asscmbly of the realdent masters of a me－ dieval university not members of the house of regents．－ House of offleet，a bullding or room for aome domestic purpoae．（a）A household offlee ；a pantry．
If thou be admitted ．．as Butler or Panter， Keeps euery house of offyce cleano，and all that belongeth （b）An outhouse；a privy，－Honse of refure Seeref －House of re；a privy．－Honse of refuge．Ses refuge． val university，consiating of the body of masters engsged in lecturing．－House of Representatives．Seo repre－ sentative－－House of water，an old，abandoned mine
filled with wster．［Cornish．］－House out of windowst， fllled with wster．［Cornish．］－House out of windowst， a 8 tate of confuslon．Davies．［Colloq．］
We are at home now；where，I warrant you，you shall
 Inner house，the higher branch of the scotch Court of Sesslon．It8 jurisdiction is chiefly appellate，and it ordi－
narily aits in two divlslons of four julqes esch．－Like a narily aits in two divlslons of four judpes esch．－Like a
house 0 ＇fire，as fast as a honse could burn；very fast．

## house

I am getting on，thsnk Heaven，like a＂house o＂fire，＂ Dickenn，in Forster，I．v．．158． Lower house．See def． 6 （a）．－Muniment house．Ses muniment．－Outer house，the lower branch of the Scotch －Out of house and hauld see hauld－Picts＇houses． See beehive house，und dr beehive．－Public house o bouse of general resort；specifically，in Great Britsin，al licensed houae for the ssle of lignora at retail．In the latter sense， commonly with a hypbeu．See public－house． 1 －Spear dle．－Sponsine side of the house．seo spear and spin－ down the house，to carry the houge to count out the house，to count the house to dlide the house to eat one out of house and home，etc．See the verbs．－ hold；entertsin vlaltors well ；furnish good fare，etc．
Ho is now In hla filty－sixth year，chesrful，gay，snd

To keep house，to be at tho head of a household，or to manage Its affsirs．

A narrow cave ran in bensath the cliff：
Io this the chlldren plsy＇d at keeping houss．
Tennyron，Enoch Arden
To keep open house，to offer hospitality freely and gen－ erally．
I belleve paps had the plessure of Inviting Mr．Sparkler twice or thrice，hut it was nothing．We had so many peo－ ple about us，aud kept such open house that．．It was less
Dickens，Littio Dorrit，Il． 7 ．
Dothiag．
To keep the house，to be conflned to the house；stay
Gentle slckness，gradually
Weskening the man，till he could do no more，
But kept the house，his chair，and lsst his bed．
But kept the house，his char，Rennyson，Enoch Arden．
To live in a glass house．See glazs，a．－Upper house．
See def． $6(a)=$ Syn． ousel（houz）．pret，and pp．housed，ppr housing．［く ME．housen，howsen，〈 AS．hüsian， house（ $=$ OFries．husa，receive into a house，$=$ D．huizen，lodge，dwell，reside，$=$ MLG．husen， receive into a house，$=$ OHG．$h \bar{u} s o ̄ n, ~ M H G . ~ h u-$ sen，G．hausen，reside，keep house，house，lodge， $=$ Icel．$h \bar{y} s a=$ Dan．huse，house，harbor），＜hūs， house：see house ${ }^{\frac{7}{2}, n}$ ．］I．trans．1．To put or receive into a house；provide with a dwelling or residence；put or keep under a roof；cover； shelter；protect by covering．

Theresbowte ye shalle yow house，
And aone after thst shalt be hur spowse．
MIS．Cantab．Yi．ii．38，1．95．（Hallivell．）
Nsy，good slr，house your hesd．
B．Jonson，Every Man out of his Humour，iii． 1 Are they in safety？Are they housed ？

2．To cause to take shelter．
Even now ws hous＇d him in the abbey here
The priest ran sway ：they followed him till thcy housed him；what followed I know not

Penn，Travels in Holland，etc．

## 3．To hide．［Prov．Eng．and U．S．］

If Mason hsd been a person of less habitusl self－repres－ | sion，he would not have been able to houre his feellings so |
| :--- |
| $E$ E． Eggleston，The Graysons， | 4．Naut．：（a）To arrange in the form of a ridged roof，as an awning，so as to shed rain．（b）To remove from exposure；put in a place of de－ posit or a state of security：as，to house a boat or a sail．A gun is housed by running it in on deck and sccuring it by tackle，nuzzzle－lsshing，and breechlng，after the breech has been depressed so that the muzzls rests against the side of the shlp above the port．Topmasts

and topgsilantmssts are housed by partly lowering them and topgsillantmssts are housed by partly lowering them， 5．In earp．，to fix in a socket，mortice，or other space cut out，as a board or timber fitting into another．
Wsil strings ars the supporters of the ends of the treads and risers．．．They may bs housed or left solid．

II．intrans．1．To take shelter or lodging； ake up abode；reside．

Follow thls falr lsdy wherever ahe doth go，
And where she houres，come and lat mo know，
Wo house with the insane，snd conversation dies out．Emerson，Experience．

Hunting the exlle tow＇rd the wood，
To house with snlpe and moor－hen． Lorell，Gold Egg．
2．In astrol．，to be situated in a house or region of the heavens．

In fear of thia，observe the starry signs
Where Ssturn houses，and where Hermes joins，
ryden，tr．of Virgil＇s Georgics，i． 458.
house ${ }^{2}$（hous），n．［Also written housse，and for－ merly houss； coverlet；cf．ML．refl．housia，husia，hussia，a long tunic，a coverlet for a horse，hueia，a long tunic，the more orig．ML．form being hulcia，

## house

hulcitum, prob. \& MHG. hulst, a covering, or = D. hulse, a husk, shell; the same, with added formative -s, as E. hell ${ }^{1}$ : see hull ${ }^{1}$ and holster:] 1 f . A covering; housiug; especially, a covering of textile material, as for a piece of furniture, fitted more or less accurately to the object covered.
Six lyonse hides, with thongs together fast;
His upper part defended to hlls walst,
Spread on lils lisek the loouss and trapplige of a beast. Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xtl.
2. A child's coverlet. [Prov. Eng.] - House of mail, in horse-armor, a kind of bsrd consisting of a more parts, one for the head, neck, and fors quarters of the horse, the other for the croup and hind quarters. Compare trapper.
house ${ }^{2}$ (hous), t. t. [Formerly also houss; < OF housser, houser, cover with a housing; from the noun: see house ${ }^{2}$, houss, $n$. Cf. housing.] To cover with or as with a housing.
He [the Protector] wss carried from Somerset-honse in
 Thls dark, crimson-housed bedstead,

New Princelon Rev., I. 108.
house-agent (hous'ā"jent), n. One employed in the sale, renting, and care of houses.
house-ball (hous'bâl), $\mu$. A boys' game in which a ball is thrown by one player against a house or wall, in order that the second player may strike it with a bat on the rebound.
house-boat (hous'bõt), $n$. A boat fitted up as a house, and commouly more or less resembliug one in form and arrangemeuts, for permanent or temporary habitation. Such bosts have long been the only dwelings of many ihoussnds of Pamlles in the waters of some eastern countrles, Intended elther to be ststionsry or to hindustan and Bmins are known as hanse-bogts, They sbound even more largely $\ln$ Chins; but the boat distinctively called s house-bost there is one for use in excursions or In trsveling. The English house.bost is an gdaptstlon of the latter ldea, belng supplied with all conventences for living on bosrd as in a house durling a prolonged excurslon, especlslly on the Thsmes.
The ordingry house-boat, as you know, Is a great big unwieldy thing, with a square stern; you dont go voygges In lier, ... End you take dowin your party of friends, and
have skilirking.
Il'. Black, Strsuge Adventures of s House-Bost, lii.
house-bote (hous'bōt), $n$. [ $<$ house + botc, ME. form of boot ${ }^{1}$, payment.] In lav, a sufficient allowance of wood to repair the house and supply fucl: a right enjoyed by some teuants ou English manors.
housebreaker (hous'brã"kèr), it. One who breaks, opens, aud enters a house with felonious intent.

Now, Goodmsn Miscey, ope thy door,
We would not be house-breakers.
We would not be house-breakers:
Whittier, The Exiles
housebreaking (hous'brā"king), $n$. [< house ${ }^{1}$ + breaking. Cf. AS. hūs-brice $=$ OFries. $h \bar{u} s-$ breke, housebreaking.] The breaking or opening of a house with the inteut to commit a felony or to steal or rob. See burglary.
house-car (hous'kär), n. A box-car'; a closed railroad-car for carrying freight.
house-carl $\dagger$ (hous'kärl), $n$. [A nod. form repr. late AS. luūscarl, < hūs, house, + carl, carl: see carl.] In early Danish and early English history, a member of the body-guard of a noble, chieftain, or king.
He [Cnut] kept but forty ships and g few thoussnds of check isolsted disaffectlon, but helpless against anstional checklt.
revod
J. $R$. Green, Conq. of Eng., Ix. 408.
The Hourecarl, the professlonsl soldler, with hls cost of mail sud his battle-axe.
E. A. Frceman, Norman Conquest, 11. 259.
house-cricket (hous ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{krik}^{n} \mathrm{et}$ ), $n$. The common cricket, Acheta domestica. See cut under crieket. house-dog (hous'dog), $n$. A dog kept to guard a house.
house-dovet (hous'duv), $n$. One who stays at home.
Then the home-tarriers and house-doves thst kept Rome still hegan to repent them that it was not their hap to go with him [Coriolanus].

North, tr. of Plutarch (ed. Skeat), p. 14.
visited some houses $\ln$ London. Greene, Thleves Falling On.
house-duty (hous'dū ${ }^{\prime}$ ti), 2 . In England, a tax imposed on inhabited houses, established about 1695. It was repealed in 1834 , but reimposed in place of a window-tax in 1851. Also house-

2902
house-engine (hous'en" jin ), $n$. A steam-engine which is so constructed as to depend to some extent on the building in which it is
and is not independent or portable.
house-factor (hous'fak"tor), $n$. Same as houseagent.
housefather (hous'fä" Treer), n. $\left[<\right.$ housel ${ }^{1}+$ father; after G. haustater = D. huisrader = Icel. husfadhir = Dan. Sw. husfader.] The father of a family; the male head of a household, or of any collection of persons living as a family or in common, as in a primitive community.
He was dozlng, after the fashlon of honest housefathers.
Thackeray, Virginlsns, xxxii.
The simple minds of nucultured men nuhesltatingly belleved thst the spirit of the departed
hovered round the place he loved in life. hovered round the place he loved in life.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 39.

## house-finch (hous'finch), $n$. Sco fineh ${ }^{\text {I }}$

house-fiag (hous'flag), n. The distinguishing flag of a shipping or other business house or firm; the flag of the house to which a ship belongs.
[I] turned my eyes aloft where the house- $h a g$, dwsrfed by height, wss rattling like a peal of musketry st the msin-
roysl-masthesd.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xI.
house-fly (hous'flī), $n . \quad[=\mathrm{D}$. huisvlieg $=\mathrm{Dau}$. husflue $=$ Sw. husfluga.] The common fly, Musca domestica. It is a dipterous or iwo-winged Insect, of the family Muscides and the order Diptcra, of the sud of the subdivislon Dichote shart feelig the sucker or proboscls composed of only two pleces). It is a good representatlve of the large famply Muscides, and lndeed of the whole order Diptera. It ls found ln nearly sll parts of the world. It lsys Its eggs in bunches or clusters 1 n slmost any kind of decsying snlmal or vegetahle matter, ss carrion, mannure, sud other filth, snd the msgots hstch in 8
day or less, according to the degree of hest (of decompo-

sitlon) to which they are subjected. The larvae are smsll, hesdless, legless maggots, which attaln thelr full slze ln shout two weeks, and then crswl Into some dry plsce to
pupate. This process occupies a week or two, and on lts pomple. This process occupies a week or tho perfect fly emerges from the pupa. The house-fly is furnlshed with a suctorisl proboscis, trom which, when feeding on sny dry substance, it exndes a liquld; this, by molstenling the food, fits it to be sucked. Its feet are beset with hairs, each terminating $\ln 8$ disk which is supposed to act as s sucker, enshing on to wsik on smooth surfaces, even with its back down, as on a ceil-
lng. These disks sre supposed to exude a liquid, msking ling. These dlsks sre supposed to exude a llquid, msking the adhesion
houseful (hous'fin]), n. [< houscl + -ful.] A full complement for a house; as much or as many as a house will hold or accommodate, or as it requires: as, a houseful of goods, of furniture, or of people.
There was a world of dressmakers to see, and a world of shopping to do, and a houseful of servsnte to manage.
house-fungus (hous'fung"gus), $n$. See fungus. househeadt, n. The housetop.

## As she wss up on the househead <br> Behold, on looking down,

She ssw Adam o Gordon and his men,
Coming riding to the town.
Loudoun Castle (Child's Ballads, VI. 254).
house-hent, $n$. [< ME. houshenne.] A domestic hen.

Rlth as the hous-hennes vppon londe hscehen,
And cherichen her chekonys fro chele of the wyter.
eichard the Redeless, 11. 143.
househilling $\dagger, n$. [ME. howsehillinge.] Roofing. Prompt. Parv.
household (hous'hõld), n. and a. [< ME. houshold, howsold = Sw. hushdilt, household, family, $=$ G. Inaushalt, housekeeping; cf. D. huishouden $=$ G. haushalten (inf. as noun) (cf. Dan. husholdning $=$ Sw. hushailluing, housekeeping); from a verb assumed from householder, q. v.; not di-

## housekeeper

rectly <house ${ }^{1}+$ hold1.] I. n. 1. An organized family and whatever pertains to it as a whole; a domestic establishment.
In 80 moche thst in on IIouse men maken 10 Hous
Thanne cometh the .vlj. decdll synnes
With tho wickld aungil housholde to holde.
Uymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61 My fsther sud Lavinla shsll forthwith

Shak., T'it. And., v. 8.
The Protestant officers of the royal houschopd were informed that his majesty [Louis XIV.] dispensed with thei ervices. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., Vi.
Every person who was in the Hand of tha same Fsther Was s member of the II ousehold, and offered hls vows a the same hearth snd at the common tomb.
W. E. Hcarn, Aryan Household, p. 66.
2. A family considered as consisting of all those who share in the privileges and duties of a common dwelling; the family, including servants and other permanent inmates.
I bsptized slso the household of Stephanas. 1 Cor. 1. 16.
3t. Goods and chattels for housekeeping.
For well ye koowe, a lord in his houshold
Ne hsth nst every vessel al of gold:
Solmme len of tree.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Psih's Tale, 1. 89 My wlll is that all my plate and other. . household, Winthrop, Hlst. New Englsnd, II. 440.
4. pl. A technical name among millers for the best flour made from red wheat, with a small portion of white wheat mixed. Fallows.-Controller of the household. See controller.-Coroner of king's (or (hen's) household. See marshal.-Maste the household. See master.
II. a. Of or pertaining to the house and family; domestic; familiar: as, household furniture; houschold ways.

The household nook,
The hsunt of all sffectlons pure.
Keble, Christisn Year, First Sundsy in Lent.
Household Brigade. See household troops, below.Household gods. See godl.-Household stuff, ins famlly.-Household suffrage, or household fran chise, in British politice, the right enjoyed by household ers sid lodgers of votling for nembers of Parllament Household suffirgc was established in the boroughs, with various restrictions, by the Reform Bills of $1867-68$, sund greatly enlarged snd extended to the countles hy the Britaln, s body of troops - Household troops, In Grea the sovereign and the garrison of the metropolis. They consist of three regimente of cavalry (the 1st and 2 d Life Gnsrds snd the Roysl Horse-Guards) and three of Infantry (the Grensdicr, Coldstream, and Scots Fusiller Guards), the former numbering sbout 1,300 snd the latter 6,000 Collectlvely they are called the Household Brigade. Household word, a word, nsme, or saying in very famil lar use.

Then shall our nsmes,
Be in their flowing cups freshly remembered
Shak., Heu. V., lv. 3 householder (hons'hol" dèr), n. [< ME. housholder, househaldore $=\mathrm{D}$. huishouder $=\mathrm{LG}$ hushölder $=$ G. hanshälter $=$ Sw. hushdillare $=$ Dan. husholder, householder, i. e. housekeeper; house ${ }^{1}+$ holder. Hence a verb not used in E. $=\mathrm{D}$. huishouden $=\mathrm{G}$. haushalten $=\mathrm{Sw}$. hushilla, and the noun household, q. v.] 1. The master or chief of a family; one upon whom rests the duty of supporting and governing the members of a family or household.

The lord thst is a howsholder,
With faire festls folk he fat.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 210 The kingdom of hesven ls like unto 8 man ihat is 81
househoder, which went out . . to hire isbourers into
hist xx . 1 .
2. One who occupies a house; specifically, in law, one who owns or holds and occupies a honse, or a part of one which constitutes a separate abode, and who habitually dwells therein, with others, if any, who are dependent on him.
Towns in whlch slmost every householder was sn Eng
Compound householder. See compoundl
householdryt, $n$. [<houschold $+-r y$.] Household stuff.

To furnish house with householdry,
And make provision sklifully,
Tusser, Ladder to Thrlit.
housekeep (hous'kēp), v. i. ; pret. and pp. housekept, ppr. housekeeping. [< house-kcep-er, house-keep-ing; cf. householder, household.] To keep house; live as a family in a house. [Colloq., U. S.]
housekeeper (hous ${ }^{\prime} k \overline{\prime \prime}$ "pér), $n$. [< ME. hous-
kepere; $\left\langle\right.$ house ${ }^{1}+$ lieeper; a later equiv. of house-
housekeeper
holder．］1．Ono who occupies a house with his family；a householder．

Her brother was Garmwel，of great Gamwel－llail，
A noble house－keeper was he．
Robin Ifood＇s Lirth（Child＇s Ballads，V． 34
Thomas Cholmondeley ．．．was a cryed－up lisndiord，a constaint and generons houseckeeper．

Quoted in Onmerod＇s Cheshire（2d ed．），II． 156. The modera Emptlan does not become a housckeeper E．W．Lane，Moderı Egyptians，II． 260.
2．A woman，whether mistress or servant，who superintends the work of a household；a woman who regulates the internal affairs of a house．
There were some stately footinen．
There was a very pretty ghow of young women；and above them the land－ some
housekeeper towered pre－eminent．
ns，Bleak Honse，xvili．
3．One who keeps much at home；a stay－at－ home．［Rare．］
How do you both？you are manifest housekeepers．What
Shatk．，Cor．，I． 3.
4 ．One who keeps or guards the house；a house－dog．

Distinguishes the swift［dogl，the slow，the subtle，
The housekeeper，the hunter．Shak．，Macbeth，III． 1. housekeeping（hous＇kē＂ping），n．and a．［
house ${ }^{1}+$ keeping，verbal n．of keep，v．；cf．house－
keeper．］I．n．1．The management of home affairs；care of domestic concerns．
Housekeepring is an occupstion Involving wages 11 ke any result．
2．Supply of provisions for household use． ［Rare．］
＂Tell me，softly and hastily，what is in the pantry？＂ ＂Small housekeeping enough，＂said Phoebe

3†．Hospitality．
Warwlck，my son，the comfort of my age ！
Thy deed，my plalnness，and thy housekeeping
Hath won the greateat favar shat commons．
II．a．Domestic；used in a family：as，house－ keeping commodities．
housel（hou＇zel），n．［＜ME．housel，〈 AS．hüsel， $h u \overline{s l}=$ Icel．$h \bar{s} \bar{s}$ ，the housel，$=$ Goth．hunsl，a sacrifice；usually compared with Gr．каiveıv， ктєiveıv，kill，Skt．$\sqrt{ }$ kshan，wound．］ $1+$ ．The eucharist；the sacrament．

> For as moche as man and wy Shulde shewe her paroche prest her lyf Onys a yeer, ss eith the book, Er ony wight his housel took.

Rom．of the Rose，1． 6388
2．The act of taking or receiving the sacra－ ment．［Archaic．］

So the stately Queen abode
For many a week，nnkno nong the nums
Nor with them mix＇d，nor told her name，nor sought
Tennyson，
houselt（hou＇zel），v．t．［＜ME．honselen，hous－ len，huselen，huslen，〈 AS．hūshian＝Icel．hūsla $=$ OSw．husla，give the eucharist to，$=$ Goth hunsljan，sacrifice；from the noun．］1．To ad－ minister the eucharist to．
He shal housele me snon．Rom．of the Rose，1． 6442. Oones a yer atte leste way it is lawful to be houseled，for sothely oones a yer alle thinges in the erthe renovelen．

Chaucer，Parson＇s Tale．
Upon the gracyons trust of God and of hem，wee leet synge Masse，snd made every man to ben schryven and
Hence－2．To prepare for a journey．［Rare．］ So housel all our hackneys theal smiths
So housel all our hackneys that they may feel
Compunction in their feet，and tire st Highgate
－leteher，WIt without sioney，ili． 1.
house－lamb（hous＇lam），u．A lamb kept in a house for fattening．
housel－boxt，$n$ ．The box in which the housel or eucharist is carried．
They have a cloake vpon their left shoulder descending before and behind vader their right arme，llke vnto a dea con carying the houssel－boxe in time of lent．
akluyt＇s Voyages，I． 115
houseleek（hous＇lēk），n．［く ME．howsleek， howslele（ $=\mathrm{D}$. huislook $=\mathrm{MLG} . h \bar{u} s l o ̄ k$ ，LG．hus look $=\mathrm{MHG}$ ．hūslouch，G．hcuslauch $=$ ODan． huslog，Dan．huslög＝Sw．huslök，houseleek）； ＜house ${ }^{1}+7$ leek，in the general sense of＇herb＇： see leek．］The common name of the plants of the genus Sempervicum，natural order Crassu－ lacecr．The common houseleck，S．tectorum，was origl tral and southern Eurons to the Cancasus，whences lt has

## 2903

apresd wldely over northern Lurope sud Anerica，grow ing on the tops of houses and on walls．It 18 s succulent herb with very thick，bushy leaves and ptnk flowara，and ls very tenactons of life．It contalns malic actd combined
with lime．The leaves are applied by the common people to brulses and old uicers； gud it was formerly be lieved that houscleeks were ag safeguard agatnst lightning．In Scotland It is called fou or fouet． In England it is some times called homewort．
Howsleke，herbe，or sen－ grene，barba Jovis，sem Prompt Puru．
Prompt．Parv．，p． 251

## houseleek－tree

（hous＇lè̉k－trê），$\quad n$ Sempervivum（Aoni um）arboreum，a na tive of the Levant whence it is said to have been introduced into England in 1640 It bears loose pani－ cles with a profusion of beautiful yellow blossoms．
houssoless（hous＇les） a．［ $\langle$ ME．housles； house ${ }^{1}+$－less．］With out a house or habi－ tation；without shel－ ter：as，the houseles
 child of want

How shall your houseless heads，and unfed sides，
Your loop＇d and window＇d raggedness，defend yo
From seasons such as these？Shak．，Lear，iii．

## house－line（hous＇lin），n．［ $\langle$ house（application

 not obvious）+ line ${ }^{2}$ ．］Naut．，a small line formed of three strands，used for seizings，etc． Also housing．houseling ${ }^{1}$（hou＇zel－ing），$n$ ．and $a$ ．［＜ME． houselyng，housling；verbal n．of housel，v．］ I．$\dagger n$ ．The act of administering the eucharist． Wa fast the eaue，we fosst the day of euery salnt they make Their houslings，shrifts，and sacraments， Most reuerently was take．

Warner，Alblon＇s England，v． 23.
II．a．1．Of or pertaining to the eucharist： as，houseling bread．［Archaic．］－2t．Pertain－ ing to any of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church，as marriage．

And to the knight hls daughter deare he tyde
His owne two hands，for such a turne most fitt，
The housling fire did kindle and provide．
Spenser，F．Q．，I．xII． 37.

## Houseling peoplet，communicants．

The sayd Guyld Is wythin the parysh church of saynt Lamence，wiuld which parysio iva M．D．CCC housing
houseling ${ }^{2}$（hous＇ling），$n$ ．A tame animal，or one brought up by hand．Halliwell．［Prov． Eng．］
houseling－cloth（hou＇zel－ing－klôth），n．A long strip of white linen or other white stuff held for the communicants by acolytes or other ministers，or spread over the rails at the time of communion：used in the Roman Catholic Chureh and in some Anglican churches．Also called communion－eloth．［Archaic．］
It is not generally known that houseling cloths are still used（in the Church of England］，but only in one place where they are sild to have been used continnoualy slnce Its foundation In the reign of Edmard the Confessor．
house－1ot（hous＇lot），$n$ ．A piece of land on which to build a house；a site for a house．
housemaid（hous＇mād），u．A female servant
employed in general work about a house．
You have two servants－Tom，an arch，sly rogne，
Cowper，Truth， 1.210.
Housemaid＇s knee，sn acnte or chronle dropatcal effu－ sfon bet ween the skln sid the bursa or sac over the knee－ pans among honsemalds who had to work much upon their knees in acrubbing floors，etc．
house－martin（hous＇mär＇tin），$n$ ．Same as house－ swallow．
house－master（hous＇más＂têr），n．1．The mas－
ter or head of a house or household．
It may be confldently alleged that the Arysn House－mas－ ter was the member of an organized clan under the presi－ dency of a chief，alld that he whs also a member of a body of near klnsmen within that clan，by whatever name that body was called，sind whether th had or had not a specisl
president．

2．In English public schools，a master having supervision and control of the boys residing in one of the houses or halls belonging to the school．
housemate（hous＇māt），$n$ ．One who lives in the same house with another；a household companion．
The pupil of manlfold experfences，$\cdot$ who had known poverty as a housemate and had been the compsnion on
princes． A stranger of reverend sapect entered，and with grave salntation stood before the two rather astonished house－
housemonger（hous＇mung＂gèr），$n$ ．One who deals in houses．［Rare．］
Those specnlative housemongers who are the worst fea ture of the present system．

Pail Mall Gazette，March 20， 1884
housemother（hous＇muwh＂êr），n．［＜house ${ }^{1+}$ mother；after G．hausmutter＝D．huismoeder＝ Dan．Sw．husmoder：］The mother of a family the female head of a household，or of a family community．
The good Gretchen，for all her fretting，watched over him and hovered round him as only a true housemother
housen（hou＇zn），n．An obsolete or provincial plural of housel．
house－painter（hous＇pān＂têr），n．An artisan whose trade it is to paint and decorate houses house－physician（hous＇fi－zish＂an），n．A phy－ sician resident in a hospital or any similar pub－ lie institution．
house－pigeon（hous＇pij＂on），n．A tame or do－ mesticated pigeon
house－place（hous＇plās），$n$ ．The common room in a farm－houso；a living－room．［Prov．Eng．］ It was well for the harmony of the eventug that Bel and Sylvia returned from the kitchen to sit in the house
place．
Mrg．Gaskell，Sylvis＇s Lovers， 1 v ．
house－proud（hous＇proud），a．Careful and busy as a housekeeper；vain of ones housekeeping． ［Prov．Eng．］
house－raising（hous＇rázing），$n$ ．A gathering of the inhabitants in a thinly settled district to assist a neighbor in raising the frame of his house．［U．S．］
house－room（hous＇röm）， $\boldsymbol{\text { r．}} \quad[=$ Dan．Sw．hus－ rum．］Room or accommodation in a house．

But go thy waies to him，and fro me say，
That house－rome craves．Spenser，F．Q．，VI．lii． 41. We fonnd no Houses of Entertainment on the Rosd，ye t every Villace we came we got $H$ o ecue of split Bambooes to sleep on．
ampier，Voyages，IJ．1． 90.
house－shrew（hous＇shrö），n．A commou Eu－ ropean shrew，Crocidura araneu，found about houses and in gardens．
house－snake（hous＇snāk），$n$ ．Same as chain－ snake．
house－sparrow（hous＇spar／ $\bar{\sigma}$ ），$n$ ．The common sparrow，Passer domesticus，a native of Europe now introduced in many other countries，as in the United States，Australia，and New Zealand In the United States it 18 commonly known as English sparrow，though most of the birds which have been Im ported into this conntry came from the continent of
rope，particnlarly Germany．See cut under Passer．
house－spider（hous＇spi＂＂dér），$n$ ．A spider co
monly found in houses，as Tegenaria domestica and Theridium vulgare，both of the family The－ ridida．
housestead（hous＇sted），2．Same as house－ plaee．
house－steward（hous＇stū＂ärd），n．A man em ployed to superintend the internal affairs of a household，or of a club－house or similar estab－ lishment．
house－surgeon（hous＇sér／jon），n．The resident surgeon in a hospital．
house－swallow（hous＇swol＂ō），$n$ ．The common European swallow，Chelidon urbica．Also called eaves－stallow or easing－swallow，house－martin， etc．
house－tax（hou＇s＂taks），n．Same as house－duty． housetop（hous＇top），$n$ ．The roof or top of a house．
Let him which la on the housetop not come down to take any thing out of hls honse．Mat．xxiv．17．
Every window and housetop was filled with spectators．
Preseott，Ferd，and Isa， 11.12
house－urn（hons＇érn），n．Same as hut－urn．
housewarm（hous＇wârm），v．$t$ ．［Developed
from housewarming．］To feast or entertain， oll entering upon the occupation of a new house．［Rare．］
November 1st． Up ，and was presented ．．with a very
noble cske，which I presently resolved to have my wife go

## housewarm

wlth to－dsy，sud some wine，and housewarm iny Betty housewarming（hous＇wâr＂ming），$n$ ．A merry－ making entertaiument to celebrate the entry of a family into a new home．

## A good town－honse obtain＇d，

The next thlig to be thought of is now
The house－warining party．
sewifel（hous＇wif or pl．housewives（－wivz or huz wif or ${ }^{\circ}$ ， bs，huswife（－wivz or huz＇ivz）．［Colloq．of huswif，－vuf；＜ME．houswif，husewif，hoservif， forms of husvife ${ }^{1}$ ，hussy ${ }^{1}$ ．］wife．Cf．the var． family；the wife of a householder；a female manager of domestio affairs．

A housewife，that by selling her desires
Buys herself bresd and clothes．
Shak．，Othelle，1v． 1.
Mrs．Rebson wss a Cumberland woman，snd，as such， was a cleaner houservife than the farmers wives of tha Mrs．Gaskell，Sylvis＇s Lovers，
Housewife＇s cloth $\dagger$ ，a linen cloth of moderate flneness， rsed ior irming purposes ingeneral．The phrase was 1148 teenth century．
housewifel（hous＇wif），v．t．；pret．and pp．house－ wifed，housewived，ppr．housewifing，housewiving． ［＜housewifel，n．］To manage like a housewife or with skill and thrift；economize．［Rare，or not now used．］
Conferred those moneys on the nuns，which they have
housewife ${ }^{2}$（hous＇wif or huz＇wif），$n$ ．［An ac－ com．form of huswife ${ }^{2}$ ．］A case for pins，noe dles，thread，scissors，ete．：same as hussy²．
Mrs．Unwin begs me in psrticular to thank you warmly for the housewife，the very thing she has just begun to want．

Cowper．
I hsd also s substantisl housewife；．．It was s roll of canvass，．Garnished with needies sind thread，cob－ blers＇－wax，buttons，and other such articles．

## R．F．Burton，El－Medinah，p． 36.

housewifely（hous＇wif－li），a．［＜houseroife］＋ $-l y^{1}$ ．］Pertaining to or characteristic of a housewife；pertaining to the female manage ment of a house；like a housewife；thrifty．

My Araminta，a retir＇d swect life，
Private，snd close，and still，snd housewifely．
A good sort of womsn，lsdylike and housevifely．Scott housewifely（hons＇wif－li），adv．［＜ME，hous－ wyfly；＜houseuife ${ }^{1}+-l y^{2}$ ．］With the economy of a careful housewife．

Houswijfl theu schalt goon on the wnrke day（iwls）， Pride，reste，\＆ydilnes，makith on－thriftines．

Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 43

housewifery（hous＇wif－ri or huz＇wif－ri or huz＇ if－ri），$n$ ．［＜housevifel $\left.+-r y_{0}\right]$ The business of the mistress of a household；the woman＇s part in the economy of a family；female man－ agement of domestic concerns．

So Somerset herself to proft doth spply，
As given all to gain，sad thriving housevoifry．
Droyton，Polyolbion，iii． 362
The Old Lady ．．．is a great though delicate connois－ eur in butcher＇s mast and sil sorts of housewifery． Hone＇s Every－day Book，I1． 191
housewifeskep（huz＇if－skep），$n$ ．［Sc．，vernac－ ularly hussyfskep，hussyskep，hissieskip，くhouse－ wife ${ }^{1}$ ，hussifl，＋－skep，－skip，dial．var．of－ship．］ Housewifery．［Scoteh．］

Quoth our gudeman to enr，gudewife
Hy hand fs in my husys．
My hand is in my hussyskep
An＇it shon＇dns be barr＇d
It＇s ne＇er be barr＇d by me
Get up and Bar the Deor（Child＇s Ballads，VIIl．126）． housewright（hous＇rit），$n$ ．A builder of houses． Some，farriers；some，lecksmiths； seme，house－
the joiners of maller worke，shpw Fothery，and some，the joiners of housing ${ }^{1}$（hou＇zing），n．［＜ME．housinge，hovos－ synge，housing，shelter，dwelling（ $=$ MLG．hu－ sing，LG．husing，hüsing＝MHG．husunge）；ver－ bal n ．of house ${ }^{1}$ ，$v$ ．In some senses overlapped by housing $\left.{ }^{2}, \mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}^{\circ}\right]$ 1．The act of protting in a house or under shelter．－2t．The building of houses．
As wel freres as other folke folillch spenen［spend］
In housymg，in hsterynge，and is－to hiegh clergye shew

## iore for pompe than for pure charite．

Piers Plowman（B），xv． 76

## $3 \dagger$ ．A collection or range of houses．

Merlin comannded the kynge to beilde feire honosynge， Where he sholde euer after holde his courte and his hye
Merlin（E．E．T．S．）is 83

## 2904

But ye shs］vnderstande that，st thls day［A．D． 981 ］，the Ludgate towarde Westminster．Fabyan，Chron．，I．xcvil
4．Provision of house or shelter；the act of providing with houses：as，the housing of the poor．－5．Any covering or shelter，as a protec－ tion for a vessel laid up in a dock．
The shepheardes tente or psallion，the best housi
becsuss it was the most sunclent \＆mest vniuersall． Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesle，p． 18.
They left all their sick folks at Plimouth，until they were settled and fitted for housing to receive them．

N．Morton，New Englsnd＇s Memorial，p． 80.
6．In carp．，the space taken out of one piece to admit of the insertion of the extremity of another，for the purpose of conneeting them．－ 7．In arch．，a niche for a statue．－8．Naut． same as house－line．－9．In mach．：（a）The part of the framing which holds a journal－box in place：called in the United States a jaw．（b） The mprights supporting the cross－slide of a planer．（c）One of the lateral plates of the box of a car－axle；a housing－box；a journal－box．－ 10t．All that appertains to the house or home－ stead，its outbuildings，etc．Bartleit．
It is enacted by the court and authoritle thereof，that henceforth ne person or persons shali permit any
ings of the Quakera to bee in his house or housing ngs of the Quakera to bee in his house or housing．
lymouth Colony Laws， 1661.

## housing ${ }^{2}$（hou＇zing），n．［Verbal n．of house ${ }^{2}$ ，

 v．］1．A covering；specifically，the trappings or caparison of a horse；especially，a complete covering uscd for defense or tocover and conceal defensive armor，or for ceremonial purposes only：generally in the plural．Compare trap－ ping，bard ${ }^{2}$ ，eaparison．The Chlngani ．．．make a coarser sort of tapestry or carpet work for hourings of saddles，and other uses． Pococke，Description of the East，II．1．207． The cattle used for dranght in thls conntry［Bolegns］ Evelyn，Semolrs，1645．
he knightly housing＇s ample feld
Was velvet blue，sad trapped with gold．
scott，Marmion，i．e．
2．The leather fastened at a horse＇s collar to turn over the back when it rains．Hallivell．
housing－box（hou＇zing－boks），$n$ ．In mach．，same as journal－box．
housing－cloth（hou＇zing－klôth），$n$ ．A horse－
housing－frame（hou＇zing－frām），$n$ ．In a roll－ ing－mill，the frame which holds the rollers；the bearer of the housing．
houslingt，$n$ ．and $a$ ．See houseling．
housst，$n$ ．and $v$ ．See house ${ }^{2}$ ．
Houstonia（hös－tō＇ni－ä），n．［NL．（Gronovius）， after Dr．William Houston，a British botanist， who died in 1733．］A genus of dicotyledo－ nous gamopet－ alous plants， belonging to the natural or－ der Rubiacea， tribe Hedyoti－ dea．Hedyoll dea．It has flow－ ers with the calyx－ lebes mostly dls－ rolla salverform to funselform with 4 －parted limh． About 20 specles are known，natives of North Amer－ ica．They are low herbs with hete－ phons flowers，the corolls blue or pur
 ple to white．$H$ dense tufts from 2 to 4 laches digh icate perennlal forming varying to white，with yellowish eye．It is common from Csnsds to Michigan，and south to Georgia and Alabsms， and is known by the nsme of bluet，but is also sometime
housty（hous＇ti），n．；pl．housties（－tiz）．［Var． of haust1，hoast．］A sore throat．［Prov．Eng．］ Lady Grenvile ．．．hsd a grest opinlon of Lucy＇s medl－ cal skili，and always sent for

Kingsley，Westward H 0 ，xv．
hout（höt），interj．Another（Scotch）spelling of hoot．
houting（hou＇ting），$n$ ．A kind of whitefish，Co－ regonus oxyrhynchus，of the fresh waters of Great Britain and northern Europe．
hout－tout（höt＇töt＇），interj．Same as hoot．
＂Hout tout，man！＂answered Jasper，＂keep a calm

Hoveæ
houvet，n．［Now only in dial，form kow（see how ${ }^{5}$ ；ME．houve，howve，〈 AS．lū̆fe（ $=\mathrm{D}$. huif $=\mathrm{LG}$. huve $=\mathrm{OHG} . \hbar \bar{u} \bar{b}, \mathrm{MHG}$ ．hube，G．haube $=$ Icel．$h u \bar{f} a=$ Sw．$h u f v a ~=D a n . ~ h u e)$, a cover－ ing for the head；prob．akin to hecifod，head： see head．］A hood；a coif；a cap；a head－cov－ ering of various kinds．Sce hood．Chaucer．
Houyhnhnm（hou＇inm or hö＇inm），$n$ ．［A fan－ tastic combination of letters，not necessarily intended to imitate the sound of neighing．The pronunciation assigned is arbitrary．］One of the beings described by Swift in＂Gulliver＇s Travels＂as horses endowed with reason and extraordinary virtues，who bear rule over the Yahoos or man－like beings，a vicious，disgusting race．

Our countrymen would hardly thlnk it probable that a Houyhnhnm sheuld be the presiding creature of a nation，
Nay，would kind Jove my organs so dlapose，
Te hymn harmonlons Houyhnhnin through the nose， 1＇d call thee Houyhnhnm，that lifgh－sounding nsme； Thy children＇s noses all shouid twang the same．
hoval（hō＇vä．），$n$ ．［Malagasy．］A mole－like Madagascan mammal，Oryzoryctes hova．
Hova $^{2}$（hō＇vä），n．and a．［Malagasy．］I．$n$ ． 1．One of the dominant race inhabiting Mada－ gascar．
Only a few months ago French politicisns called the
Hovae barbarians．
Fortnightly
Rev．，N．S．，XLI． 435. 2．As a native plural，the Hovas taken collec－ tively．See the extract．

The Hova or commoners form the mass of the free pop－ ulation of Imérina．．．This is，of course，a special and retibl name and including all rants of poople iu Imérins - royslty，nobles，commonera，and slaves alike．EFcyo．Brit．，XV． 172

II．a．Pertaining to the Hovas or to their language，which is a form of Malagasy．
hove ${ }^{1} \dagger$（hōv），$x, i$ ．［く ME．hoven，wait，linger， hover（much used in these senses），also，parely， move（stand aside），rarely tr．entertain，cherish， foster，＜AS．as if＂hofian（＝OFries．hovia＝ OD．hoven，receive into one＇s house，eutertain）， ＜hof＝OFries．hof，etc．，house：see hovel． The place of hore ${ }^{1}$ is taken in mod．E．by its freq．hover，q．v．The W．hofio，hover，fluctuate， is from the E．］1．To wait；linger；loiter； hover about．
Upon Caudelmas euen，the maior being warned that the king should come to Weatminster，he with the more part there to salute the cime vito Knight＇s Bridge，and houed Grafton，Hen．III．，an．41．
2．To hover int the air．
In the heghest to houe snd beholde ouer，
All the lend for to loke when hym lefe thought，
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），I． 1640.
Thus hswkyd this Egle snd houed aboue，
That he ne［lauzte］with his lynage ne lonyd fifll sone．
Richard the Redeless，ii． 170.
3．To float．
A little bote lay hoving her before，
In which there slept a fisher old and por
Spenser，F．Q．，III．vil． 27.

## 4．To move；stand aside．

Hove out of my somns Aud lette it shlne lnto my tonne．
Gower，Conf．Amant．，II．323．
hove ${ }^{2}$（hōv）．Preterit and past participle of heave．
hove ${ }^{3}$（hōv），v．；pret．and pp．hoved，ppr．howing． ［ $\langle$ ME．hoven ；a form of heave（ME．heven）due to pret．hove，pp．hoven：see heave．］I．trans． 1. To lift；heave．［North．Eug．］－2．To swell； inflate．［Scotch．］

II．intrans．1．To rise；ascend．－2，To swell． ［Scoteh．］
hove ${ }^{4} t$ ，v．An obsolcte aphetic form of bchove， behoove．

Me houeth to yelde the to Ihesn Criste，of that he hath yove me power，and that I msy net de．

Merlin（E．E．T．S．），i． 33.
hove ${ }^{5}$（hōv），n．Same as hoore ${ }^{2}$
hove ${ }^{6}$（hōv），$n$ ．The ground－ivy，Nepeta Gle－ ehoma．
Hovea（hō $\overline{v e}_{\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{ei}), ~ n . ~[N L ., ~ a f t e r ~ A u t h o n y ~ P a n-~}^{\text {Pa }}$ taleon Hove，a Polish botanist．］A small ge－ nus of highly ornamental leguminous shrubs from Australia，having blue or purple flowers in axillary clusters or very short racemes，alter－ nate simple leaves，and short turgid pods．It is the type of Lindley＇s tribe Horece．
Hoveæ（hō＇vẹ－ē），u．p1．［NL．，＜Hovea＋ece．］ A tribe of leguminous plants proposed by Lind－ ley（1846），and adopted by Bentham，but now referred to the tribe Genistea．See Hovea．

## hove-dance

hove-dancet, $n_{0}$ [ME., <OD. hofdans $=\mathrm{MHG}$. hovetanz, G. hoftanz, 〈D. hof (=G. hof), court (see hovel), + dans (= G. tanz), dance.] A court-dance.

To ierme hove-daunces [var. love-dances], sprynges,
Reye and these straunge thynges.
Chazeer, Ilouse of Fame, 1. 1235.
Aud if it nedes so betide,
That I in conpalgny shtde
Where as I mustc daunce and singe
The hove-daunce and caroinge,
If my nougit wel heve np my fote,
Gower, Conf. Amsnt., IIL. 6.
hovel (hov'- or huv'el), n. [< ME. hovel, hovil, hovylle, dim. of AS. hof, also hofa, a house, hall, $=$ OS. hof $=$ OFries. hof, a house, $=$ D. hof, garden, court, = MLG. $h o f^{\prime}=\mathrm{OHG} . \mathrm{MHG}$. G. hof, a yard, garden, court, palace, = Icel. hof, a temple, a hall, later (= Dan. Sw. hof, after G.) a court. Cf. hove ${ }^{1}$ and hover.] 1. An open shed for sheltering cattle, or for protecting produce, farming implements, etc., from the weather. Gracious my iord, hard by here is a hovel;
Some friendship wih it jend you 'gsinst the tempest.
Nor does the boarded hovel better guard
The well-stack'd pile of riven iogs a
Cowper, Task, Iv. 443.
2. A poor cottage; a small mean house; a wretched habitation.
This giorious sun, does he not send as giad a ray into the hovel as into the psiace?

Channing, Perfect Life, p. 68.
$3 \dagger$. A canopy with hanging sides over a statue; a niche for a statue.
A hovel with pieyn sydes comyng down to the bsas [of the ymage of oure 1sdyl.

Wills and Inventories (ed. Tymms), p. 19. 4. In porcelain-manuf., a cone-shaped brick structure surounded by the ovens or firingkilns.
hovel (hov'el), v. t.; pret. and pp. hoveled or hovelled, ppr. hoveling or hovelling. [< hovel, n.] 1. To put in or as in a hovel; house meanly. And wast thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine, and rogues forlorn,
When the poor are hovell'd and hustled together, each sex, Tennyson, Maud, i.
2. To form like an open hovel or shed: as, to hovel a chimney. See hoveling.
hoveler, hoveller (hov'el-èr), $n$. 1. On some parts of the coast of England, one of a class of persons employed as non-certificated pilots, as wreckers, in landing passengers from ships by means of boats, etc.: prohably so called from their use of hovels ou shore for shelter.
This word [hoveler] was originaliy a CHinque Port term for a pllot. It has stnce become applied to sturdy va-
grants who infest the seacosst til bad weather for purposes of wreck and piunder. N. and Q., 7 th ser., II. 20.
With great difficulty, and at the imminent rtsk of their own lives, the hovellers, as they are cislied [in Kent and Sussex], had contrived to bring of the whole of the crew.
G. P. R. James, Moriey Erostein, xxiii. Hence-2. An English coasting-vessel used for all sorts of work.
There'll be a whole filet of hovelers around 'em before another hour's goue.
. C. Ruzsell, Sailor's Sweetheart, ylt.
hovel-houset, hovel-housing $\dagger$ (hov' el-hous, -hou"zing), $n$. [< hovel, $3,+$ house ${ }^{1}$, housing ${ }^{\text {I }}$ ] A canopied niche for a statue.
hoveling, hovelling (hov'el-ing), $n$. [ $\langle$ hovel, v., + -ing ${ }^{1}$.] 1. A mode of preventing chimneys from smoking, by carrying up two sides bigher than those which are less liable to receive strong currents of air, or leaving apertures on all the sides, so that while the wind blows over the top the smoke may escape be-low.-2. A chimney so built.
hoveller, $n$. See hoveler.
hoven ${ }^{1}+\left(h^{\prime}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{vn}\right)$. A former past participle of heave.
hoven ${ }^{2}$, $a$. See hooven.
hover (huv'êr or hov'err), v. [< ME. hoveren (rare), wait, linger; freq. of hoven, wait: see hoveI.] I. intrans. 1. To keep lingering about; wait near at hand; move about waveringly, cautiously, or hesitatingly; go to and fro near or about a place or an object.
This fleete howered sbout the Streights of Grbralter.
ITakluyt's Voyages, II. 286.
They rade their horse, they ran their horse,
Then hover'd on the iee.
Auld Maitland (Chiid's Ballads, VI. 229).


What haunting harmontes hover around us deep and eternai like the undying barytone of the sea.
2. To hang fluttering in the air, as a bird or an insect while sceking food or a place to alight; linger over or about a place or au object.
Those cloudes, thast are continualiy hovering sbout the
So numbierless were those lasd augels seen,
Hovering on wing under the cope of heli. $\begin{gathered}\text { Mitton, P. L. I. } 345,\end{gathered}$
"What mean," ssid I, " those grest fitghts of hirds that are hoving siout the bridge, and setting upon it from 3. To be in an indeterminate or irresolute state; stand in suspenso or expectation; waver as to a decision or a result: as, a patient hovering between life and death; a mind hovering on the verge of madness.
He dayly looketh after chanuges and alterations, and Spenser, Stste of Ireland
Her thoughts ten thousand sweets exsmin'd, snd
Hover'd in gazing doubt whtch to prefer.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 237
II. trans. To protect or shelter; cover with the wings and body: said of a brooding fowl : as, a hen with more chickens than she can hover.
hover (huv'èr or hov'ėr), $n$. [A var. of hovel, with ref. to the related hover, v.] 1t. A protection or shelter.
Oysters grew upon the boughs of trees, .-.
whtch were R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall
2. In pros, a foot consisting of mere accentual place. [Rare.]
Nothtng of the nature of the hover is met wtth, every soccesslve step being tnvariably accented, whether failing on words ordinarity capable or not.
E. Vadham, Lng. Versification, p. ss (huv' - or hov'è-èr), n. 1. One who or tliat which hovers.

About him flew the ciamours of the dead,
Like fowies, and still stoopt cuffing at his hesd.
He with his bow, like Night, stalkt vp and downe,
At those vext houevers, aimfng at them stili.
Chapman, Odyssey, xi.
2. An artificial "mother" or warmed shelterbox for young chicks; a brooder.
hover-ground (huv'êr-ground), n. Light ground. Ray.
hover-hawk (huv'èr-hâk), $n$. The windhover or kestrel, Faleo timuneulus. [Prov. Eng.] hoveringly (huv'- or hov'êr-ing-li), ado. In a hovering manner.

Hoveringly a sword
Now over and now under, now direct,
hoverly $\dagger$, adv. [< hover + -ly2.] Whilo ing; transiently; while on the way.
My mynde was but houerly and faintlye moued to synne euen as we are wonte sklenderlye to jote suche thinges, whereof we maie, when we luste, haue our pieasure. J. Udall, On Rom. vii.
hovite (hō'vit), n. [< Hove (see def.) + -ite ${ }^{2}$.] A soft, white, earthy mineral from Hove, near Brighton, England. It has been supposed to be a hydrous carbonate of sluminfum and calcium, but its compown ${ }^{1}$ nis doubtful.
how, [< ME. how, hou, hough, hwow, hwou, hwu, wu, w, hu, North. quow, quhu, く AS. $h \bar{u}$, how (interrogative and relative), $=$ OS. $h w \bar{o}=$ OFries. $h \bar{u}, h \bar{o}, h o e=\mathrm{D} . h o e$, how ; nearly identical with AS. hwy $, h w \bar{i}, ~ h w i g, ~ f o r ~ w h a t, ~$ for what cause or reason, why: see why. Practically how is a doublet of why, differentiated in form and use.] A. interrogative. 1. In what way in what manner:

$$
H u \mathrm{~ms} \text { tt ben, }
$$

Gen king snd Eue quuen? ${ }^{\text {Ged Exodus (E. E. T. S.), 1. } 295 .}$
How can a man be born when he io old? John fiit. 4.
2. By what means? - as, how did he do it? how did you come?
"Sir, there's no seam," quoth she; "I never knew
"No!" cries the staring monsrch with
"How, how the devil got the apple in?" grin;
Wolcot, Appie Dumpiings and a Ktug.
3. To what degree or extent? in what proportion or amount? by what measure or quantity? - qualifying an adverb or adjective of degree or quantity: as, how large was it? how far did you go l how many tickets did you get?
How iong wilt thou speak these things? and how long
shail the words of thy mouth be fike strong wind?
How mach owest thou unto my iord? Job viil. 2.
Luke xvi. 5.
Hono iong hast thou been s gravemaker? $\begin{gathered}\text { Shak., Haniet, v. } 1 .\end{gathered}$

## how

In this use of ten exciamatory in form and affirmative in mesntug.

How much more will he clothe you, 0 ye of littie falth!
How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankiess child!
Shak., Lear, 1.4. Such sentences aiso take in modern speech the affirmstive form: ks, how much better you sre looking ! howilttie you have changed! how stupld he is
4. In what state, condition, or plight?

How, and with what reprosch shail I return?
Dryden, Ænetd.
So colloquialiy, in reference to olle's hesith or sffisis: as, he ssked how you all were; how is business?
Hee has an excellent memorie for his scqualntance, though there past but "how doe you?" hetwixt them seuen yeeres agoe. Bp. Earle, Diicro-cosmographie, A Sharke.
5. At what price? - as, how do you sell your potatoes how is wheat going now?

How a good yoke of buliocks at Stamford fair?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.
6. For what reason? why?

If thou be to iy at the Alter, how wantest thou s priest to say thy soule Masse?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { asse? } \\
& \text { Blame of Kirk-burial, x1. (Jamieson.) }
\end{aligned}
$$

him, Because I said, Lest I dfe for her. Gen. xxyt. 9 . Why is your cheek so pale?
$H o w$ chance the roses there do fade so fsst?
Shak., M. N. D., i. I.
7. To what effect 9 what - with regard to a thing said or asked about, as when one asks an opinion or a repetition of a thing said and not understood: equivalent to the simple whatp-as, how say you, gentlemen of the jury? How used alone, instead of what, is chiefly colloquial.

To Surry ward, hough seye ye now be that?
The quene Sereyne woid right fayne se you ther.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), i. 610.
Do put your accents in the proper spot;
Don't-iet me beg you-don't say "How?" for "What?" . W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson. Wth this use of how is con. markthg surprise, or being a mere greeting or call.
How ! Gyb, good morne; wheder goys thou?
oumel Mysteries, p. 86.
Abraham! how! Abraham! Lyst and herke weylie upto Coventry Mysteries, p. 51. How? not one poor weicome,
In answer of so long a journey made
Oniy to see you, brother?
Beau. and Fl., 'Thierry dotng? How now! why thus? what cause of this dejection?
Fleteher (and another), False One, iv. 3.
B. relative. 1. In what way; in what manner; the way or manner in which . . .: introducing a relative clause and performing the office of a conjunctional adverb.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Nu haue ye herd the gest al thoru } \\ & \text { Of Hsuelock and of Coideborw, }\end{aligned}$
Hiw the weren born, and hw fedde,
And hwou be weren with wronge ledde.

Havelok, 1. 2984.
Allsandrine algate than after [that] throwe
Bi-thouzt hire fuil lusily howe best were to werche,
illiand of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), 1. 650. So to Charing Cross statrs, and to Sir W. Coventry's, who clis me how he hath been persecuted

Pepys, Dtary, ILI. 377.
By this means it becomes a ruie, not so much to regard The, , as hol Those . . . were cautious how they staked their money against a man of such sudden resources.
The hawkers . . . are wary how they bis and ley buy sny snimal
Mayher, London Labour snd the London Poor, II. 62. 2. By what means; the means by which.

But he saugh not how he myght with hym be scorded with his honour, but yef god wolde helpe hym of coun-

You taught me how to know the face of right.
Shak., K. John, v. 2
How he came to wear the Crown, aspiring or by free hiotse, is not said. Milton, Hew wherce The Christians. 0 came upon us, we know not when, or how, and scaled the wiils of the caving, Granada, p. 38. When there is something to be done, the worid knows To know how to exercise the attention, how to cail forth ite fuli activity, is . $\dot{j}$. the firly, outines of Paychoi, p. 104 . 3. To what degree or extent; in what proportion or amount ; by what measure or quantity: qualifying an adverb or adjective: as, I do not know how large it is; I asked him hovo far he had traveled.

Quanne the erl Godrich him herde
Of that mayden hwo wel she rerde,
The bIgan Codrich to sike. Havelok, 1. 287.

## how <br> I 8all assaye the aee

His Maty told me how exceedingly the Duth were dis． Evelyn，Dlary，Aug．19， 1674.
By how much such sn act towards hlm is detesiabie， Steele，Spectator，No． 248.
4．In what state，condition，or plight． Mordecal walked every day ．．．to know how Esthar We also deliberated on some fit person to go as Com－ missioner to inspect their actions in New England，and ，12， 1672
5．At what price：as，he inquired how the stocks were selling．－6．For what reason；why．－7． That：with reference to the manner，and also to the result：in objective clauses，after say，tell， relate，report，etc．

Whan Merlin a－whlle hadde be ther he tolds hym how the kynge Arthur was spoused to his wir．

Herlin（E．E．T．S．），iii． 562
Ho sayed how ther was a knight，
A ryche man of gret myght．
Seven Sages，1． 726.
Espeoially in combination：（a）How that，that．［Nearly obsolata．］
Brother Ned related how that，exactiy thirty－fiva years ago，Tim Linkfnwater was suspected to have received a Iove－letter．Dicken
（b）As how，that．
［Vulgar．］
She says as how I bawl worser than the broom man．
Foote，Mayor of Garratt，i． 1.
How and about．8ame as about，prep．［Collog．］
Be good，and write me everythlng how and about it； and write to the moment；you cannot be too minnte．
how ${ }^{1}$（hou），u．［ h hovol，adv．］The manner of doing or becoming；way．
The people remarked that it was＂a straange pity to see good coals used e＇thls hou，for if rlch men led＇em away $\theta^{\circ}$ big lots like this，all th＇coals e ${ }^{e}$ Yerksheer wo ${ }^{\text {d }}$ be bont
up in a year or two．＂and Q．，7th ser．，VI． 224. Science investigates the hoow，but revelation deflnes the why．

Bibliotheca Sacra，XLV． 661 ． The feverous days，
That，setting the how much before the how，
Cry，fike the daughters of the horseleech，＂Give．＂
Careful of honest custom＇s how and when．
Lovell，Agassiz，ii． 1.
how ${ }^{2}$（hou），r．［Also hough，hoe；〈ME．hogh （pl．hoes for＂hozes），a hill，＜Icel．haugr，a how， mound，$=$ Sw．hög，a heap，pile，mound，$=$ Dan．höj，a hill，$=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．houg，MHG．houe （houg－），a hill（in mod．G．proper names，as Dounershaugk），dim．hügel，a hill；〈Icel．hür $=\mathrm{Sw} . h \ddot{g}{ }^{=}=\mathrm{Dan} . h o ̈ j=O H G$ ．hōh，MHG．G． hoek $=$ AS．leáh，E．ligh：see high，of which how ${ }^{2}$ is thus a derivative，through the Scand．； cf．G．höhe，a height，and E．height，in same sense．］A low hill：obsolete or dialectal，but retained in some place－names：as，Silver How， near Grasmere；Fox How．［Eng．］
The hunteres thay haulen by hurgtes and by hoes．
Antera of Arther，gt． 5 （Three Early Eng．Metr．Rom．，ed．
Bath ouer hil and hogh．（Robson）．
Cursor Mundi（Gott．MS．），1． 15826.
Lyk hartes，up howes and hillis thel ranne．
Battle of Balrinnes（Child＇s Ballads，VII．229）．
Witnea yet unto this day
The westerne Hogh，besprincled with the gore Oi mighty Goemot，whome in stout fray Corinens conquered，and cruelly did slay

Spenser，F．Q．，II．х． 10
how ${ }^{3}$（hou），a．and n．［A dial．form of hole ${ }^{1}$ ， a．］I．a．Hollow；deep or low．［Prov．Eng． and Scotch．］

This is the how and hnugry hour．
Falty and Madge，Herd＇
II．$n$ ．It．Any hollow place．
Hs taka the gate and travela，as ho dow，
Hamewith，thro＇mony a toilsome hefght and how． Ross，Helenore，p． 44.
2ł．The hold of a ship．－3．A glen；a dell； also，a plain．［Scotch．］

They.. ahowr＇d their shot down in the hove． This shelterod farm－house，called，from its situation in Iow woody dell，The Hovo．
W4t，$\quad$［くMP ］ think，care，mind，howen，hozen，〈 AS．hogian， care．
how ${ }^{4} \uparrow$ ，n．［＜ME．hove，〈 AS．hogu，care，anxiety ＜hogian，think，care：see how4，v．］Care；anxi－ ety．

Wel neighe wodo for dred and hove，
Up thou schotest a windowe．
Arthour and Merlin，p．43，

## 2906

how ${ }^{4}$ ，a．［＜ME．howe，＜AS．hoga，careful， prudent，くhogu，care：sce hou ${ }^{4}$ ，n．］Careful． The hove will anon it fett

Arthour and
how ${ }^{5}$（hou），12．A Scotch form of houve．－silly how，literally，a blessed cap，or caul．Ses the quotation． Varions were the Supersititions，about half a Century ago，concerning a certain membranous Covering，common－ ty called the Silly How，that wa

Bourne＇s Pop．Antiq．（1777），p． 368.
how ${ }^{6}$（hou），interj．［Amer．Ind．，also written phonetically（as in continental use）hau：a mere aspirated syllable，like hal ${ }^{1}$ ，hol，q．v．，perhaps in part an abbr．of the common E．greeting＂How do you doq＂］A syllable of salutation among various tribes of American Indians．＂When friends or kindred have not met for about a mouth they ＇Hag，on meeting，＇Hau！kageha，＇ho！younger brother， other by their respective kinahin titlea，if thers be any and then they ahake hands．Thers ars no other verbal salntaflons＂（Dorsey，Omaha Sociology，3d An．Rep．Bur Ethn．，1881－2）
howadji（hou－aj’i），n．［＜Ar．khawaja，in Bag dad kauja，＜Pers．kh＇aja，a merchant，a rich gentleman．］In the East，a merchant；a rich gentleman；a European gentleman．
howballt，$n$ ．Same as hoball．
howbet（hou＇bē），adv．Howbeit．
howbeit（hou－bē＇it），adv．［く ME．hou be it； cf．albeit．］Be it as it may；nevertheless；not－ withstanding；however．

And off bestes willde many on gan ale，
Rom．of Partenay（E．E．T．S．），1． 5910.
Howbeit I know，if ancient prophecies
Tennyson doom．
howdah（hou＇dạ̈），n．［Also houdah，sometimes hauda，＜Hind．haudah，a corrupt form of Ar． haudaj（＞Turk．hevdej），a litter carried by a camel（in Arabia，etc．）or＇an elephant（in India）， in which persons（in Arabia chefly women）are conveyed；cf．Ar．ludāja，hudāsha，a camel－ saddle．］A seat，commonly with a railing and canopy，erected on the back of an elephant for two or more persons to ride in．
Most of our party ．were soon to be seen leaniug
over the rails of the $\boldsymbol{H}$ owdah，gurveying the aurrounding over the rails of the How wahs，surveying the aurrounding conntry from their commanding eminence．
．Wrdy Palmer，Op and Down the Irrawaddi，p． 60
The siurdy Englishman condescended to accept a seat In the han uanal．$F$ ．M．Crawoford，Mr．Isaacs，ix howdee（hou＇dē），intery．See howdy ${ }^{1}$ ．
howdie，howdy＇（hou＇di），$n$ ．［Sc．，in comp． howdy－wife；there is also a Sc．verb howd，act as midwife．＂Perhaps ludicrously formed from how $d^{\prime}$ yeg this generally being the first question directed by a midwife to a lying－in woman＂ （Webster＇s Dict．）：see howdyi．］A midwife． Also houdie
howdy ${ }^{1}$（hou＇di），interj．［Formerly also hooc－ dee；a further contraction of how d＇ye for how do you or how do ye（do）i］A contraction of how do you（do）？－a colloquial greeting，now almost peculiar to the southern and western United States，the fuller form howdy do 9 being used elsewhere：also used as a noun for a greeting with this phrase．

Such was thy suddain how－dee and lareweli，
Such thy return，the angels acarce could tell
Thy mlas．
I have been returning the visita of thoss that sint heno－ dees in my aickness．Swift，Journal to Stella，May 10， 1712
＂Howdy，Rachel！＂said Henry Miller，as he reached the gate，and＂Howdy？Howdy？＂camo from the two sis． ters，to which Rachel answered＂Hovody！Come in！＂ meant for the three．E．Eggleston，The Graysona， 1. howdy ${ }^{2}$ ，n．See howdie．
howdy－do（hou＇di－dö＇），u．［＜howdy dof a con－ tracted form of greeting：see howdy ${ }^{\text {I }}$ ．］1．A greeting．－2．An embarrassing or troublesome state of affairs which suddenly encounters one． ［Colloq．］
＂You＇vo confessed enough now to make the grand jury indict you．＂＂＂Fer what？Fer aavin＇the life nv a inner．
cent man？＂That＇d beaporty howdy－do，now wouldn＇t it？＂ Heres a howdy－do，The Graysons，xzvii． If marry you 1 ．
Here＇s a pretty state of things，
Here＇s a pretty hovody－do！Gilbert，Mikado．
Howea（hou＇ē－ä），n．［NL．（Beccari，1877），named after Lord Howe．］A genus of feather－palms of the tribe Arecee and the subtribe Linospa－ dicea，distinguished from Linospadix by its nu－ merous stamens，the absence of staminodia in the female flowers，and the erect ovule．Only

## howitzer

known，exclusively confined to Lord Howe＇s Islaud off the coast of Anstralia．They are tall trees with a thick trunk， and with numerous terminal leaves 6 to 8 feet in length． The oblong or ellipsoid frult is 11 inches long；the pericarp is hard in a dried state．11．Fogteriana（Kentia Fosteriana） is the thatch or flat－leafod paim．
howel（hou＇el），n．［Prob．＜Dan．hörl＝Sw． hyfiel $=$ mod．Icel．hefill＝MIIG．hovel，hobel，G． hobel，a plane；root uncertain．］A coopers＇tool for smoothing work，as the inside of a cask．
howel（hou＇el），v．$t$ ．To smooth；plane．
however（hou－ev＇èr），adv．and conj．［ $\langle$ how 1 + ever，in its indef．generalizing use．Not in ME．；cf．howsoever．］I．adv．1．In whatever manner；to whatever extent or degree：as， howeter badly or rudely one thay act；hovever distant from the starting－point．
Every device，however paliry，was resorted to．
Prescott，Ferd．and I8a．，ii．I．
II orever or whenever．we who live cndearour to realize an end to thia healthy life of action

W．K．Clifford，Lectures，I． $2: 29$.
I prefor in every cass the rnined，however ruiued，to the reconsiructed，hovever splendid：
the other is fiction．
II．James，
$J r$
．，Lithe one is history， $2 \dagger$ ．At all events；in any case；by any means． So wise hs judges it to fiy from pain
$H$ Horever，and to scape his punishme

Ifiton，P．L．，iv． 111.
Ho that swears often，many fimes swears false，and，hono． ver，faya by that reverence whlch，belng due to God，the Scripture determinea it to be due to his namo．

Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），I． 200. Our chief end is to bo freed from all，if it may bs，how ever from the greateat evils．．Tillotson． ［However often occurs in recent colloquial or provincial use，chiefly in England，Ior hove1，Interrogative and rela－ tive，where the proper uहage is hoso eerer，one or mare words intervening．so whatever is similiarly used for what Oh，bitter ls my cup！
I 1 owever could $I$ do it？ However could I do it？ I mixed those children up，

W．S．Gitbert，Pinafore．］
II．conj．Nevertheless；notwithstanding；yet； still：as，a costly article，which，hoveeer，is worth the price．

2 Gent．Ho of Winchebter
3 Gent．
Howerer，yet there＇s no great breach．
Shak．，Hen．VIII．，iv． 1.
howff，houff（houf），n．［Sc．，also hoif，and in less corrupt forms hove and hoff，a hall，a haunt， a burial－place，appar．〈 ME．＊hof，〈 AS．hof，a a burial－place，appar． house（or from the Scand．form of the same）， affected，as to the sense＇a haunt，＇by the sense of the related verb hove，linger，loiter：see hove ${ }^{\text {I }}$ ， hover，hovel．］Any place of resort；a haunt，as a drinking－house．［Scotch．］
The company had not iong lift the Howff，us Blane＇s pubilc－house was called，when the trumpeta and drum
howff，houff（houf），$v . i$ ．［く howoff，n．］To resort frequently to a place；hang around． ［Scotch．］
Where was＇t that Robertson and you were uaed to hoveff thegither？Somegate about the Laigh Calton， 1 an think－
Scott，Heari of Mld－Lothian，xvil
howgatest（hou＇gāts），adv．［＜ME．horvegates；〈how ${ }^{1}+$ gates，adv．gen．of gate ${ }^{2}$ ．］In what way or manner；how（interrogative or relative）．

## That will Jesu be justified

By oure jugement；
But honoe－gater bought schall he be？
Bidde furthe thy bargayne．York Plays，p． 228. Thise thre commandementes lerres mane hougates he salle hafo hym ynence Godd the Trynite．

MS．Lincoln，A．i．17，f．201．（Hallivell．）
howitzt（hou＇its），n．［＝F．obus $=$ Sp．obus $=$ Pg．obuz＝It．obiza，obice，＜G．haubitze，for merly haubnitze，late MHG．havofnitz，く Bohem haufnice，haufenice，a howitzer，orig．a sling for casting stones．］Same as hovitzer


## howitzer

howitzer（hou＇it－sér），$n$ ．［＜liowitz $+-c r^{1}$ ．］A short piece of ordnance，usually having a hemi－ spherical chamber for the powder narrower than the bore，special－ ly designed for the horizontal fir－ ing of shells with small charges， and combining in accuracy of the accuracy of the caliber of the mor－ tar，but more portable than either．The Coehorn howitzer，used in India for mountain aervice，is light enough to he borne by a horse．The rifled gun，throwing a sheil of the same capacity from s smaller bore，and with much grester power，has superseded the howitzer for genera purposes．－Mountain howitzer，saty 12 －pounder especially for carriage on the back of a mule or hores．Its especialt was 220 pounda and ita iength a littos over 3 fset． howk，houk（houk），v．［A dial．var．of holk， q．v．］I．trans．To dig；scoop；make hollow： as，to lowk a hole．

He howkit a cave monie fathoma deep，
And put May Marg ret there
Hynds Etin（Child＇s Ballads，I．295）．
II．intrans．To burrow．［Scotch in both uses．］
howkert（hou＇kér），$n$ ．Naut．，an obsolete form of hooker ${ }^{2}$ ．
howl（houl），v．［＜ME．howlen，houlen，whowlen， rarely lulen $=\mathbf{D}$. huilen $=$ MLG．hulen，LG． hülen，hülen $=$ MIIG．hiuweln，hiulen，G．heulen， howl，cry out（the OHG．hivilōn，hiuwilōn，ex－ ult，shout for joy，is a different word，an aspi－ rated freq．of equiv．juwen，reflecting L．jubi－ lare： sce jubilate）,$=\mathrm{I}$ cel． $\bar{y} l a=\mathrm{Sw} . y l a=$ Dan． hyle，howl：cf．L．ululare，howl，yell，shriek， cry out，wail，etc．（ $>$ It．urlare and ululare
Sp．aullar and ulular $=$ husler，usler，hurler，huller，F．hurler，howl，yell）＇ $=\mathrm{Gr} . \dot{v} \lambda \bar{a} \nu$ ，bark，bay，howl；orig．imitative，and strengthened，in Teut．，etc．，by aspiration；the L ．form is reduplieated；so Gr．ò $\lambda \lambda i \zeta \varepsilon v$, ery aloud，Skt．ululi，ululu，a howling：see ululate． aloud，Skt．ululi，ulūlu，a howling：see ululate．
Not from owl，AS． $\bar{u} l e, ~ L . ~ u l u l a, ~ e t c ., ~ w h i c h ~ i s ~$ rather from this verb：see owl，owlet，howlet．］ I．intrans．1．To utter a loud，prolonged，and mournful cry，as that of a dog or wolf．
As soone as the catte was fallien she be－gan to whowle and to bray so lowde，that it was herde thourgh the hoste．
An he had been a dog that should havs hoveled thus， they would have hanged him；and pray

Said he was a wolf．
Webster，Duchess of Malf，v． 2
2．To give out a loud wailing sound，as the wind：as，the storm howls．

The wind is howling in turret and tree．
Tennyson，The Sistera
3．To wail；lament；make a loud mournful outcry

Shrighte Emelye and hoveleth Palamon Chaucer，Knight＇s Tale，J． 1959.
But he aswe a barge goe from the land，
and hee heard ladyea hovele and crye．
King Arthur＇s Death（Child＇s Rallads，1．48）．
My mother weeping，my father walling，my aister cry－
Shak，our maid howling．G．of V．，ii． 3 ．
Why do you not howl out，and fill the hold Worthy our scorn？Fletcher，Double Martige in
II．trans．To utter in a loud wailing tone．
That would be howl＇d out in the desert air．
Shak．，Macbeth，iv． 3.
She howl＇d alond，＂I am on fre within．＂
Tennyson，Palace of Art．
howl（houl），$n$ ．［＜howl，v．］1．The cry of a dog or wolf，or any sound resembling that cry． Wither＇d murther，
Whose howet＇a his watch．＇Shak．，Macbeth，il． 1. The wolf＇a long howl from Oonalaska＇s shore．
A cry of anguish or distress；a loud wail． Your naked infanta apitted upon pikea；
Whifea the mad mothers with their howls confus＇d Do break the clouds．

Shak．，Hen．V．，i11． 3
howler（hou＇lèr），n．［＜howl＋－cri．］1．One who howls．－2．A South American monkey of the family Ccbidee and subfamily Mycctine：as， the ursine howler，Mycetcs ursinus．There ars sev－ eral species，ao named from the extraordinary volums of and hyoldean apparatua，which ta enormously enlarged and excavated，functioning as a reverberator．

2907


## Howler（Mycetes ursinus）

howlet（hou＇let），$n$ ．［Also houlet，hoolet，hulote， hullat，hullert，etc．，varied forms of oulet，＜OF hulotte，also hulette，F．hulotte（also huette，く huer， cry），an owl：see owlet and howl．］Same as owlet．

There was three fooia feli out about an howlet： The one ssid it was an owl；
The other he said nay．
Fletcher（and another），Two Nobis Kinamen，iil． 5.
howling（hou＇ling），p．a．［Ppr．of hovvl，v．］ 1 Filled with howling beasts or dismal sounds．
He found him in a desert land，and hit the waste howl． ng wiiderness．
It is cleariy evident that this fair quarter of the giohe， When frrt visited by Europeana，was a hovting wilderness nothing bu lrring K

Iroing，Knickerhocker，p． 70.
2．Very＂loud＂；intense：as，a howling swell． ［Slang．］－Howling dervish．See dervish．
howlite（hou＇lit），n．［Named after Henry How， a mineralogist of Nova Scotia．］A hydrous silicoborate of calcium occurring in compact white nodules embedded in anhydrite or gyp－ sum at Brookville，Nova Scotia．Also called silicoborocalcite．
howm（houm），$n$ ．A Scotch form of holm 1 ．
Ye needna burgt your gude white steed
Wi＇ractng o＇er the howm．
The Broomfield Hill（Child＇a Baiiads，I．133）．
Dunhog is nae mair a gentieman than the blunker that＇s biggit the bonnie house down in the howm． Scott，Guy Mannering，iii．
howpt，$v$ ．An obsolete variant of whoop．Chau－ cer．
howry（hou＇ri），a．［E．dial．，a form of hory， q．v．］Nasty；filthy．
I eärs es＇e＇d gle fur a houry owd book thutty pound an＇
moor．
Tennyson，The Village $W$ ifs，vil． moor．
howsot，adv．$\quad[<h o w+s o$ ；or，rather，abbr．of howsoever，which is older．］Howsoever；how－ ever．

Then is she mortail horne，how－so ye crake．
Spenser，F．Q．，VII．vil． 50.
Let grestness go，so it go without thee：
Daniel，Civil Wars，it．
howsoever（hou＇sō－ev＇èr），adv．［＜ME．hou so evere，lu se ever；＜＂how $1+$ so + ever，in its gen－ eralizing use．］1．In what manner or to what degree soever．
For how－so－ener that it be I wiil go，for I haue lever ther to dye than here for tolyve as in prison．

Merlin
nding．
2．Aut howsoever these things are thus
But howsoever these things are thus in men＇s depraved judgments and affections，yet truth ．．．teacheth that
the inquiry of truth the inquiry of truth ．．．is the sovereign good of human
naturs．
Bacon，Truth（ed．1887）
nature
The man doth fear God，howsoever it seema not in him． Shak．，Much Ado，i1． 3.

## Hoursoe＇er wo have bsen tempted lately

To a defection，that not makes us guitty．
B．Jonson，Catlline，iv． 4.
3．Be that as it may；in any case；neverthe－ less．

But all the atory of the night told o＇er
Mors witnesseth than fancy＇s images，
And growa to something of great constancy；
But，howsoever，strange，and admirahls．
Ana．Shall we have any sport？
mo．sport of importince？ gloves．B．Jonson，Cynthia＇s Revela $y$

Yet howsoever，let vs fight fike men，and not die iike
howsomeve －dev＇èr），adt．Dialectal cormptions of how－ soever．Also written howsumdever．
I let them havs shars and shars while it lasted；hono－ somever，I ahouid have rememhered the old aaying．

H．R．
I didn＇t like my berth tho，hovasumidever， II youd，Sailior＇a Apology for Bow－legs． Howsumdever，as your countrymen say，I ghall have a
nhy at him．II ughes，Tom Brown at Oxford，xliv． howster（hou＇stér），$n$ ．［Origin obscure．］The knot，a sandpiper，Tringa canutus．Montagu． ［Prov．Eng．］
howvet，$n$ ．See houve．
how－were－itt，adv．［ME．hou were it．Cf．how－ beit．］Howbeit；however．

## Hou－zere－it that loy of hys fader had，

Shay were hoie and sounde，of that was he glad． Rom．of Partenay（E．E．T．S．），1． 820 ． hoxt（hoks），n．［く ME．hox，i．e．＂hoks，＂hocks （the $s$ being ult．due prob．to AS．hōhsino）for hoz，hock：see hock ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}, v$ ．and $n$ ．］The hock．
Dauid hoxide［var．kitte the hoxes of allie the drawynge beestys in charia．Wyclif， 2 Ki ．［2 sam．］viii． 4 （Purv．）， hoxt（hoks），v．t．［Also hocks；＜ME．hoxen，＜hox， hock：see hox，n．］To hock；hamstring．
Thou shatt hoxe the horata of hem．
Fyclif，Josh．xi． 6 （Purv．）．
Neither he nor any other Spaniard ever came hither af－ hoxert（hok＇sér），$n$ ．［Also hockser；＜hox + －er－1．］ One who hoxes or hamstrings cattle．
When the Hockser ia mounted，he lays the Pole over the Head of his Horse，with the Iron forward，and then Rides after hía Game ；and having overtaken tt，strikes his Iron just above the Hock，and Hamatringa it．

Dampier，Voygese，II．11． 97.
hoxing－iront（hok＇sing－i＂èrn），$n$ ．［Formerlyalso hocksing－iron．］A sharp curved implement for hamstringing cattle．
His arms is a heeksing－iron，which ia made in the shape of a half－moon，and from one corner to the other is about six or seven inches，with a very aharp edge．

Dampier，Voyages，an． 1676.

## Hox－Tuesdaył，n．Same as hock－day．

hoy ${ }^{1}$（hoi），n．［＝F．heu，〈 Flem．hui，D．heu， heude，a hoy，a lighter；origin uncertain．］A small vessel，usually sloop－rigged，employed in conveying passengers and goods from port to port on the coast，or in doing heavy work in a road or bay，such as carrying provisions，weigh－ ing anchors，etc．
Hee had assembled abous a hundreth smali ships calied Hakluyt＇s Voyages，I． 594. Your hoy
Carries but three men in her，and a boy．
B．Jonson，Volpone，iv． 1.
The hoy went to London every week loaded with mack－ erel and herrings，and returned losded with company．

The master of thia Hoy，wanting more bailast，ran tnto the Isis of Sheppey to get it．Dickens，Hiat．Eng．，xxxvi． Anchor－hoy，sun－hoy，powder－hoy，provision－hoy， names indicate．
hoJ $^{2}$（hoi），interj．［＜D．hui，come！up！well！ ＝Dan．hoi，hoy！ahoy！an aspirated syllable of exclamation，like ho，ha，etc．：cf．ahoy．］Ho！ hello！an exclamation used to call attention． Also hoigh．
hoy ${ }^{2}$（hoi），v．t．［＜hoy，intery．Cf．Icel．hōa， shout＇ho＇or＇hoy，＇of a shepherd，with dat．＂ call to the sheep，gather them，〈hō，interj．，ho！ 7 To incite ；chase or drive on or away．［Scotch．］

They hoy＇t out Will，wi＇sair advice；
Burns，Halloween．
Hoya（hoi＇ä），n．［NL．，after Thomas Hoy，a British gardener（died 1821）．］A large genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants，of the natural order Asclepiadacea and tribe MFarsde－ nica．They have a amall 5 －parted calyx ；the corona of 5 rather thick fleshy aegments inserted on the gynostegi－ um，and usualiy apresding like a atar in the center of the coroila；and 2 pollen－masaes in each anther．They are herbaceous plants，with twining or climbing stems，and usualiy thick fleehy leaves．The flowers，which are also fleahy or waxy，are pink，white，or yellow，tn dense axil－ known，natives of southern Asis and tropical and anh tropical Australia and the Malay architpelago．They are among the most beautifui planti of the greenhouse，and are generaliy known by the name of wax－plant or honey． Hover．H．carnosa is the wax－plant of India．
hoyden，$n$ ．，a．，and v．See hoiden．
hoyman（hoi＇man），n．；pl．hoymen（－men）．［＜ hoy $\left.{ }^{1}+m a n.\right]$ A man who navigates a hoy．
It soon became necessary for the courts to declare．． that a common hoyman，like a common waggoner，is re

Sir W．Jones，Law of Bailments．
hoyset，$v$ ，and $n$ ．An obsolete variant of hoist．
hoytet，$u$ ．i．A variant of hoit．
H．P．An abbreviation of horsc－power．
H－piece．See aitchpiece．
H：R．Au abbreviation of House of Representa－ tives．

H．R．H．
H．R．H．An abbreviation of His（or Her）Royal H．S．H．An abbreviation of His（or Her）Sc－ rene Highness．
Huamilies bark．See bark ${ }^{2}$ ．
huanaco，huanaca（hwä－nï’kō，－kạ̈），n．Same as guanaco．
huanot（hwä＇nō），$n$ ．Same as guano．
hub（hub），$n$ ．［See hobl．］1．Alump；a ridge； a small mass；any rough protuberance or pro－ jection：as，a hub in the road．［U．S．］－2．A small stack of hay．［Prov．Eng．］－3．A thick square sod pared off the surface of a peat－bog when digging for peat．Halliwell．［Prov．Eng．］ －4．A block of wood for stopping a carriage－ wheel．－5．In die－sinking，a cylindrical piece of steel on which the design for a coin is en－ graved in relief．－6．A fluted screw of harden－ ed steel，adapted to be placed on a mandrel be－ tween the centers of a lathe，notched to present cutting edges，and used in eutting screw－tools， chasing－tools， 7．In Rlumbing， a short piece of pipe with a bell at each end， used for join－ ing pipes in line or at an angle． When one end is smaller than the other，to form a redu－ cing－joint，it is 8．The wooden or metal center of a carriage－or wagon－wheel， into which the spokes are in－ serted；the serted；It falipped over the arm of the on it．In metallis
 car－wheeis the inul paper car－whecls it ia central part next to the axle：in paper car－whecls it ia the central metallic part to which 9．Something resembling the hub of a wheel in central position or importance．
Boaton State House ia the hub of the Solar System．You couldn＇t pry that out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all crestion straightened out for a crowbar．

O．W．Eolmes，Autocrat，vi．
10．A mark at which quoits，etc．，are cast．－11． The hilt of a weapon．［Rare．］
Also hob in some uses．
Suspension hub，a hub supported from the felly by rods： a common form for the whels of hicycles．－The Hub，
ahort for the $H u b$ of the universe－that is，Boston in Mas． sachusetta．［Humoroua．］－The hub of the universe achusetta． ［Humoroua．］－The hub of the universe，
the center all thinga：humorously spplied to places aup－ posed to be regarded dy their inhabitanta as of the first im－ portance ；originally and nsually to Boaton in M1assachu－
setta：compare the passage from Holmes quoted under setts：
def． 9.

## Calcutta ．．．awaggers as if it were the hub of the uni－ verse．Daily Newo（London），Jsn．18， 1876.

hubara，$n$ ．See houbara， 1.
hubbaboo（hub＇a－bö＇），n．See Mubbubboo．
hub－band（hub＇band），$n$ ．A reinforcing ring or metal band placed about the end of a wood－ en hub．
Hubbite（hub＇it），n．［＜hub（＂The Hub，＂as applied to Boston in Massachusetts）+- ite $^{2}$ ．］ A Bostonian．［Humorous．］
As keen and as wide awake as a veritabie New England－ er，and as a native－born $\boldsymbol{H}$ ubbite．
hubble（hub＇l），n．［Dim．of hub．］1．A small lump；a small prominence，as a hump in a road， or ice formed on the surface of water．The $A d$－ vance，Feb．18， 1886 ．［U．S．］－2．A＂heap，＂ as of work．［Scotch．］
She asya：＂and they＇l a＇bs in a hubble o＇work＂st
home．．I tell her．．that＂the hubble at home＂will go on rightiy enough in her sbsedce．Carlyle，in Froude．
3．An uproar or tumult；a row． ［Scotch and North．Eng．］ The ragsbash were ordered bsck， And then began the hubble； For cudgells now were seen to bounce
Aff sculia and hloody noses Aff sculia and bloody noses．

Gall，Encyc，p． 267
hubble－bubble（hub＇l－bub＂1）， nie．］［A varied redupl．of bub－ or gurcling sound．－2，A primg itive form of pipe for smok－

ing，popular among the lower classes in India． It conasista of a cocoanut－ahell having a bowl and reed in－
serted in the top，snd a hoie in the afde，uaually without serted in the top，snd a hote in the atde，uaualy without
a mouthptece through which the amoks is drawn，as it a masea from the bowl through the reed into water con－ tsined in the shell，causing the buhbing or gurgling sound
which gives the name to the pipe．The name fa also ap－ plied to atmilsr pipea msde of clay，glass，silver，etc．Com－ pare hooka and narghile．Also hobble－bobble．
Dealers in metal or earthen vessels，every man sitting knee－deep in hia wares，smoking the eternal hubble．bubble． A glimpse of the hesvenly profile of somas half－caate Ar－ menlan maiden，as ahe lighta her fsther＇a hubble－bubble the back ahop．

J．W．Palmer，Up and Down the Irrawsddi，p． 63.
hubbleshow（hub＇l－shō），n．［Also hobbleshow， hubbyshoo，etc．：see hubbub．］Confusion；tu－ mult．Halliwell．［Prov．Emg．］
hubble－shubblet，$n$ ．Same as hubblcshow． With that all was on s hubble－shubble．

Doctour Double Ale．（Hallivell．） hubbly（hub＇li），a．［＜hubble $+-y^{1}$ ．］Full of hubbles；rough：as，hubbly ice；a hubbly road； hubbly skating or sleighing．The Advance，Feb． 18， 1886 ．［U．S．］
hub－borer（hub＇bōr＂èr），$n$ ．A hand－tool or a power－machine for boring out carriage－hubs for the boxing or for the spokes，or for boring wheel－fellies for the spokes．
hubbub（hub＇ub），$n$ ．［Formerly also hobub，hoo－ woob，also whoobub（appar．simulating whoop， hoop 2 ）；also extended or reduplicated hubbub－ boo，hubbleshou，hubble－shubble－words showing imitative variation of a base＊hub，prob．of in－ terjectioual origin，but perhaps in part a form of hoop ${ }^{2}$ ，shout．］1．A grest noise of many con－ fused voices or sounds；a tumult；uproar；riot．

And ahrieking Hububs them approching nere，
Which sll the forest did with horrour
Spenser，F．Q．，III．x．
hubbut wilid
of stunning sounds snd voicea all confused．
Milton，P．L．，ii． 951.
Down the street arose \＆great hubhub．Doga snd boys were howilng and barking；men were laughing，ghonting， groaning，and hlowing horna，whooping，and cianking cow．
bells，whinnying and howling，snd ratting pota snd pans． G．W．Cable，Old Creole Days，p．203． 2†．An old game played by the Indians who for－ merly inhabited New England，with bones and a platter or tray，and which was accompanied with much noise and the shouting of the word ＂Hubhub＂or＂Hubbub．＂
hubbubboo（hub＇u－bö＇），$n$ ．［Also hubbaboo，etc．： see luubbub．］A din；a racket．
They come running with a terrible yell and hubbabowe， as yf heaven and earth would have gone togither．
hubby ${ }^{1}$（hub＇i），$a$ ．［ $\left\langle h u b+-y^{1}\right.$ ．］Full of hubs or inequalities；hubbly：as，a hubby road．［U．S．］ hubby ${ }^{2}$（hub i），n．；pl．Thubbies（－iz）．A vulgar raction of husband．
hübnerite（hüb＇nér－it），r．［Named after a Mr． Hïbner，who analyzed it．］Manganese tung－ state，a rare mineral occurring in bladed cleav－ able masses of a brownish－red color
Hubshee（hab＇shē），n．［くAr．Habashi，Pers． Habshi，an Abyssinian：see Abyssinian．］ 1. In the East，an Ethiopian；a negro；a descen－ dant of Abyssinians．
The Negro hlood in the veins of the present Suitan af． fects no Muasulman＇loyalty，and Hubshees，who looked， thrones． Hence－2．［l．c．］A Himalayan pony having short curly hair．
One of my Tibetan poniea had ahort curly brown hair and was called．
$\dot{\operatorname{sir}}$ J．D．Hooker，Himalsyan Journals，
huccatoon（huk－a－tön＇），n．A kind of cotton cloth manufactured cspecially for the African trade．
huchen（huk＇en），$n$ ．Same as hucho， 1.
monid of the D．$n$ ．［NL．：see huck9．］1．A sal－ monid of the Danube，Hucho or Salmo hucho，of long and slender form，with a flat snout，large teeth，and silvery color dotted with black．Also huck，huchen．－2．［cap．］Agenus of Salmonider， differing from Salmo in having no median hyoid teeth and in certain osteological characters． The type is the hucho，Hucho 7ucho．
huck ${ }^{1}+$（huk），v．i．［Late ME．huk，hucke（ $=$ G． höken），haggle，traffe；developed，like the equiv． and ult．identical hawk ${ }^{2}$（q．v．），from the asso－ ciated noun：see huckster．The orig．verb＂huck， bend，crouch，is represented in E．by hug，q．V．， To higgle in trading．

Auccionor $\left[\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{L}}\right]$ ，to merchsunt or huke．
huckleberry
1 hucke，ss one dothe thst wolde bye s thing good cheape， jo harelie，je marchande．
Now is the time（time is a god）to work our loue good lucke， Long since I cheapned it，nor is my coning now to hucke．
huck ${ }^{2}$（huk），n．A dialectal form of hook．
huck $^{3}$（huk），$n$ ．A dialectal corruption of husk ${ }^{1}$ ． huck ${ }^{4}$（huk），$n$ ．［Origin obscure．］A hard blow or knock．［Prov．Fing．（Sussex）．］
huck ${ }^{5}$（huk），$n$ ．［A var．of hock ${ }^{-1}$ ．］In beef，the part between the shin and the round．Halli－ part between the shin and the ro
huck ${ }^{6}$（huk），$n_{0}$ ．［Short for huckle；perhaps in part due to huck ${ }^{5}=h^{2} k^{1}$ ．］The hip．［Prov． Eng．］
Once of a frosty night I slither＇d an＇hurted my huck．
huck ${ }^{7} \dagger$（huk），n．Same as huke ${ }^{1}$ ．Patent Rolls， 13 Hen．VII．，p． 33.
huck ${ }^{8}$（huk），$n$ ．and $a$ ．A commercial contrac tion of huckaback：as，huck towels or toweling． huck $^{9}$（huk），n．［＜G．huch，m．，or huche，f．，a kind of river－trout．］Same as hucho， 1.
huckaback（huk＇a－bak），$u_{0}$ and $a$ ．［Prob．of LG．origin，and appar．，as Skeat suggests（evi－ dence is lacking），orig．＇peddler＇s ware，＇＜LG． hukkebak（＞G．huckeback），pickaback（ef．MLG． hokeboken，carry on the back），〈huken，＂hukken （ $=\mathrm{MD}$ ．hucken，erouch，bend，$=$ G．hocken， erouch，bend：cf．LG．Fukke，G．hucke，back， bunch－the verb being represented in E．by hug，q．v．，and huck ${ }^{1}$（huckster，etc．）），＋bak， back．］I．n．A coarse and very durable cloth of linen，or linen and cotton，woven with alter－ nate elevations and depressions so as to have a rough face．It is uaed especially for toweis，snd is made in separate towels or in lengths which masy he cut st will． Camphell－goodnoss no more wears ont than Campbell－ beauty ；all their good qualities are huckaback．
Walpole，Letters，11．121． II．a．Made or consisting of huckaback：as， a huckaback towel．

Often shortened to luck．
huckberry（huk＇ber＂i），n．Same as hackbcrry． huckeryt，$n$ ．［＜ME．hukkerye，hockerye：cf．G． hockerei，höckerei，hüherei，〈 höcker，huckster： sce huckster，and cf．huckstery．］Huckstering； petty traffic；peddling．

Rose the regrater was hir rizte nama；
She bsth holden hokerye al hire lyf－ty
Piers Plowman（B），v． 227.
huckie－buckie（huk＇i－buk＇i），n．［Sc．，appar．a varied redupl．of＊huck，crouch：see huckster， hug，huckle．］A play in which children slide down a hill on their hunkers．Jamieson． ［Scotch．］
huckle（huk＇l），n．［E．dial．，lit．＇bender＇（cf． bender，leg）：prob．of LG．origin，＜LG．＂hukken， huken $=0 \mathrm{D}$ ．hucken，bend，crouch：see huck² hug，and cf．huckaback，hucklebacked，hucklebone．］ 1．The hip．

For getting up on stump snd huckle，
He with his foe hegan
begsn to buckle．
S．Butler，Iudibras，I．ii． 925
2．A bunch or part projecting like the hip．
hucklebacked（huk＇${ }^{\prime}$－bakt），a．［E．dial．，S＇ huckle，implying＇bent＇or＇crooked，＇or＇crook＇ （see huckle，n．），＋backed：ef．
Round－shouldered；humploacked．
huckleberry（huk＇1－ber＂i），n．；pl．huckleberries （－iz）．［Prob，a corruption of hurtleberry：see hurtleberry，whortlebcrry．］Aname for the differ－ ent species of Gaylussacia，and for some of the species of Faccinium，belonging to the natural order Vaceiniacene，as also for their fruit．The name is properiy restricted to the species of Gaylussacia．
They are khruba with etther evergreen or dectduous alter－

nate leaves，commonly glsndular or resin－bearing；flow－
ers in Isterai racemes，from separate scaly buds with tubu－ ers in Isterai racemes．from separate scaly buds with tubu． lar reddigh－or greenigh－white corolla；calyx－tube sdnate
to the ovary which in fruit becomea drupaceous，crowned to the ovary，whtch in fruit becomes drupaceous，crowned
with the calyx－lobes， 10 －celled，with 10 ged－－ike nutlets．

## huckleberry

2909
G．resinosa is the common high－bush huckieberry or itack hucksterage（huk＇stèr－ăj），n．［＜huckster＋ or biue huckieberry ；$G$ ．ursina of North and Sonth Csro－ ifna is the bear－huckieberry．For the hrtekieherries of the genus Vaccinium，sea blueberry，their more appropriate
name．V．corymbosum ia also cailed tha biue huckieberry， and $\bar{V}$ ．Pennsylvanicum the angar－hucklcberry or iow－buah huckieherry．Also called whortleberry，hurtleberry．
The greater part of what ia now Cambridgeport was then （in the native disiect）a huckleberry pastur，＂

## Lowell，Firesida Travela，p． 42.

huckleboue（huk＇l－bōn），n．［Early mod．E．also huccle－bone；＜huckle＋bone．］It．The hip－ bone．

The hip，；wherein the joint doth movs 2．The ankle－bone；the tarsal bone known in anatomy as the astragalus．See cut under foot． The iitilia aquare hucele－bone in the ancio piace of the hinder legge in ali beasts

Udall，tr．of Apophthegms of Erasmus，p． 185 Jug．I can shew you very fine tricks．
Bov．Prithee，hocus pocus，keep thy grannam＇a huckle aucklert，n．A kind of dance．
Some speechas；of the rest，dsncing the huckler，Tom Bedio，and the Cowp Juatice of Peace

Ashlon，Diary（1617）．
huck－muck（huk＇muk），n．［Origin obscure； cf．hugger－mugger．］1．A dwarf．［Prov．Eng．］ －2．The willow－warbler，Phylloscopus trochi－ lus．［Prov．Eng．］
hucksont（huk＇son），u．［E．dial．also hucksheen； ＜ME．hokschyne，etc．，hock：see hock¹．］The hock or ham．

> Or, sweet iady, reach to ma The abdomers of a bes; Or conmend a cricket's hip, Or hia huckson, to my scrip.

Or his huckson，to my scrip．
Merrick，Hesperides，p． 230.
huckster（huk＇stèr），$n_{\text {．}}$［Sometimes written huxter（cf．baxter），early mod．E．also hucster；＜ ME．hukster，hucster，hukstere，hokestere，hogge－ ster，〈 MD．heukster（cf．Sw．hugster，＜E．？）， with suffix－ster，equiv．to＊hucher（not used in E．，except in variant form hawker ${ }^{2}$ ，q．v．），＜ MD．hucker，a huckster or a mercer，D．heuker， a retailer（ $=$ MLG．hoker $=$ G．höcker，a huck－ ster（prob．from I．），＝Dañ．höker，a chandler， huckster，$=\mathrm{Sw}$. hökare，a cheesemonger）；prob． lit．＇stooper＇or＇croncher＇（i．e．a peddler＇stoop－ ing under the burden of his wares），as a par－ ticular use of MD．hucker，a stooper，from the verb represented by E．hug（with now deflected meaning）for＊huck，く MD．hucken，stoop，bow， $=$ LG．huken，crouch，$=$ G．hocken，crouch，squat， take upon the back，also be idle，＝Icel．$\hbar \hat{u} k a$ ， sit on one＇s hams（）hokra，go bent，crouch， creep，slink abont；in mod．usage，live as a small farmer）；cf．G．dial．hucke，LG．hukke， the back，prop．the bent back．See huckaback， huckle，hucklebacked．Connected with hug，and
 small articles；a hawker；a peddler；now，espe－ cially，a small dealer in agricultural produce．
The Wardones of the said craite hafe fuil power to maka serche，with a sergent，att ali hoggesters housea with．yn the Jurisdiccion of the ssid Cite，yppon alie iorenes breds
broght to the same．English Gilds（E．E．T．S．），p． 837. These were the first innenters of coyning money，the And watched her tabie with ita huckster＇s wares And watched her tabie with ita huckster＇s wares
Aasiduous，through the ieng th of aixty years． Aasiduous，through the length of aixty years．
Wordsworth，Prelude，ii．

> Thia broad-brimm'd hswker of heiy thinga, Whesa ear ia cramm'd with his cotton, and ringa Even in dreama to the chink of his pence, This huckster put down war ! Tonnyson, Mau

Tennyson，Maud，$x$
2．A wholesale fish－dealer；one who buys fresh fish for shipment to the retail trade．［North Carolina，U．S．］
huckster（huk＇ster），$v$ ．［＜huckister，n．］I．in－ trans．To deal in small articles or in petty bar－ trans．To deal in smail articles or in petty bar－
gains；hence，to higgle；contend in a small or mean way about monetary transactions．
But 1 never couid drive s hard bargain in my fifs，con－ corning any matter whatever ；snd least of sil do I know how to haggle and huckster with merit．

## Burke，Te a Neble Lord．

The estates irritated the Princs of Orangs by huck－
There are hardiy any of eur tradas，except the merely not be directly prefitabie to the pursuer of thai occups－ not be
II．trans．To expose for sale ；make a matter of bargain．［Rare．］
Som whe had bin call＇d from ahops and warehouses， without other merit，to sit In Suprene Councllis and Com－ mittees，（as thir breeding was）feli to huckster the Com－
monwealth．
Milton，Hist．Eng．，ifi．
－age．］The business of a huckster；petty deal－ ing．
Ignohle hucksterage of pidditing tithes．
hucksterer（huk＇stèr－èr），$n$ ．［＜huckster， －er1，or a mere extension of huckster，n．］A huckster．
Those huckslerers or money－jobhers wili be found neces－ sry in this brass money is made current．Swifl．
hucksteryt，u．［ME．hoxtcryc；as huckster + $-y^{1}$ ．Same as huckery．
huckstress（huk＇stres），n．［Formerly some－ times written huxteress；＜huckster + －ess．In ME．huckster was used of both sexes，being strictly only fem．］A female huckster or ped－ dler．Also written hucksteress．
In the Pyncheon－house，where she［Hepzibsh］has spent all her days－reduced now，in that very house，to be the
hud（hud），$n$ ．［A dial．form of hood．］The shell or hull of a nut．［Prov．Eng．］
huddle（hud＇l），v．；pret．and pp．huddled，ppr． huddling．［く ME．as if＂hudelen for＊huderen， of which the only two examples found present the spelling hoderen（hodrc，hodur），huddle or press together，also cover，＝LG．＊hudern（Mätz－ ner），dim．hudderken，of hens，sit upon the chick－ ens and keep them warm，also of nurses，to cud－ dle or coddle children（de kinder in den slaap budderken，lull children to sleep），frea．of ME． huden，hiden，＜AS．$h \bar{y} d a n(=L G$. hüden），hide， over：see hide ${ }^{1}$ ．The change from－er to－el （－le）may have been due to ME．hudels，hudles， hidels，etc．，〈AS．hȳdels，a hiding－place，＜hy dan， hide．The D．hoetelen，bungle，$=$ Dan．hutle， huddle，botch，bungle，$=$ Sw．hutla，shuffe，$=$ G．hudeln，do a thing hastily and carelessly， is a different word，connected with hustle，q．v．， but it may have affected the form and sense of the E．word．］I．trans．1．To throw together in confusion；crowd together without order．
She told me ．．．thst I was the princera jester，and that I wss dniler thai a great thaw ；huddling jeat npon jeat．

Therafora ia Space，snd therefore Tima，that men may knew that thinga ara not huddled and iumped，but sur－ darad and individual．

Emerson，Misc．，p．3s．
The sedimentary rocka have not been huddled tagether at random．Geikie，Geol．Sketches，i．37．
2．To perform in haste and disorder ；put togo－ ther or produce in a hurried manner：often with up，over，or together．
A weake Misn is one whem Nsture huddled vp in hasta， and left hia best part vnfinish＇t．

Bp．Earle，Micro－cosmegrsphie，A Weake Msn．
A man，in the least degrea beiow tha apirit of a saint or
Steele，Guardian，No． 65.
Humbied by the events of the war，and dreading the just anger of Parilament，the English miniatry hastened to

Macaulay，Sir William Tempie．
3．To put on in haste and disorder，as clothes： usually with on．

Now all in hasta they huddle on
Their hooda，their cloaks，and get them gone
Swift，Journal of Moderi Lady．
I got np and huddled on my ciothes．
Smollett，Peregrina Pickla（ 2 d ed．），ixxxi．
That iear is like s cloak which oid mencen huddle
About their iove，as if to keep it warm．
Werdsworth，The Borderers，i．
4†．To hush（up）．Nares．
The matter was hudled up snd littie spoken of it．
5．To embrace．［Prov．Eng．］
II．intrans．1．To crowd；press together pro－ miscuously；press or hurry in disorder．

Glancing an eya of pity on his lesses，
That have of late so huddled on hita ba
Shak．，M．of V．，IV．I
Thyrsia？whose artiul atraina have oft delay＇d
Milton，Com
the public square，． Huddling together on
herd of panic－atruck deer．
．ilka
2．In the University of Cambridge，to keep an act in a perfunctory manner，requiring no study，in order that the necessary oath may be taken．
If he has not kept the requizite exercises，he gees to the sophs＇achools snd huddles for that part whith he has not
kept．Wall，Senate House Ceremenies（1798），p． 112 huddle（hud＇l），$n$ ．and $a$ ．［＜huddlc，v．］I．$n$ ． 1．A number of persons or things thrown toge－ ther withont rule or order；a confused crowd ther withont rule or
or cluster；a jumble．

## hue

This fliled my mind with such a huddle of ideas that， poon my going to slecp， 1 Addison，Husbands and Wives，
and
The seldiers were crowded togother in a hudule．
2．A winning cast at shovel－board．
The Eari of Kildare，seeing his writ of death brought in， his mouth，＂Whatsoever thai is，thita fa for a huddle＂，

## 3 4 ．An old decrepit person

Thia old miser asking of Aristippus whist he would take to teache and bring vp his sonna，he aunswered s thousan oide huddle， 1 can haua two seruaunta of yat pritce．

Lyly，Euphues，Anat．of WIt，p． 133.
What，yo brain－sick fools，ye hoddy－pecks，ye doddy－ poula，ya huddes［read huddles！，de ya beileve Him？ara
Latimer，Works，I． 136.
4t．A list．［Prov．Eng．］－Huddle upon huddle， all in a heap．
Randal＇a fortunes come tumbling in like fawyers＇fees，
II．$\dagger \alpha$ ．Confused；jumbled．
A snddain，huddle，indigested theught
Rowis in my brain－＇tis the safeat method．
The Revengeful Queen（1698）
huddlet（hud́），ado．［＜huddle，a．］In disor－ ler；confusedly．
It is imposaibls to set forth either ail that was（God knowgth ）tumultuoualy spoken，and lika as of mad men that one ceuldn many，which apake oftentimea huddle，so that one could＇well hear another．

Rüdley，p．304．（Davieg．）
huddle－duddlet，$n$ ．A decrepit person． Thoas gray－beard huddle－duddles．

Nashe，Lenten Stuffe（Harl．Misc．，VI．147）．
huddler（hud＇lèr），$n$ ．One who huddles or throws things together in confusion．
huddup（hud－up＇），interj．Get up；go along：
addressed to a horse．［New Eng．］
Here cemea tha wonderful one－hoas shay，
Drawn by a rat－tailed，ewe－necked bsy，
＂Huddup！＂said the psraon．－Off went they．
O．W．Holmes，One－Hosa Shay．
Hudibrastic（hū－di－bras＇tik），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［＜Hu－ dibras + －t－ic，after enthusiastic，etc．The name Hudibras is said to have been taken from that of one of the knights of the Round Table，Sir Hugh de Bras．］I．a．Of or pertaining to，or resembling the style of，＂Hudibras，＂a satire directed against the Puritans by Samuel Butler， published in 1663；burlesque－heroic：as，Hudi－ brastic verse；Hudibrastic humor．
There is nothing puffy，blustering，or Hudibrastic in hia （Ciement Marot＇s）onailaught．

W．J．Eckoff，Appieton＇a Journal，XI． Dr．Bryant ．．Was fond of exercising his talent for rhyming by throwing his thoughta into verse，and suc－ ceeded in producing some very respectabie Hudibrastic
Iines．
D．J．Hill，Brysnt，p． 20.
II．n．A line or verse in the style of Butler＇s ＂Hudibras＂：as，a poem composed in Hudibras－ tics．
Hudsoniau（hud－sō＇ni－an），a．［＜Hudson（see defs．）＋－ian．］1．Pertaining to Henry Hud－ son（died about 16I1），an English navigator in the English and Dutch service，discoverer of Hudson river，strait，and bay．－2．In zoöl． and bot．，pertaining to Hudson＇s Bay，or to the fauna or flora of that region：applied to nu－ merous animals，etc．－Hudsontan fauna，a fanna of North America intervening between tha Canadian and
Arctic faunæ，between the fsothermslines of $50^{\circ}$ and $57^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ． Tha next ornithologicsl fauna north of the Canadian may well be termed the Hudsonian Faunc，＂o that portion and the Barren grounds．Buli．Mus，Comp．Zoöl．，II． 400. hudsonite（hud＇son－it），n．［＜＇Hudson，the river so named，which＂flows by Cornwall（see def．）， $+-i t e^{2}$ ．］An aluminous variety of pyroxene， occurring in lamellar masses at Cornwall in Orange county，New York．
Hudson River group．See group ${ }^{1}$ ．
huel（hū），$n$ ．［Early mod．E．also hew；＜ME．hew， hewe，heu，heow，hcowc，hiw，etc．，form，appear－ ance，color，ऽ AS．hiw，hcow，heo，form，appear－ ance，$=$ Sw．$h y$ ，skin，complexion，$=$ Icel．$h \bar{e}-$（in $h \bar{e}-$ gilja，a vain song，nonsense，tittle－tattle，$h \bar{e}-$ gōma，speak falsely or vainly）$=$ Goth．hixci， form，show，appearance．］1t．Form；appear－ ance；guise．

He taught to imitste that Lady trew．
under felgned hero．
Spenser，F．Q．，I．1． 46.
＂Hisve over ferrymian，＂thare cried a boy；
A lovely damsel beauteons and cery．
Greene，Never too Late．
2．Color；specifically and technically，distinc－ tive quality of color in an object or ou a sur－

## hue

face; the respect in which red, yellow, green, blue, etc., differ one from auother; that in which colors of equal luminosity and chroma may differ. Ifue ia the distinctive quality of a color, the respect in which colors may differ though they have the aame luminoaity and chroms. Thus, acarlet and crim-
son differ in hue, but buff and yeilow eapectally in chroma, son differ in hue, but buff and yellow eapectally in
myntle and emerald-green chiefly in luminosity.
The llollanders in the Bay of Anton Gill Southwarda from Madascar in eixteene degrees aaw the king, blacke of hew. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 710.
Don Carios is of a differing Complexion from all the rest, spaniah Hue.
Howell, Letters, 1. 1i. 9.

## A amile that glow'd Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue.

, 1 Iom, P. L., VitL. 619.
Of ripen'd Quinces, auch the yellow Hue.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.
3. In painting, a compound color in which one of the primaries predominates, as the various grays, which are composed of the three primary colors in unequal proportion. [Not in use.] hue ${ }^{2}$ (hû), n. [Formerly also hew; < ME. hue, < OF. hu, hui, huy, huit, huyt, heu (also huee, F . huée), a cry, shout, noise, esp. a cry iu pursuit, as in the chase; cf. huer, huier, huyer, ery, shout, exclaim; prob. orig. a mere interjection, like E. hoo, ho, etc. Cf. hoot.] A cry; a shout; loud shouting of many voices, as in pursuit of game or of a fugitive: now used only in the phrase hue and cry.

> A hue fro henen I herde thoo. Alliterative Poems (ed.

Alliterative Poemg (ed. Morris), 1. 872.
Hue and cry. [OF. hu et cri, hui et cry; ML huesium (hutesium) et clamor. 1 (a) In law: (1) The purauit of a felon or an oftender with iondoutcries or clamor togive an alarm. At common law, a private peraon who haa been robbed, or who know s that a felony has been committed, ia bound to rilge a hue and cry, and thereupon all persona, constablea as well aa othera, are bound to join io the purguit and as-
aist In the capture of the felon.

## In Lave'a name you are charged hereby

To make a apeedy hue and cry,
After a face who t'other day
Came and atole my heart away.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, iii. 2.
To dare offend in that kind now is for a thief to leave the covert, and meet a atrong hue and cry in the teeth.

Donne, Letters, xxi
"Harro and help, and hue and cry, every true man !" aaid the mercer; "I am withstood in aeeking to recover mina own.
(2) In English prsctice, a written prociamation isaued on the escape of a felou from prison, requiring officers and all other people to assiat In retaking him. Burrill. (b) A general outcry or alarm; a great atlr or clamor made about any matter.-Hue and Cry Act, an English statute of 1585 ( 27 Eliz, c. 13 ) amending the oid lawa respecting I.; and 1354, 28 Edw. III., c. 11) by reducing the Ilability of the hundred to half the value of gooda atolen, and requiring that puranlt be made by horaemen as well as footmen, and that the person robbed give notice and be examined by a juatice.
hued (hūd), a. [Formerly also hewed; < ME. hewed; <huel + -ed2.] Having a liue or color: used chiefly in composition: as, goldeu-hued, bright-hued, etc.

Phebna wax old and hewed lyk latoun [brass].
Chaucer, Franklin'a Tale, 1.517.
But thus muche I dare salne that she
Waa white, rody, freah and lifely hewed,
And euery day her beaute newed.
he Isle of Ladies.
huell $t$, $n$. A Middle English form of whale . huel ${ }^{2} n$. A variant of wheal.
huel-bonet, $n$. A Middle English form of whalebone.
hueless (hū'les), a. [<huel + -less.] Desti-
tute of hue or color.
The wild expreasion of intense anguish . . . dwelt on those lueless and aunken featurea, Bulwer, Pelham, vi A vapour heavy, hueless, formleas, cold. Tennysom, Viaton of Sin.
huer (hū'èr), n. [Also hooer; < hue ${ }^{2}+-e r^{2}$.] 1. A man stationed at the bow of a boat engaged in seining, to watch the movements of the fish and direct the course of the boat accord-ingly.-2. A man stationed on a hill or at a masthead to signal to fishing-boats the course taken by shoals of pilchard, herring, or other fish which shoal. Also called baller.
They lle houering upon the coast, and are diracted by a balker or thence beat diacerneth the guantitle and cliffe-aide, and the plicherd. $\quad R$. Carew, Survey of Cornwail, fol. 32 hufet, $v . i$. A Middle English form of hovel. huff (huf), $v$. [Not found earlier than toward the end of the 17th century, but prob. repr. an old popular word with orig. guttural (huff for *hough: cf. rough (ruf), tough (tuf), and duff
$=$ dough, with orig. guttural); cf. Se. hech,

2910

## hug

breathe hard, hauch, the forcible respiration of one who exerts all his strength in giving a stroke; MHG. (rare) hüchen, G. hauchen, breathe, blow, aspirate $;$ ult. imitative of hard or blow.

When on the Surgea 1 percefue, from far,
When on the Surgea perceiue, from 1ar,
Th' Ork, Whirl-pooi, Whale, or hufing Physeter.
Sylvester, tr, of Du Bartas'a Weeks, i.
Surely all Eol'a hufing brood
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, 1. 215)
Thoae high aky-kiaaing monuts,
Where hufing winds cast up their airy accounts
2. To dilate; swell up: as, the bread huffs [Prov. Eng.]-3. To swell with anger, pride, or arrogance; bluster; storm; rant.
Thia senaeless arrogant concelt of theirs made them huff
Shew the gentiemen what thou canst do; apeak a huf.
ing part. Beau. and Fl., Knight ol Burning Pestle, Ind.
You ahali not wrong a lady
In a high hufing atrain, and think to bear it.
He huffis and dinga, becanae we wili not apend the ilitio we have left to get him the title of Lord Strut. Arbuthnot.
II. trans. 1. To swell; puff; distend.

When the said winde within the earth, able to huffe up the ground, was not powerfui eaoush threak and In many wild birda, the diaphragm may easily be huffed up with air.
2. To treat with insolence or arrogance; rebuke rudely; hector.

One weot to Holiand, where they huff Folk,
Tother to vend hia warea in suttolk, Prior, The Mice.
You must not presume to huff us. 3. (a) In chess, to remove from the board, as a captured piece. (b) In checkers, to remove from the board, as a piece belonging to one player, as a penalty for not having taken an exposed piece belonging to the other. It is usual for the player, in removing the piece, to blow upon it. See huff, n., 3.
huff (huf), $n$. [<huff, v.] 1. A swell of sudden anger or arrogance; a fit of petulance or ill humor.
Shall I fear an anger. that is but as the apleen of a wasp, a ahort phester and huff of passion?
He had a great diepute with the congressman about
politics, and leit the place in a huff.
roing, Knickerbocker, p. 20
2t. One puffed up with au extravagant opiniou of his own value or importance.
Lewd ahaliow-brsined huffis make atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit.
3. In chcekers, the removal of a players pe from the board when, having the chance, he refuses or neglects to capture one or more of his opponent's pieces. The iatter may, however, if he deema it to his advantage, demand the capture inatead of removing the piece. The removal is uaualiy marked by biowing on the piece
4. Light paste, or pie-crust. [Prov. Eng.]5. A dry, scurfy, or scaly incrustation on the skin. [Prov. Eng.]-6. Strong beer. [Prov. Eng.]
huff (huf), a. [Short for huffish.] Angry; huffish. Gay.
huff-cap (huf'kap), n. and a. I. n. 1. A swaggerer; a blusterer. [Prov. Eng.]
Aa for you, Colonel Huffcap, we aliall try before a civil magistrate who'a the greater plotter.
2. Strong ale. [Cant.] Dryden, Spaniah Friar. When thia nippitatam th
thia nectar of iife, is aet abroach, well ia ha that can get the sooneat to it.

Stubbes, quoted in Strutt'a Sporta and Pastlmes, p. 472.
II. a. 1. Of or pertaining to a huff-cap; swaggering; blustering.
A huffeap, swaggering sir.
2. Strong; heady.

In what towne there ia the signe of the three mariners,
the huffe-cappest drink in that house you ghall be aure of huffer (huf'ér), $n$. A swaggerer; a blusterer.
Therefore not to make much noise to diaturbe these infallible huffers (and they cannot hear a little for their own), I softiy atep by them. Glanville, On Witchcraft, Pref
huffily (huf'i-li), adv. In a huffy or petulant anner or mood.
I watched my Richard walking huffily off.
R. Broughton, Cometh up as a Flower, vii.
huffiness (huf'i-nes), $n$. The state of being hufly ; petulance; ill liumor.
It would be time well spent that ahould join profesalonai atudica with that degree of poilte culture which givea dignity and curee hufinesg.
huffingly (huf'ing-li), adr. In a swaggering manner; arrogantly.
The aword at thy haunch was a huge black blade, With a great basket-hilt of iron made; But now a long rapier doth hang by his side
And hufingly doth this bonny scot ride
ld ballad.
huffish (huf'ish), a. [<huff $\left.+-i s h 1_{.}\right]$1. Swag-
gering; hectoring.-2. Petulant; ill-humored. huffishly (huf'ish-li), adv. In a huffish manner; with arrogance or bluster, or with petulance.
huffishness (huf'ish-nes) 2 . The state of being huffish; petulance ; bluster.
huffle (huf'l), $v . ;$ pret. and pp. huffed, ppr. huffling. I. intrans. [E. dial., freq. of huff.] 1. To shift; waver.-2. To blow unsteadily or in flaws. [Prov. Eng.]
Too awage seas aurging, or ralse by blusterua hufing.
II. trans. To rumple; roughen. [Prov.Eng.] huffle (huf'l), $n$. [〈hufle, v.] A merrymeeting; a feast. [Prov. Eng.]
huffling (huf'ling), n. [Verbal n. of huffe, v.] A process of embossing, or decorating in relief, usually in color.
Embroidering or huffing gilded leather [patent of 1688]
huff-puffedt, a. Swollen; bloated. Davics. Huff-puftt Ambition, tinder-box of war, Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas'a Weeka, il., The Decay.
huff-snuff (huf'snuf), n. A quarrelsome fellow; a bully.
Those roaring hectora, Pree-booterk, deaperadoes, and builying huff-muff, for the moat part like those whom Tacitna atilies "hospitibua tantum metnendi.

Ozell, tr. of Rabeiais, IV. xxill., Pref.
huffy (huf'i), a. [<huff $\left.+-y^{1}.\right]$ 1. Puffed up; swelled: as, huffy bread. [Prop. Eng.]-2. Characterized by arrogance or bluster; swaggering: as, a huffy person.
Weil, you see, he found Canterbury \& Co. rather hufy, and somewhat on the high-and-mighty order with him and, being a democratic American, he didnt like it.
3. Characterized by petulauce or ill temper: as, a huffy mood.
huftyt, n. [Var. of huff.] A swagger. Nares. Cut their meat after an Italtan fashion, weare their hat hufty-tuftyt, $n$. [A varied redupl. of hufty.] Swaggering manners.
Master Wyldgooae, it ia not your huftie tuftic can make mee afrald of your bigge iookee.
hug (hug) ging ( ${ }^{0}$, pret. and pp. hugged, ppr. hug as in Dat ; with final sonant he in Dan.), for' reg. "huck, the base of huckle, the hip, hucklcbacked, crook-backed, huckster, ete.: see huckster. The earliest sense of hug in E., 'shrink, crouch,' appears to be due to Scand. use.] I. $\dagger$ intrans. 1. To crouch; huddle as with cold.
I hugge, I ahrink in my bedde. It ia good aport to aee his ittle boy hugge in his bed for cold. Palsgrave
2. To lie close; cuddle.

To He, like pawna, lock'd up in cheata and trunks;
To hug with awine.
II. trans. 1. To grasp firmly and completely with the arms; embrace closely; clasp to the breast.

Within his arms be hugged them both.
Rooin Hood and the Stranger (Child'a Ballada, V. 413) He bewept my fortune,
And hugg'd me In his arma, and awore, with sobs,
Shak., Rich. III., 1. 4.
Braated and I aprang out instantly, hugged each other into the Farm inn.

Travel, p. 06. Cold to the very bone,
He hugged himeelf agalust the biting wind
William Morriz, Earthly Paradlae, III. 364.
2. To cling to mentally; cherish fondly or fervently; hold fast to: as, to hug delusions.
The inventors rather hug their errors than improve pon them, and go on atrugging with nature.
Bacon, Physical Fables, v., Expl.

Do I hug my affictiona
Ford,
Everywhere we ace men of education and trainung as chagging their prejudices before.

## hug

3. To keep close to: as, to hug the land. Lunds's cutlery warehouse so closely as nearly to form is part of it. And thus, by running the byes of the wind, and craftily hugging the corners, we got to the foot of the street st tast.
R. D. Blackmore, Erems, Hiv. 4. To carry, especially with difficulty. [Prov. Eng.]-To hug one's self, to con
We cannot hug ourselver upon the freedom of the Protestant faith from such forms of bigotry

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 965.
hug (hug), $n$. [<hug,v.] A close embrace; a clasp or pressure with or as with the arms: as, to give one a lug; the hug of a bear.- Cornish hug, formerly, In wrestling, a tackle or grip in whin one wrescer geas livoly treacherous or decitful trestment hence,

## And \& prime wrestier as ecr tript, E'er gsve the Cornish hug or hipt

Cotton, Burlesque upoa Burlesque.
huge (hūj), a. and n. [< ME. huge, hoge, howge, also with guttural g, hugge, hughe, hogge, hoghe, by apheresis for "ahugc, "ahoge, < AF. ahoge ahuge, OF. ahoge, ahuge, ahoje, ahoege, ahugue, high, lofty, great, large, huge, also as adv., in great quantity or number; prob. orig. a phrase, a hoge, lit. at height: $a,\langle\mathrm{~L} . a d$, at, on, in; hoge, hogue, a hill, height, of Teut. origin, from the noun represented by E. how ${ }^{2}$, and thus ult. from the adj. high: see how ${ }^{2}$, high.] I. a. 1. Having great bulk; very large; immense; enormous of its kind: as, a huge mountain; a huge ox; a huge beetle.
Other Soayles there ben, that ben fulle grete, but not so huge as the other.

I call it a huge smphltheatre, becanse it is reported ti contained st lesst firtie thoussnd persoos.
ryat, Crudities, I. 63
In Australis a huge marsupial, with the hesd of sn ox nd compared to which our kangaroo ls ooly a grest rat straddled and hopped shout as it plessed.
2. Very great in any respect; of exceptionally great capacity, extent, degree, etc.; inordinate as, a luge difference. [Now chiefly colloq.]

He . . seyde, "Lord! this is sn huge reyne
His were a weder for to slepen inne, "Mrollus, ttt. 656.
The patch [Launcelot] ts kind enough; buts huge feeder.
But, O! ere long,
Wuge pangs and stroog
ilton, Circumcisioo, 1. 27
He took the hugest psins to adorn his blg person. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, iii
$=$ Syn. 1. Vast, bulky, Immense, glgsntic, colossal, pro II.t $n$. Greet.

The Arke of God, whtch wisedom more did holde, In Tables two, then all the Greeks haue tolde And more than euer Rome could comprehead Ia huge of lesrned books that they ypend
T. Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, I. 102.

## huget (hūj), adv. [< hugc, a.] Hugely.

He talked huge high thst my Lord Protector would come n place agsin

Pe2ys, Diary, March 3, 1660
They are both huge sngry with your master.
Steele, Lyiog Lover, Jv. 1
hugely (hūj'li), adv. [< ME. hugely, -li, -liche; < huge $\left.+-l y^{2}.\right]$ In a hnge manner; enormously; immensely.

Doth It not flow ss hugely as the ses?
hugely as the ses?
Shak., As you Like it, 1i. 7.
All impatience . . is periectly useless to all purposes f ease, but hugely effective to the multiplying the tronble Jer. Taylor, Holy Dyiog, iil. 4
They love one snother hugely. Steele, Tstler, No. 266.
hageness (hūj'nes), n. [<ME. hugenys; <luge + -ness.] The state of being huge; enormous bulk or largeness: as, the hugeness of a mountain, or of an elephant.
The piled-up arches [of the Coliseuml, Jutting tnto the blue air, in their shsttered hugeneas, seemed like vast
overhanging rocks.
E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 245.
hugeoust (hū'jus), a. [Early mod. E. hogeous; ous; an extension of huge.] Huge. He made his hawke to fly

Skelton, Ware the Hswke.
What would have fed a thoussnd mouths was sunk
co fill his own [sn elephant"s] by hugeous length of trunk Byrom, Verses spoken at BreskIng-up
hugeouslyt, ado. Hugely; very greatly. Nares. Cateh.
In that point, we wlll sing s song of hls.
And. Let's ha 't; I love these ballsds hugeously
And. Let's hs 't; I love these ballsds hugeously.
W. Carturight, The Ordinary (1651)
hugger ${ }^{1}$ (hug'èr), n. [<hug $\left.+-e r^{1}.\right]$ One who hugs or embraces.
huggert (hug'ér), v. [Cf. hugger-mugger.] intrans. To lie in ambush; lurk. Bp. Hall. II. trans. To muffle; conceal.

Ooo, Muse, shroade, and beste the world abont
Tell trueth for shame snd hugger vp no thl
Brelon, Pasquil's Msdcappe, p. 11.
hugger-mugger (hug'er-mug'èr), $n$. and $a$ [Also writteu hucler-mucker, Sc. huggrie-mug grie, hudge-mudge: in the sense of confusion disorder, sometimes contr. to hug-mug; Ascham has huddermother (Toxophilus, 1545), Skelton, hoder-moder (Halliwell), and ME. hody-moke oecurs, indicating that the mod. forms are popular variatious of a compound which would be analogically "hudder-mucker, <ME. huden, hiden hide ( $>$ also the closely similar huddle, which stands for *hudder, (ME. hoderen: see huddle)

+ ME. "muken, "moken, a verb not found ex cept as in hody-moke, but the prob. source of ME. nokerere, a miser, and of mod. E. dial. mog sulk, be sullen, muggard, sullen, displeased; cf OHG. muccazzen, mutter, MHG. muckzen, much zen, G. mucksen, G. also mucken, mutter, grum ble,$=$ Sw. $\quad$ nucka $=$ Dan. mukka : see mog and muggard. For the connection of 'secrecy' with 'confusion,' cf. hidel as related to huddle.] I. n. Privacy; secrecy.

Judge Thorp. Sir Edward Coke Is law, and he ssys, The As in open court, to inform us shout the musiness welor us lo open court.
Lilburne. Not in huger-mugger, privstely or whtsper
Lagly. Kebile. No sir; it is no hugger-mugger for hlm to do as he did ; spare your words

State Trials, Lleut.-Col. Joho Lliburne.

## In hugge

We know not say mso's toteot (God only knoweth the heart) yes, the words we know not, they are so spoke in hugger-mugger. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 283.

Where'er th' in hugger-mugger lurk,
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. lil. 267.
(b) In confusion; with slovenliness. [Low snd colloq.]
II. a. 1. Clandestine; sly; underhanded.2. Confused; disorderly; slovenly: as, he works in a very hugger-mugger fashion.
Hugger-mugger they lived, but they wasn't that edsy to pleäse.

Tennyson, vttlage Wife.
hugger-mugger (hug'èr-mug'èr), v. I. trans. To hush; smother.

That is a venial offeace, to he hugger-muggered up.
Vew York Tribune, June 1, 1862
II. intrans. To take secret counsel; proceed clandestinely.
Ltstening to keyhole revelstloos, sod hugger-muggering with disappointed politicisna

Nevo York Tribune, Feb. 25, 1862.
hugglet (hug'l), v.t. [Freq. of hug.] To hug; embrace. Holland.
Huguenot (hū'ge-not), n. [=Sp. Hugonote $=$ Pg. Huguenote $=\mathrm{It}$. Ugonotto (NL. Hucnoticus, A.D. 1562), < F. Huguenot, a Huguenot; prob.ult. < F. Hugucnot, a personal name (found as a surname as early as 1387), dim. of Hugo, Hugon, Hugues, < MHG. Hüg, Hūc, Hugh, a man's name, <MHG. huge, OHG. hugu=OS. hugi = AS. hyge hige, mind, thought: cf. hogu, care: see how ${ }^{4}$ The name as applied to the Protestants of France was first used about 1560 , being appar. imported from Geneva, where it appears to have been for some time in use as a political nickname. Its particular origin is unknown; no contemporary information has been found. No person named Huguenot is conspicuous in the history of the Huguenots; but the nickname, if of merely local origin, may have taken its rise from a person so named of whom no record has been preserved. Scheler mentions 16 proposed etymologies, of which 8 rest on the name Hugo or Hugues. One of the others refers the name to the Swiss eidguenot, repr. G. cidgenoss, pl. cidgenossen, confederates, lit 'oath-fellows,' < eid = E. oath, + genoss, MHG. genōz = AS. gencát, a fellow, companion: see outh and geneat. The F. word was at first used and felt as a term of reproach, prob. because it was regarded as a synonym of Genevan, i. e. 'a foreign (German) heretic.'] A member of the Roformed or Calvinistic communion of France in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Hugueaots were the Purtans of France, noted in general for their sustere virtues snd the singular purity of I. and his immediate successors, snd after 1562 were fre-

## quently st war with the Cstholics, under the lesd of such

 men as Admaral Coligny and the Kiog of Nisvarre (sitterward Henry IV. of France). In spite of these wars and the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Augnst 24 th, 1572 , they continued numerous and powerfui, sind the edict of Nantes, 1 s-sued by 1 eary IV. (1598), secured to them fult political snd sued by lieary $1 V$. (1598), secured to them fult political snd surrender of La Rochelle in 1628, and the revocstion of the edict of Nantes by Louls XIV. (1885) snd the subsequeat persecutions forced hundreds of thousands into exile to Prussia, the Netherisnds, Switzerlsnd, England, etc. Many settled In the colonies of New York, VIrginia, etc., hut especially in South Carolina. The name is sometimes sppified at the present dsy to the desceodsnts of the origi. nal Huguenots
Huguenotism (hū'ge-not-izm), n. [< Huguenot + -ism.] The religion and principles of the Huguenots.
Huguierian (hū-gi-è'ri-an), a. Of or pertaining to P. C. Huguier (1804-73), a French surgeon. - Huguierian canal see canal.
hugyt (hū'ji), a. [< huge $+-y^{l}$; an extension of huge: ef. vasty for vast.] Hugo.

The Langa, sktmming (as It were)
The Ocesos surfsce, seeketh every where
The hugy Whale.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.
A serpent from the tomb begsa to gllde;
His hugy bulk on seven high votumes roll'd.
Dryden, FEnetd, v. 111.
huia-bird (hwē'a-bérd), n. A New Zealand bird, Heteralocha a cutirostris. See cut under Heteralocha.
huishert, $n$. and $v$. An obsolete form of usher. In alle his wey he fyndeth no let.
Gower, MS. Soc. Aotiq. 134, f. 75. (Halliwell.) studying
For footmen Ior yon, flie-paced huishers, pages,
To serve you on the knee. B. Jonson, Devil is sn Ass, II. 3.
hukah, $n$. Same as hooka.
huket (hūk), n. [Also henk, huik, huck; く ME. huke, hewk, hewke, also heyke (after the OD.), < OF. huque, hucque, ML. huca, a mantle, 〈OD. huycke, D. huik = MLG. hoike, heike, huke, hoke, LG. heuken, hoiken $=$ MHG. hoike, cloak, mantle.] An outer garment worn during the fifteenth century in western Europe, the form and character of which are not certain. It appears to have been often decorated with fur. Fairholt.

Heralds with hukes, hearing full hie,
Cryd largesse, largesse, chevsliers tres hardy.
Muses' Recreation, Defla oce to K. Arthur. As we were thus In conference, there came one that seemed to be a messeoger in a rich huke.

Bacon, New Atlsntis.
huke $\dagger, v . t$. $\langle\langle h u k e, n$.$] To cloak. Nares.$
And yet I will not let it alone, but throw some liglit sile of spotlesse pretended welt-meaning over 1 , and nask It from publicke shame and obloguy. ${ }_{H}$. King, Halfe-penayworth of Wit (1613), Ded. hulch $\dagger$ (hulch), $n$. and a. [A form of hunch, appar. by mixture with hulk ${ }^{1}$.] I. n. 1. A hump or hunch.-2. A slice.
II. a. Crooked. Hallizocll.
hulchbacked $\dagger$ (hulch'bakt), a. [A form of hunchbacked: see hulch and hunch.] Hunchbacked.
"Csa you tetl me with what instruments they did it?" "With fsir gullies, which are little haulch-backed demihulched $\dagger$ (hulcht), $a$. Having hulches or humps. hulchyt (hul'chi), $a$. [<huleh $+-y^{1}$.] Humpy. What can be the signification of the uneven shrugging huldee (hul'dē), n. An East Indian plant, Curcuma longa, the old tubers of which furnish the substance called turmeric, which is used as a mild aromatic and for medicinal purposes.
huldert, $n$. Appareutly a variant of alder ${ }^{1}$.
Hulder, black thorne, serues tree, beche, elder, sspe, and salowe.... make holow, startlng, studding, gad.
Ascham, Toxophilus,
dynge shaftes.
hulferet, n. A Middle English form of hulver.
hulk (hulk), n. [<ME. "hulke, shyppe, hulcus" (Prompt. Parv.), <AS. hulc (rare), glossed by L. liburna (which means prop. a light, fast-sailing vessel, a Liburnian galley),$=O D$. hulke, holke, D. hulk = MLG. holk, hollik, hulk, holke, LG. holk $=\mathrm{OHG}$. holcho, MHG. holehe, G. holk, also hulk, hülke, $=$ ODan. holk $=$ OSw. holker $=\mathrm{OF}$. hurque, orque, a bulk or huge ship, < ML. hulca, hulka, hulcus, olca, prop. holcas, a ship of burden, < Gr. $\delta \lambda$ кás, a ship which is towed, a ship of burden, a trading-vessel, merchantman
 land), < $\bar{\varepsilon} \lambda \kappa \varepsilon \iota \nu$, draw, drag, = OBulg. vléka, vléshti $=$ Pol. $v$ loke $=$ Bohem. vleku $=$ Russ. vlechर̌, etc., drag, draw.] 1 $\dagger$. A ship, particularly a heavy ship.

## hulk

0 sacred Patron ！pacifle thine ire；
Bring home our Iulk． Sylvesler，tr．of Dinese angry floods retire．

As when the Mast of some well－timbred hulke
Is with the blast of some outragious storme
Anything bulky or unwieldy；a large un－ wieldy person

Harry Monmonth＇s brawn，the hulk Sir John，
Is prisoner to your son．Shai．， 2 Hen．IV．，i． 1. The hulk of a tali Brabanter，behind whom I stood in the
Bp．Mall． 3．［By confusion with hull2，q．v．］．The body of a ship or decked vessel of any kind；particu－ larly，the body of an old ship or vessel which is laid up as unfit for sea－service，or a dismasted wreck．

Nay，even the hulks of the ships that carried them， though not converted into constellstions in the hesvens， used to be honoured and visited as sacred relics upon
earth．
Cook，Third Voyage， 1.1.
4†．［By confusion with hullI，q．$\dot{\text { v．}}$ ．］A hull or husk．Pegge．The hulks，in Eugiand，old or dis－ husk．Pegge．－The hulks，in Eug
There was one $\mathbf{H}$ ，who，I learned，in after dsys was
seen expisting some maturer offence in the hulles．
Lamb，Christ＇s Hospital．
hulk ${ }^{2}$（hulk），n．［＜ME．halke，holke，a hut， hovel，sty，＜AS．hulc，a hulk，lovel，prob．con－ nected with hulu，E．hulll，and AS．＂hulian，E． hill ${ }^{2}$ ，cover，from the root of AS．helan，ME． helen，E．heal2，cover，hide：seo hulls，hill ${ }^{2}$ ，and heal2．］1†．A lut．

Thei maden litle housis（ether hulkis）in desert piaces．
Wyclif，Wisdom xi． 2 （Purv．）． 2．A pigsty or a cattle－pen．［Prov．Eng．］ hulk ${ }^{3}$（hulk），n．［E．dial．，＝E．holly ${ }^{1}$ ，AS． holegn；the $-k$ repr．the orig．guttural．］＇The holly．［Prov．Eng．］
hulk ${ }^{4}$（hulk），v．$t$ ．［A dial．var．of holk．］ 1. To take out the entrails of：as，to hulk a hare． ［Rare．］

1 could hulk your grace，and hang you up cross－leg＇d，
Like a hare st 8 poulter＇s． 2．In mining，to take down or remove，as the softer part of a lode，before removing the harder part．See gougc，$n$ ．， 5 ．
 The removal of the gouge or soft part from the side of the lode before breaking any part of the hard metalliferous portion of it down．（b） The excavation made by this operation．
hulking（hul＇king），$a$ ．［＜hulki，2，＋－ing ${ }^{2}$ ．］ Unwieldy；heavy and clumsy．［Colloq．］
 hulky（hul＇ki），a．［＜hulki $+-y^{1}$ ．］1 1．Bulky； unwieldy．－2．Clumsy；loutish；hulking．［Col－ loq．］
I want to go first and have a round with that hulky Iel－
low who turned to challenge me．
George Eliot，Middlemarch，ivi．
hull（hul），n．［＜ME．hulc，hole，hoole，holl，a hull，husk，shell，〈AS．hulu，hull，husk，$=$ MD． hulle，D．hul，a veil，covering for the head，hood， cap，$=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．hulla， MHG ．G．hülle，a veil，cover， hood，cap，sheath，husk，case；also with forma－ tive－s，MD．hulse，also hulsche，huldsche，D．hulze， hull，husk，cod，case，$=$ MLG．huls，LG．hulse $=$ OHG．hulsa，MHG．huls，hulse，hulsche，hülsche， G．hülse，hull，husk，etc．；counected with the verb，AS．＂hulian，ME．hulen，hilen，hillen，E．hill2， cover（cf．Sc．hill $=$ hull），ult．from the root of AS．helen，ME．helon，covor，hide：see heal2，hill2 ${ }^{2}$ ， and cf．hull ${ }^{2}$ ．］An outer covering，particularly of a nut or of grain；a husk．
The hulkes，hulles，or skinnes of grapes，when their
moisture is crushod snd pressed out．

> I learnt more from her in \& flash brainoan were gn empty hull.

Than if my brainpan were su empty hull
and every Muse tumbled a science in．
Tennyson，Priucess，ji．
To unhusk truth s－hiding in its hulls．
Browning，Ring and Book，1． 988.
＝Syn．Husk，etc．See skin，n．
hull（hul），v．t．［＜ME．hullen；＜hullI，n．］ 1. To strip off the hull or hulls of：as，to hull grain；to hull strawberries．－2t．To strip off． Hastill hulde we the hides of thise bestes，
Greithe we vs in that gere to go ferther hennes，
Hulled harley．See Scolchbarley，underbarleyl．－Hulled corn，s preparation of whole grains of lodian corn or maize hulls，subsequent cleansing，snd \＆thorough boiling in
milk． hull2（hul），$n$ ．［Conformed to，and usually iden－ hull ${ }^{2}$（hul），$n$ ．［Couformed to，and usually iden－
tified with，hull＇，as if the＇shell＇

2912
bnt really a different word；＜ME．holl，holle， hoole，hole，the hull of a ship，a particular use of holeI，a hollow．Hull ${ }^{2}$ is thus identical with hold ${ }^{3}$ ，hoth being variations of hole 1 ，in a sense prob．derived from the D．：cf．＂het hol van een schip，the ship＇s hold or hull＂（Sewel）： see hold ${ }^{3}$ and hole ${ }^{1}, n_{\text {．}}$ ．The frame or hody of a ship，exclusive of her masts，yards，and rigging．
Here I beheid ye sad spectacle，more thsn halfe that hardly a vessell latire，but appearing rather so many wrecks and hulls．Evelym，Diary，June 17， 1660

Long stood Sir Bedivere
Revolving many memories，till the hull
Look＇d one black dot agalust the verge of dswn．
Tennyson，Passing of Arthur．
A hullt，at hull $\dagger$（naut．）．Same as ahull．
By reason of contrary windes，which blew somewhat hara，we isy a hull vitil mornlag．luyt＇s Voyages，11． 104.
They could bear no sall，but were forced to lie al hull many days together．

N．Morton，New England＇s Memorial，p． 33.
Hull down．（a）Naut．，so far off，as a ship，that the hull while the masta and salls are still seen．
Now，at 15 mlles，a ship is hull down；so it comer to this， thst we can throw a 9 －itich shell on to the deck of a ship Hence－（b）In syorting，so far behind as to stand no chance t wion［Slang．］
hull ${ }^{2}$（hul），$v .\left[\left\langle h u l l^{2}, n_{0}\right]\right.$ I．trans．To strike or pierce the hull of（a ship）with a cannon－ ball．
As we were under foll headwsy，and swifty rounding her with a hard－port heim，we delivered a broad

The Century，XXXVI． 428
II．$\dagger$ intrans．To float or drift on the water as the hull of a ship without the aid of sails．
Being then itttie winde ，and neere the land，they tooke
in their ssyles，snd lay hulling．Hakluyt＇s Voyages，I． 422 Thus hulling in
The wild ses of my conscience，I did steer
Towsrd this remedy．
Shakh，Hen．VIII．，if． 4.
He look＇d，snd saw the ark hull on the flood． Milton，P．L．，xi． 840
hull ${ }^{3}+$（hul），v．t．A variant of hill ${ }^{2}$
hull ${ }^{3}$（hul），n．［＜hull3，v．Cf．also hulk ${ }^{2}$ ．］A hovel ；a pen；a sty．［Prov．Eng．］
hull 4 ，$n$ ．［A dial．var．of hollen，holly1．］Holly．
Oft did s left hand crow foretell these things in her hull
Hree．W＇ebbe，Eng．Poetry，p． 74.
hull ${ }^{5}$（hul），$a$ ．and n．A dialectal pronunciation of whole，common in New England． hullabaloo（hul＂a－ba－lö＇），n．［Also written hat－ labaloo，hullaballöo，Sc．hullie－bulloo，hillie－bulloo， hullie－bullow，hillie－balow，hullic－bullic，halloo－ balloo；a varied redupl．of indefinite elements； cf．hullo $=$ hello，halloI，hubbubboo，and hurly－ burly．］Uproar；racket；noisy confusion．
Thinkest thou that we sre dying of silence here，snd only to be preserved，dike the infsit Japiter，by \＆hulabaloo？ Bulwer，Last Days of Pompeti
huller（hul＇èr），$n$ ．［＜hullI $+\operatorname{\epsilon rI}$.$] One who$
or that which hulls；specifically，a hulling－ma－ chine；a hulling－mill or huller－gin．
huller－gin（hul＇èr－jin），$n$ ．A cotton－gin for gin－ ning cotton gathered with the bolls．E．$H$ ． Knight．
hullet（hul＇et），$n$ ．A dialectal variant of oncet． hull－gull（hul＇gul＇），$n$ ．［Perhaps a corruption of whole goll，with ref．to the closed hand（seo goll，fist）．Cf．gull1，7，hull ${ }^{5}$ ．］A guessing game for children．One player takes a number of beans，peas， or the like in his closed hand，ssying，＂Hull＂gull．＂An－ other says，＂Hand fuli．＂Then the first says，＂Parcel how many＂The other player then guesses at the number，
taking all if the guess is correct，atherwise making up the discrepancy．
hulling－machine（hul＇ing－ma－shēn ${ }^{\prime}$ ），n．A ma－ chine for removing the hulls from grain．In such huiling－machines as the whest－huller，the bariey－mili， snd the hominy－mili，the hall is broken and torn from the grain without crushing the grain itself．In the pearl． bariey mill，the hall is removed and the grain rounded by grinding．In cotton－clesning the boils with the seed and lint are sometimes treated together in the hulier
gin．All these hulling－machines，except the last，are es． ${ }_{\text {gin }}^{\text {gin }}$ ．Ally grinding－mills，and temploy either rotating stones or ronghened revolving cyliddera．
hullite（hal＇it），n．［After Prof．Edward Hull of Dublin．］A black massive mineral filling cavities in basalt near Belfast，Ireland．It is a bydrous silicate of iron，aluminium，and mag－ nesium．
hullo（hu－10 $\bar{o}^{\prime}$ ），interj．Another form of hello．
Hullo！（snd here 1 particularly beg，in parenthesis，thst the printer will follow my speiling of the word，and not promises which represent no sonnd thst ever yet issued
hum
hullockt（hul＇ok），n．［Origin obscure．］Naut．， the shin＇s head to the sea
hully ${ }^{1}$（hul＇i），a．［＜hull ${ }^{1}+-y^{1}$ ．］Having husks or pods；siliquous
hully $2 t, n$ ．［Cf．hullı．］1．A long wicker trap used for catching eels．－2．A perforated chest for keeping crabs and lobsters in the sea till wanted．Halliwell．
huloist（hū＇lō－ist），$n$ ．Same as hyloist．
hulotheism，hulotheist．Same as hylotheism， hylotheist．
Hulsean（hul＇sē－an），$a$ ．Of or pertaining to John Hulse，an En̈glish clergyman（born 1708， died 1789 or 1790）．By his will he provided for sev eral endowments or foundations in the University of Cam bridge，the principal of which are the Hulsean iectureshi on the evidences of Christianity or on difficuities in the Scriptures，and the Hulsesn proressorship ot divnity．Th is chosen annually（beginning with 1820），and now deliver from tour to six（but formeriy more）lectur before the university，which are published．The Hulsean professorship was sulustituted in 1800 for the offce ol ＂Christian Advocate＂instituted by Hulse．
hulst（hulst），n．［D．hulst，holly．］Holly．See hollen．
hulstert，v．t．［ME．hulstren，conceal，hide，ult． AS．heolstor，a covering，concealment，dark－ ness：see holster．］To hide；conceal．

I wol herberwe me
Ther I hope best to hulstred be
Rom．of the Rose，1． 6146.
hulver（hul＇vèr），$n$ ．［ $\langle$ ME．hulver，holver（hul－ vur，holvur），mulfere，holly，＜Icel．hulfr，dog－ wood（otherwise called beinvidhi，prop．ebony， ebony－wood，く beinn，ebony（く L．ebenus），as－ similated to bein，leg，bon $\theta_{0}=\mathbf{E}$. bone ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$ ）．Con－ nection with holly，hollen，ME．holi，holin，etc．， doubtful．］Holly，Ilex Aquifolium．The knee－ hulver is Ruscus aculeatus，the butcher＇s broom； the sea－hulver is Eryngium maritimum．

Savo hulver snd thorn，thereof flaii for to make．
Tusser，Five Hundred Point
huly，$a$ ．and adv．A variant of hooly．
hum 1 （hum），$v_{\cdot} ;$ pret．and pp．hummed，ppr． humming．［く ME．hummen，hum，$=$ MHG．${ }^{\text {G }}$ hurnen hum（ef OD hummen，hemmen mutter， hum（def．2），hem，D．hemmen，cry hem after）； hum（def．2），hem，D．hemmen，cry hem after； bummen，E．bum ${ }^{1}$ and boom ${ }^{1}$ ，bumble，hum， buzz，MHG．G．summen $=$ Dan．summe，buzz， Sp．zumbar，hum，resound，Pg．zumbir，buzz．］ I．intrans．1．To make a prolonged droning sound，as a bee in flight；drone；murmur； buzz．

Suddenly with boisterous armes he throwes
A knobby fint，that hummeth 88 it goes．
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，11．，The Handy－Crasts．
Sometimes a thousand twsinging ingtruments
2．To pive utterance to a similar sound sueh as the droning of a tune，a contemptuous or vacant mumbling，a murmuring expression of applause or satisfaction，hesitation，dissent， etc．
When Burnet preached，part of his congregation hum－ med so ioudly snd so loug thst he sat down to enjoy it．
3．Same as hem ${ }^{2}$ ．
If yon chance to he out，do not confess it with standing still，or humming，or gapling one st another．

B．Jonson，Eniccene，v．I．
＂Well，you fellow，＂says my iord，＂what have you to say？Don＇t stand humming and hawing，but speak Fiut．
To make things hum，to set mstters in rapid motion or great activity．［U．S．］
Since the American nation fairly got hold of the holtday ［Christmass］，$\dot{C} \cdot \dot{D} \cdot$ ．We have made it hum，as we like to say．

II．trans．1．To sing with shut mouth，as to the sound $m$ ；murmur without articulation； mumble：as，to hum an air．

Pray，let me look upod the gentlemsn
With more heed ；then I did
In more heed；then I did hut hum him over
In haste，good faith，as lawyers chancery sheets，
Beau．and $F$ ．，Wit at Several Weapons，i． Beau．and Fl．，Wit at Several Weapons，i． 1. And far below the Roundhead rode And humm＇d a surly hymn．
2†．To express approbation of，or applaud，by humming．
Such Sermons as are most humm＇d and applauded there would scarce be suffer＇d the second heariog in a grave congregstion of pious Christians．

Here Nash，if 1 may be permitted the use of a polite
and tashionsbic phrase，was humm＇d．
and fashionsbie phrase，was humm＇d．Goldsmith，Richard Nash．

## hum

hum ${ }^{1}$ (hùm), $n$. [<humi,$\left.v_{\text {. }}\right]$ 1. Any inarticulate, low, murmuring, or buzzing sound, as that made by bees in flight, by a spinning top, ete.; a faint coutinuous sound having no definite pitch; a buzz.

## In drawliog hums the feeble Insects grleve. Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georg <br> Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgles, iv.

(However nesr) like s frint dounds that come
Oistant hum
Of the grass, from which mystertous birth
We gness the husy gecrets of the
We guess the busy secrets of the earth.
Keats, vox et preeteres nihil.
With the hum of swarming bees
loto dreamful slumber lull'd. Tennyson, Eleăдore.
The hum outliving the hushed bell.
Lovell, Darkened Mind.
Specifically-(a) A low confused notse, as of a crowd, or fisnt volces or sounds of say kind.
From camp to camp, through the foul worab of night, the hum of ellher army stilly sounds.

Shat., Hen.
ys. then,
Towered cttes please us then
Milton, L'Allegro, 1. 118.
No sound of life ls heard, no village hum.
Bryant, Earth.
(b) A buzz or murmur of applsuse or spprohation. (c) A sound uttered with closed mouth by a speaker In a pause from hawsor Also (and now more commonly) hem.

1 take my chair,
And, after two or three mbjestic hums, Peruse my writtngs.

Massinger, Pariliament of Love, 11. 1. My solemp hums and ha's the eervants quake st.

Fletcher (and Massinger? Lovers' Progress, i. 1. 2t. [Prob, from its causing a buzzing or humming in the head.] A drink formerly common, probably made of strong ale or of ale and spirit. Its exact composition is not known.

And calls for hum.
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { You takers of strong waters and tohacco, } \\ \text { Mark this. } \\ \text { B. Jonson, Devil is an }\end{array}\right)$
. Jonson, Devil ís an Abs, v. 5. Lord, what should I all! What a cold I have over my stomach! would I had some
hum.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, H. 3. Venous hum, in pathol., the hnmming sound heard in the large veingst the base of the neck, espectally In anemic states.
hum ${ }^{1}$ (hum), interj. [Another form of hem, $h^{\prime} m$, interj., q. v. see hum ${ }^{1}$, $n_{0}$, esp. in sense 1 (c). Cf. LG. hum, humme, an interjection of forbidding or directing ; F.hum, hum, a coughing accent or voice.] An interjectional, hesitating sound, uttered with or during a pause; hem; h'm.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Bar. IIum, hum- That preface, } \\
& \text { Jam. } \\
& \text { Il left out in a lswyer, spolts the cause, } \\
& \text { Thongh ne'er so good knd honest. } \\
& \text { Fletcher, Spaniah Curate, til. 3. }
\end{aligned}
$$

hum $^{2}$ (hum), v. $t_{.}$; pret. and pp. hummed, ppr. humming. [Orig. dial. ; appar. a particular use of $h u m{ }^{1}, ~ v .$, I., 2, II., 2; cf. Sp. zumbar, joke, jest, make oneself merry, Pg. zombar, joke, jest, a particular use of Sp. zumbar, Pg. zumbir, hum, buzz: see hum ${ }^{1}$. Cf. humbug.] To trick or delude; impose on ; cajole.
I don't mean to cajole you hither with the expectation of amusement or entertainment; you and I know better than to hum or be hummed in that manner.
hum² (hum), n. [くhum $\left.{ }^{2}, v_{.}\right]$An imposition ol hoax; a humbug.

## Tls true hls friend gave out that he was hanged;

But to be sure, 'twas all s hum.
Garrick, quoted io Jon Bee's Samuel Foote, p. Ixxxvl. It's "No Go"-1t's "Gammon"-1t's "all a Hum."
1 daresay all this is hum, and that all will come bsck.
human (hū'man), $a$. and $n$. [Eormerly humane, humaine, く ME. *human (in adv. humanly), humain, < OF. humain, F. humain = Pr. human,
uman $=$ Sp. Pg. humano $=$ It. v uman $=$ Sp. Pg. humano = It. unano, <L. humanus, of or belonging to a man, human, humane, a doublet of human.] I. a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of man or of mankind; having the qualities or attributes of man: as, human life or nature; a human being; human shape.

Neuer humain cy saw to It egal !
Rom. of Partenay (E. E.
It is not impossible to me . . to set her before your eyes to-morrow, human as she Shak., As you Like it, v. 2. But who his human heart has lald
To Nsture's bosom nearer? Whiltier, Burns. Human nature. . is a composite thing, a constitution
of many parts differing in $k$ ind and quality. of many parts differing in kind snd quality. $\quad$ Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 202.

2913
2. Pertaining to the sphere, nature, or faculties dane; secular; not divine: as, human knowledge, wisdom, or science; human affairs.
My hand was in all human probability the flrst that had knocked at his door in a quarter of a century.

Scribner's Jiag., 1V. 682
Human sign. (a) In logic, a slgn fostituted by a convention among men; a conventional slgn, 88 a stroks of
a bell for a sign or the hour. (b) In astrol., a sign of the zodtac correspouding to a consteltatlon having for its Virgo, Aqnarlus, and the first half of Sagittarius. $=\operatorname{Syn} 1$
II. n. A human b
family of mankind. being; a member of the ous.]
Mars. Mars (satd he), thou plague of men, mear'd wth
the dust and hloud of the dust and bloud
Or humaner, and their ruin'd wals. Chapman, Iliad, v.
"Dumans for men, which Mr. Bartlett taciudes in his "pirase in his translation of Homer. I find It also in the phrase in his transistion of Homer. Ifind it also in the ld play of "The Hog hath lost his Pearl."
Parson B-. 18 just as flerce upon the dogs when they snooy hlm as he is upon the humans who cross his
To see such a number of terrified creatures taking sanctuary in every nook along the shore is enough to infect s ellly human wth alarm.
R. L. Stevenson, Inland Voysges, p. 121.
humanatet (h'̄'mann-āt), a. [< ML. humanatus,
pp. of humanari, b̈ecome human, $\langle$ L. humanus,
human: see human.] Made human; endued with humanity.
Of your saying it followeth that the bread is humanate or incarnate. Cranmer, Ans. to Gardtoer, p. 369. humane (hü̆-mān'), $a$. [Formerly not separated from human, which was also spelled humane, humaine (with the accent on the first syllable); recently differentiated, with form and accent of the L. humānus, human, also humane: see human, and cf. -an, -ane.] 1 $\dagger$. Of or pertaining to man; human. See human, a., 1.-2†. Profane; secular. See human, a., 2 .
His ignorauce sequttes him of all sclence, humane or
divine. Aristotle, . . Euripldes, Sophocles, sud sull humane
sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err. 3. Having the feelings and inclinations proper to man; having tenderness, compassion, and a disposition to treat other human beings and the lower animals with kiudness; kind; benevolent.

It is the humane way: the other courae
Whll prove too bloody.
om rackz, iudeed, snd from sll pensilties directed against the persons, the property, and the tiberty of heretics, the humane sptrit of Mr. Gladstone shrinks with hor4. Tending to humanize or refine: applied to the elegant or polite branches of literature, especially philology, rhetoric, poetry, and the study of the ancient classics. See humanity, 5.
He was well skilled in all kinds of humane literature.
Oxon., I. 310.
It [theologyl is too univeraal in ita relatlons to be able to stand alone; it will disclose fits best tressures only to
those who come to lt cultivated by the study of the huthose who come to lt cultivated by the study of the hu-
maner letters.
Contemporary Rev. II. 218
$=$ Syn. 3. Aumane, ARerciful; tender, tender-hearted, kindfrom the ordinary use of merciful in that it expresses ac tive endeavors to find and relleve suffering snd espectalty to prevent 1 t , whlle merciful expresses the disposition to spsre one the suffering which might be inficted. The good Ssmaritan was humane; Shylock should have been merciful; the Royal Humane soclety; a merciful judge.
Haman, Humane. Human is that which belongs to mbs as man ; humane means not inhuman, compassion-
ate.
A. S. IIill, Rhetorlc ate.
A. S. IIill, Rhetorlc, p. 51.

And we most hambly beseech thee, 0 merciful Father, to hear ns. Book of Common Prayer, Commonion Servlce,
mane $+-l y^{2}$.
Cf. humanty.] Inū-mān'li), adv. [< humane $+-l y^{2}$. Cf. humanly. ] In a humane mann
humaneness (hū-mān'nes), n. The quality of being humane; tenderness.
human-heartedness (hū'mạn-här"ted-nes), n. Humaneness; humanity.
HIs [Scott's] own wonderful humanheartedness-so
brosd, so clear, so gental so humorous brosa, so clear, so J. C. Shairp, Aspects of Poetry, p. 108. humanhood (hū'man-húd), n. [< human + -hood.] The state or condition of heing hu- ties.
man; humanity. [Rare.]
If a man attempt to benefit humanity by belng fatthful to nis humanhoor, ha call, Elem. of Indivdualinter to humanics (hū-man'iks), $n$. [ human + ics: see -ics.] The doctrine or science of human

## humanitarian

nature, or of matters relating to humanity. Collins.
humaniform (hū-man'i-fôrm), a. [< L. humanus, human, + forma, form.] Having the form or characteristics of man; human. [Rare.]
All religion belng more or less anthropomorphic, or $h u$ maniform, the structure of the spirtt world must correspond with human conceptions and experiences.

Amer. Antiquarian, XI. 11.
humanify (hụ̆-man'i-fī), v. t.; pret. and pp. humanificd, ppr. humanifying. [र L. humames, human, + facere, make.] To render human; incarnate. [Rare.]
I will not dispute whether he could not have received ns agsin to favour by somenearer and easler wsy than for Hts own Son to be humanified, snd being man to be cru-
cifled.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 211.
humanisation, humanise, etc. See hunanization, etc.
humanism (hū’mann-izm), n. [< human + -ism.] 1. Human nature or character; humanity.

A general disposition of mlad belonging to a man as
Meyer.
such is termed humanism. Accordlag as he [msn] rases his intellectual sad moral nature to the levels of a highar and higher humanibm.
Amer. Anthropologist, I 12 2. A system or mode of thought in which human interests predominate, or any purely human element is made prominent.
The Hegeltan Idealtsm first bred the more sennualistic Rae, Coutemporary Soclalism, p. 114 .
Here we have the stern Purttanism of old Birmtaghan passing into modern nonconformity, ... and this mitlde century humanism. Nineteenth Century, XX. 246 . entury humanism. I nelther admit the moral influence of thetgm in the past, nor look forward to the moral influence of human3. The subjects of study called the humanities; hence, polite learning in general ; literary culture; especially, in the revival of learning in the middle ages, the intelligeut and appreciative study of Latin, Greck, and Hebrew letters, which was introduced by Petrarch in Italy, and spread thence throughout Europe.
humanist (hū'mau-ist), n. and a. [=F. huma niste $=$ Sp. Pg. lumanista $=\mathrm{It}$. umanista; as hu $\operatorname{man}+-i s t$.$] I. n. 1. One accomplished in lit$ erary and classical culture; especially, in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, one of the scholars who, following the impulse of Petrarch, pursued and disseminated the study and a truor understanding of classical, and particularly of Greek, literature. The active enthustasm of the humanists was the chief factor in accomplishing the Rensissance
The suthor of U topla was known for tolerant sad utheral: he was a humanist and a reformer
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

Among the men of letters were many of the most emtnent humanista, such as Leonardo Brunf Aretino, scholar and statesman, born in 1368
C. E. Nind Church-bullding in MIdde Ages, p. 252 He [Hermann Lotze] is now one of the nobleat llving hue manist, as contrasted with the specialtst on the ove hand, and with the eclectle . ${ }^{\text {on }}$ the other.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 94. 2. A student of human nature, or of matters of human interest; one versed in human affairs and relations.
Equally pleased with \& wstch, a coach, $\cdot$. or s fact in hydrostatics, Pepys wss pleased yet more by the besuty, of his fellow-crestures. He shows himself throuthouts sterling humanist. R. L. Stevenson, Samuel Pepys, II. a. Humanistic.

Italy, that holy lsud of Humanist enthusissm.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 412.
humanistic (hū-ma-nis'tik), a. [< humanist + -ic.] Of or pertaining to humanity or the humanities; characteristic of humanists or of humanism.
No mystic dreams of ascetto piety had come to trouble the tranqullity of its humanistic devotton. J. Caird Sclence . . . substitntes a world of force and law for a world of humanistic divinltle

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 148.
The old Plutonte gods do not assert themselves; they are buried and turned to dust, snd the more modern $h u$ manistic dlvinlties bear awsy.
J. Burroughs, The Century, XXVII. 113.
humanistically (hū-ma-nis'ti-kal-i), adv. In tios.
Apart from current controversles stood the teschings of the achool of Chartres, humanisticatly nourished on the humanitarian (hūi-man-i-tā'ri-au), $a$. and $n$. [< humanity + -arian.] I. a. 1. In theol., affirming the humanity or human nature of Christ,

## humanitarian

but denying his divinity．－2．Having regard to the interests of humanity，or all mankind； broadly philanthropic．
IIrmanitarian，wider of scope than phllanthropic，is a
F．Hall，Mod．Eng．，p． 316.
II．n．1．In theol．：（a）One who asserts the mere humanity of Jesus Christ，and denies his divinity；a Unitarian．Some humanitarisns hoid that Christ was the subject of a divine inspiration which
rendered his human nature sn extraordiaary one．（b） One who maintains the perfoctibility of hu－ man nature without the aid of grace．－2．One who adopts the doctrine or thcory that man＇s sphere of duty is limited to a benevolent in－ terest in and practical promotion of the welfare of the human race，apart from all considera－ tions of religion．－3．A philanthropist．
humanitarianism（hụ̂－man－i－tā＇ri－an－izm），$n$ ． ［＜humanitarian + －ism．］1．In theol．，the doc－ trine that Jesus Christ possessed a human na－ ture only．－2．The doctrine that mankind may become perfect without divine aid．－3．The doc－ trine that benevolence or philanthropy forms the sum of man＇s duties．
Perre Leroux，who st a ister period became the ex． ponent of IIumanitarianism，s kind of Ssint－Simonsm modifled snd tinctured with Hegelian philosophy．
4．Humane or humanitarian principles；com－ prehensive humanism or philanthropy．
Christianity，by reason of the simpificity of its doctrines， the sublime humanitarianism of its ethlcs
．Owen，Evenings with Skeptics，II． 68.
Humanitarianism sims at the reorganization of socle－ ty，go that all shali possess equal sdvantages for gaining a L．F．Ward，Dyaam．Soctol，II． 450.
humanitian $\dagger$（hū－ma－nish＇an），$n$ ．［Irreg．く hu－ manity + －ian．］A humanist．
There was an orator there，s man of great reading，a sin－ gular scholar，sad an excellent humanutian．

Holland，tr．of Plutarch，p． 688.
Nay，sir，I have read history，I am a little humanilian．
humanity（hū－man＇i－ti），n．［＜ME．humanitye， ＜OF．humanite，humaincte，F．hunanité＝Pr． humanitat $=\mathrm{Sp}$. humanidad $=\mathrm{Pg}$. humanidade $=\mathrm{It}$ ．umanità $=\mathrm{D}$ ．humaniteit $=\mathrm{G}$ ．humani－ tät $=$ Dan．Sw．humanitet，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. humanita $(t-) s$ ， human nature，humanity，also humane con－ duct，〈 humanus，human，humane：see human， humane．］1．The condition or quality of be－ ing human；human character or nature．
The nature snd condition of man，wherin he is lesse than God Almyghty，and excellynge not withstandyng al other creatures in erth，is called humanitio
ir T．Elyot，The Governour，1i． 8.
There is no such thing as stereotyped humanity；ft must ever be a vague，bodiless idea，because the concrete units from which it is formed are independent realities．
．11．Newnan，Gram．of Assent，p． 268.
In the deluge，Fintan escaped by taking the form of s
salmon，until the receding waters left him high and dry salmon，until the receding waters left him high
2．Mankind collectively；the human race． Humanity must perforce prey on itself， Like monsters of the deep．

Shak．，Lear，iv． 2 It was cutting very close to the bone to carve such a shred of humanity from the body poiftic to mske s sol－
dier of．
O．W．Holmes，Old Vol．of Life，p． 61. 3．The character of being humane；considera－ tion for the sensibilities of others，and sympa－ thy with their needs or suffering；kindness； benevolence；a disposition to relieve distress， whether of men or of animals，and to treat all creatures kindly．

To withdraw something from thyself to give to other－ that is a point of humanity and gentleness，which never taketh awsy so much commodity as ft bringeth sgain．
ir T．More，Utopis（tr．by Robinson），il． 7
Are you sngry，sir，
Freely and nobly notd？ Freely and nobly us＇d？
The notion of whst for wat onst in． 2 The notion of what，for want of a better phrase，I must
call \＆moral brotherhood in the whole human race has call \＆moral brotherhood in the whole human race has been steadily gaining ground during the whole course of to this notion－Mumanity．Maine，Early Hist．of Institutions，p． 64. 4t．Politeness；civility．

To prate in thy maysters preseace，it is no humanitye．
There cannot be s greater argument of the general good understanding of s people than s sudden consent to give their approbstion of s sentiment which has no emotion in it．If it were spoken with never so grest skill io the nothing in it which couid strike apy but people of the

2914
greatest humanity－asy，people elegsat snd skilful in
observations upon it．
Steele，Spectator，No． 502 5．Learning or literature of a merely human or secular kind：opposed to divinity：general－ ly in the plural，with reference to the several branches of such literature，as philology，gram－ mar，rhetoric，poetry，the study of the ancient elassics，and the like．In Scotland，in the singu－ lar，applied to Latin and Latin literature alone： as，a professor of humanity．

Phllological studies，when phllology if．Was restricted to the cultivstion of the languages，literature，history， and archeology of Greece and Rome，were very commonly called litere humsiniores，or，in English，the humanities； snd it is the conviction of their value as a moral and intel lectusi discipline which has led scholars almost univer their refiniag，elevating，snd humaniziag influence．This， however，I think is an erroneous etymoiogy．They were called iftere humsnlores，ths humanities，by wsy of op－ position to the literse divine，or divinity，the two studies． philology and theology，then completing the circie of scholastic knowledge，which，st the period of the intro duction of the phrase，scarcely included sny branch of physical scleace．G．P．Marsh，Lects，on Eng．Lang．，ili humanization（hū＂man－i－zā＇shon），n．［＜hu－ manize + －ation．$]$ The act of humanizing，or the state of being humanized；a making hu man or humane；assimilation to humanity Also spelled humanisation．
It is under that name［duty］that the process of humani zation ought to begia snd be coaducted throughout．

Coleridge，Table Talk
humanize（hū＇man－īz），v．；pret，and pp．$h u-$ manized，ppr．humanizing．［＝F．humaniser＝ Pg．humanisar；as human + －ize．］I．trans． 1．To make human；give or attribute a human character to；render conformable to human na－ ture or requirements．
Socrates，．．by his plain simpilcity，without any coun－ terfeit venity whstsoever，hath humaniza，as I msy bo say，philosophy，and sttributed ind tr of Piutarch．

Holland，tr．ol Piutarch，p． 986
Misn，．．．considered simpiy as s being of this worid，was to the Greek the expression of all thst was best sad bright est in his thoughts．Whst could he do but humanise his gods？
2．To render humane or gentle；make suscep－ tible or agreeable to human feeling；refine or soften the human character of；civilize．

Song might tell
What humanizing virtues up，and spresd their fragrance wide around．
Wordsworth，Oif Ssint Bees＇Heads．
It is alwsys humanizing to see how the most rigid creed is made to bend before the kindlier instincts of the heart． ，u，Amoag my books，2a ser．， II．intrans．To become hnman or humane； become civilized．
By the original law of nations，war and extirpstion were the punishment of injury．Humanizing by degrees，it exchange of prisoners instead of sisvery．
Also spelled humanise．
humanizer（hū＇mạn－ī－zèr），n．One who hu－ manizes．Also spëlled humaniser．
humankind（hü＇man－kind＇），$n$ ．The race of man；mankind；the human species．

A knowledge both of books and human kind．
Pope，Essay on Critficism，1． 640
humanly（hū＇man－li），adr．［＜ME．humanly， courteously，kindly：seo humanely and human．］ 1．In a human manner；after the manner of men ；according to human knowledge or belief： as，humanly speaking，it is impossible．
Look st this little seed．See ．．．how hrmanly it dies； ow humanly it puts forth its spring lesves．
．D．Boardman，Creative Week，p． 131.
2†．Kindly；humanely．
Though learn＇d，well－bred；snd though well－bred，sincere； Modestly bold，snd humanly severe．

Pope，Esssy on Criticism，1．636．
humanness（h $\bar{u}$＇man－nes），$n$ ．The state or quality of being human；humanity．
humate（hū＇māt），n．［रhum（ic）＋－atel．］A salt of hnmic acid．
humatile（hū＇ma－til），a．［Irreg．＜L．humatus， pp．of humare，b̈ury，＋E．－ile．］Buried．See the extract．［Rare．］
All species huried at a ister date than the ditnvian de－
osit were to be considered merely humatils or sub－fossil． N．Joly，Man before Metals（trans．），p．17．
humationt（hū－mā＇shon），n．［＜L．humatio（n－）， a burying，＜lumare，cover with earth，inter， bury，＜humus，earth：see humus．Cf．exhuma－ tion，inhumation．］Interment；inhumation．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Lancashire gave me breath, } \\
& \text { And Cambridge educstion; } \\
& \text { Middlesex gave me death, }
\end{aligned}
$$

J．Weever，Epitaph，in Fulier＇s Worthies，Lancashire．

## humble

humbird（hum＇bérd），$n$ ．［＜hum ${ }^{1}+b i r d \mathbf{I}$ ．］A humming－bird．［Rare．］

Some from the hum－bird＇s downy nest．
J．R．Drake，Culprit Fsy．
humble ${ }^{+}+\left(\right.$hum $\left.{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{bl}\right), r, i$ ．$\quad$＜ ME ．humbelen， humblen，for＂humimelen（ $=$ OD．hommelen），hum， humblen，for＂hunmelen（ $=\mathbf{I}$ ，like bumble，freq．of bum ${ }^{1}$ ，boom ${ }^{1}$ ：see hum ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$ ．Cf．humblebee．For the form，cf．humble ${ }^{2}$ ，humble ${ }^{3}$ ，hamble，nimble，etc．］ To hum．
To humble like s bee．
Minsher．
humble ${ }^{2}$（hum＇bl），v．t．；pret．and pp．humbled， ppr．humbling．［Sc．hummel（in sense 2）；ult． a secondary form of hamble，mutilate，ham－ string：see hamble．Cf．humble ${ }^{2}$ ，a．］1 1 ．To break；make sore．
Kibed or humbled heeles．
holland，tr．of Pliny（ed．I634），II． 88.
2．To break off the ears of（barley）with a flail separate from the awns．［North．Eng．and Scotch．］－3＋．To break off the horns of．
The polled or humbled catile come next ander our coa－ sideration，a kind well deserving of notice．

G．Culley，Observstions on Live Stock（I786）
humble ${ }^{2} \dagger$（hum＇bl），a．［Sc．hummel，hummile， OSc．homyll，having no horns（cf．Sc．Iumlie a cow having no horns）；＜humble ${ }^{2}$ ，v．］ 1. Broken；bruised；sore．－2．Having no horns， as a cow．
Quhen vacouth［strange］ky lechtis amang thaym self， gif ane of thaym hsppenis to be slane，snd vncertan beir the wyte．Bellenden，Cron．B．，X．c． 12 （Jamieson．） 3．Pertaining to a humble cow．
The lop－ear［in the zebu］is a decidedly hummel charac teristic

Amer．Naturalist，XXI． 886 humble ${ }^{3}$（hum＇bl or um＇bl），a．［く ME．humble， ＜OF．humble，humle，humele，F．humble $=$ Pr． humil，omil $=$ OSp．humil，Sp．Pg．humilde $=$ It．umile，＜L．humilis，low，slight，hence mean， humble（cf．Gr．xaua $\lambda \delta s, \chi a \mu \eta \lambda \delta s$ ，on the ground， low，trifling），＜humus，the ground，humi，on the gronnd，$=$ Gr．$\chi a \mu a i$ ，on the ground：see humus，human，etc．，and chameleon，chameleon， ehamomile，camomile．］1．Lowly in kind state，condition，amount，etc．；of little worth or moment；nnimportant；low ；common：as， a humble cottage；a man of humble origin；a humble follower；my humble means．
These humble considerations make me out of Jove with my grestaess．

Innocence
Be written on my tomb，though ne＇er so humbls，
Tis all I am smbitions of．
Fletcher，Donble Marriage，iv． 2.
I said，I thank thee，Fste，
That I come back so grest．
Bryant，Poet＇s First Song．
2．Lowly in manner or guise；modest；unpre－ tending；submissive：as，a humble apology． And alie that ben byfore
Yow in this stede，salue withe humble Face． Babees Book（E．E．T．S．），p． 3.
In him the psinter labour＇d with his skill
To hide decelt，snd give the harmless show
An humble gait，calm looks，eyes wailing still．
An humble galt，calm looks，eyes wailing stilli． Shak．，Lucrece，i． $1508 .^{\text {and }}$
To piease，you must a huadred changes try；
etimes be humble，then must soar on high．
Dryden，tr．of Boileau＇s Art of Poetry，iil．
579
3．Lowly in feeling；lacking self－esteem；hav－ ing a sense of insignificance，unworthiness， dependence，or sinfulness；meek；penitent． God resisteth the proud，and giveth grace to the humble．

Show me thy humble heart，and not thy knee．
Shak．，Rich．II．，it． 3.
Prayer of humble access．See access，$=\mathbf{S y n}$ ．2．Unas
suming，noobtrusive，unostentatious．
humble ${ }^{3}$（hum＇bl or um＇bl），v．t．；pret．and pp． humbled，ppr．humbling．［＜ME．humblen，refl．； ＜humble3，a．］1．To make lower；bring down； bow down．
The highest mountains may be humbled into valieys．
Hakewill，Apology
The common executioner．．．
Fsils not the axe upon the humbled neck，
But first begs pardon．Shak．，As you Like it，iii．5． 2．To make lower in state or condition；reduce in power，possessions，esteem，etc．；abase：as， to humble one＇s foes；to humble the pride of a rival．

Is it her nsiure，or is it her will，
Spenser，Sonnets，x11．
Fortune not mnch of humbling me can bosst；
Though double tax＇d，how littie have I lost ！
humble
3．To make humble or lowly in feeling；bring down the pride or vanity of；make meek and
submissive；lummiliate：often used reflexively． Humble yourrelvee therefore under the mighty hand of
God，thet he may exalt your． They［the lords］humble themselves to the Klng，and
crave Pardon for that they had done，which they obtained． $=$ Syn，Debase，Degrade，etc．See abase．
humblebee（hur＇bl－bē），$n$ ．$[<$ ME．humbylbec， hombulbe，E．dial．also hummobee；（AS．not found）$=$ D．hommelbij $=$ Dan．lumlebi，humble－ bee；not directly compounded of humble ，hum， + beel，tho simple noun＂lumble，a humble－ bee，being older（OHG．）；ME．not found alone， OSe．hummel，a drone，＝OD．homimel（equiv． drone，a wasp，$=0 \mathrm{OHG}$ ．humbal，MHG．humbel， hummcl，G．hummcl，humblebee，drone，$=$ Dan． humle $=$ Sw．humlu，humblebee．The $m b$ in OHG．humbal can hardly be the ordinary dis－ similation of $m m$ as in humble ${ }^{1}$ ，$v$ ．，humble ${ }^{2}$ ， humble 3 ，though the word cannot well be sep－ arated in its origin from the imitative base hum ${ }^{1}$ ．Cf．bumblebee．］Same as bumblebee．
Kill me a red－hipped humble－bee，on the top of a thistle． Shak，M．M．D．D．，
ede In long gras．
The young humble bee iö breed In long grass，$I$ ．Wailon，Complete Angler，p． 70 ． Burly，dozing humble－beel

Emerson，The Humble－Bee．
humblefication（hum ${ }^{\prime}$－or um ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ bl－fi－k $\overline{\mathrm{k}}^{\prime} \operatorname{sh} \mathrm{n}$ ）$)_{2} n$ ． ［Irreg．＜humble ${ }^{3}+$－fication．］Humility．［Lu－ dicrous and rare．］
The Proepectus．．has about it a sort of nomanly humblefication which is Dot sicicere．
humbleheadt，$n$ ．［ME．， h humble $^{3}+$－head ：see －hood．］Humble estate or condition．Chaucer．
humblelyt，adv．A Middle English form of humbly．
humble－mouthed（hum＇bl－moutht），$a$ ．Hum－ ble in speech．

You are meak，and humble－mouth＇d．
Shak．，Hen．VIII．，ii． 4.
humbleness（hum＇－or um＇bl－nes），$n$ ．［ $<$ hum－ ble ${ }^{3}+-$ ness．］The state of being humble or low；humility；meekness．
For my part，I am rather，with all subjected humble．
nes，to thank her excellencies．Sir $P$ ．Sidney，Arcadia，$i$ ． Her dresa
Is homely－fashioned to express
Words Pilgrim
Wordsworth，White Doe of Rylatone，vili．
 umble－s，orig．numble－s，q．v．，+ picI．］．A pie maart，liver，kidneys，and entrails）of the deer． －To eat humble－pie，to submit tameify to insuutt or hu－ millstion；apologize or humillste onés self abjectly ：tn millstion；；apologize or humillste one＇s ell abjectly：tn numbies of a deer，formerry，at huntiog feasts，set before the hunteman send hla followers，but with further aod now exclusive allueion to the adjective humble．
＂You drank too much wins last nlght，aod disgraced
yourself，air＂＂the old soldler sald．＂You must yourself，air，＂the old soldler sald．＂You must get up and eat humble－pie thia morning，my boy．＂

Your＂You＂ll seenex＇time！＂an＂＂Look out bumby！＂ Your＂You＂ll see nex＇time！＂an＂＂L
Most ollers enda in eatin＂umble－pi．
Lowoell，Blolow Pa
bumble－plant（hum＇bl－plant）n． sensitive lant Mimol The common aumbler（hum，Mimosa pudica．
that which humbles；one who reduces pride or mortifies．
humbles（um＇－or hum＇blz），n．pl．An erro－ neous form of umbles，originally numbles．See humble－pie and numbles．
humblesset，n．［ME．，also humblis；＜OF．hum－ blece，humblesse，humility，＜humble，humble： see humbles．］Humbleness；humility；low obei－ sance．Chaucer．

Go，litille blll，with all humbic
And maje lady，of womanheds the floure，
All onely for hire aake．
Political Poems，etc．（ed．Furnivall），p． 44. With fsire feareluli humblesse towards hlm shee came，
bumblessot，$n$ ．An obeisance：a jocular form of humblesse．Davies．
Ho kissed his lıands thrice and made as many humbles．
Nashe，Lenteo Stuffe（liarl．Misc．，VI．172）．
humbling ${ }^{1}+$（hum ${ }^{\prime}$ bling），n．［＜ME．humbeling， humbling，verbal n．of humbelen，humblen，hum， humble：see humbleI．］A humming．

Lyke the last humblynge
fter the clappe of a thundring．
After the clappe of a thundring．

2915

## humectation

 －ery．］The practice of humbug；false pretense； imposition．
humbuzz（hum＇buz），$u$ ．［＜hum + buzz．］1．A cockehafer，Melolonthe vulgaris．［Prov．Eng．］ －2．A thin piece of wood with a notched edge， which，being swung round swiftly on a string， gives a humming or buzzing sound；a bull－ roarer．［Prov．Eng．］
hum－cup（hum＇kup），$n$ ．Strong ale．［Prov． Eng．］
Tle a barrei then of hum－cup which we call the hlack ram． humdrum（hum＇drum），a．and n．［In form a compound of hum ${ }^{1}$ and drum ${ }^{1}$ ，perhaps orig． drone ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$ ，being thus in effect a redupl．of hum ${ }^{1}$ ， i．e．＇humming，＇droning，monotonous．］I．a． Dull；commonplace；homely；tedious．

Shall we，quoth she，stand atill hum－drum，
And see atout bruin，all alone，
y overthrown？${ }_{S}$ Butler，Hudibras，1．Hí．II2． Yet am I by oo means certaln that she would take me
with the impediment of our irtends＇consent，a regulsr humdrum wedding，and tha reversion of a good fortune on my ilde．$\quad$ Sheridan，Tha RIvals，in． 1. Every one knowa that at the age of fity a plodding，hun－ drum，mbthodical prioter［RIchardson］
Belf an original genlug．proved him－
Quarterly Rev．，CLXIIL 45．

II．n．1．A droning tone of voice；monoto－ nous or tedious talk．
I am frequently foreed to go to my harpalchord to keep
me awake，snd to sifence his humdrum．
Richardson，Clarisea Harlowe，III． 191.
2．Monotony ；tediousness；ennui．
There la as regards the more defluite conatituents of the fleld of consciousuess a close resemblance between natural \＆leepinese snd the stste of monotovous hrmirum
we call tedium or enoui．J．Ward，Encyc．Brtt．，XX． 71 ． 3ł．A dull，tedious fellow；a bore．
I acorn lt，I，so I do，to be a consort for every hum－drum． 4．A small，low three－wheeled cart，drawn usu－ ally by one horse．［Prov．Eng．］
humdrum（hum＇drum），v．i．；pret．and pp．hum－ drummed，ppr．humdrumming．［＜／humdrum，a．］ To pass the time in a dull manner．
humdudgeon（hum＇duj－on），n．［＜humI＋ dudgeon ${ }^{2}$ ．］A complaint or outery without suf－ ficient reason．［Scotch．］
I would never be msking a humdudgeon sbout a scart
Scott，Gyy Mannering，xxiii． on the pow．
Scott，Gyy Manuering，xxiii． Sp．Pg．humectar＝It．umettare，〈L．humectare， correctly umcctare，moisten，wet，く humectus， correctly vmectus，of a moist nature，moist， damp，〈humere，correctly umere，be moist：see humid．］To moisten；wet；water．［Rare．］
Galen wyll not permytte that pure wyne，wlthout alaye of water，shuide in any wise bo gyuen to chyldren，for as
much as it humecteth the body，or msketh it moyster sad much as it humecteth the body，or maketh it moyater sad hotter than is cooueniente．

Sir T．Elyot，The Governour，i． 11.
humectantt（hū̀－mek＇tant），and $n . \quad[=F$ ． humectant $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. ． umectante $=\mathrm{It}$ ．umettante， ＜L．humectan $(t-) s$ ，umectan $(t-) s$ ，ppr．of humec－ tare，umectare，moisten：see humect．］I．a． Moistening；diluent．
Fumes and odours，passing so easily through the afr，will very daturally loslnuste into their vehicies also；which fumes，if they be grosser and humectant，may ralse that di－ versification of touch which we mortais call tasting ；if
more subtile and dry that which we call smelling more subtile and dry，that which we call smelling．
II．$n$ ．A substance regarded as tending to increase the fluidity of the blood．
humectatet（hūu－mek＇tāt），v．$t$ ．［＜L．humectu－ tus，umectatus， pp ．of humectare，umectare，mois－ ten：see humect．］Same as humect．
Native Lucca oilves afford［an oyl］ft to allay the tart－ ness of Vinegar sud other acids，yet gently to warm and
humectate where It passes． humectation（hū－mek－tā＇shọn），$n$ ．［＝F．hu－ mectation $=$ Pr．humectacio $=$ Sp．humectacion $=$ Pg．humectação $=\mathbf{I t}$ ．umettazione，$\langle\mathrm{LL}$ ．humec－ tatio（ $n-$ ），umectatio（ $n-$ ），〈L．humectare，umectare， moisten：see humect．］1．The act of moisten－ ing，wetting，or watering．
A garden that is watered with ahort and sudden \＆howers is more uncertain in tts frutts and beauties than if a rivu－ let waters It with a perpetual distliling and constant hu－
mectation． He would sometimes say＂Drink，my chlldren；health consists in the suppleness and humectation of the parts； atruum that dissolvea all kinds of salt．＂

Smollett，ir．of Gil Blas，iL． 8.
2．In med．：（a）The preparing of a medicine by steeping it for a time in water，in order to soften and moisten it，to cleanse it，to prevent its subtile parts from being dissipated in grind－
ing，or the like．（b）The application of mois－ tening remedies．
humectivet（hūu－mek＇tiv），a．［＜humeet + －ive．］ Having the power to moisten．
humefy（hū＇mẹ̄－fī），$v . t \cdot$ ；pret．and pp．humefied， ppr．humefying．［＜L．humefacerc，umefaecre， make moist，$\langle$ humere，umere，be moist，＋fa－
eere，make：see－fy．］To make moist；soften with water．Goldsmith．
humeral（hū＇mee－ral），$a_{\text {．and }} n$ ．［＝F．luméral $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．Pg．humeral $=$ It．umerale，$\langle$ NL．hume－ ralis；cf．neut．LL．humerale，a covering for the shoulders，＜L．humerus，umerus，the shoulder： see humerus．］I．a．1．Of or pertaining to the humorus．－2．Of or pertaining to the upper arm or the shoulder．－3．In entom．，pertain－ ing to，or situated on or near，a humerus or ante－ rior corner of the thorax or wing－cover．－Hume－ ral angle，In entom．：（a）The exterior front sngle of the
thoraxorpronotum．（b）The exterior sugle of a beetle＇s ely－ trum，adjolning the pronotum．（c）A bend lo the anterior margln of the wing，near the base，found in certain in． sects．－Humeral artery．Same as brachial artery（which epacces on the front sagles of thie thorax，seen in many Diptera，formed by a coalescence of parts of the pro－ thorax with the metathorax．－Humeral cincture in ichth．See cincture．－Humeral vell，lo the Rom．Cath． Ch．，a loag narrow veil of silk，of the color of the ecclesl－ astical sesson，worn st solemn mass by the sub－deacon， hanging from his neek and over hls shoulders．He
covers his hands with it when he bringe the deten covers his hands with it when he brings the paten from the credence at the offertory，sind while he holds the pateo and notli the end of the Lord＇s Prayer．See patener．
II．n．1．Samo as amiec ${ }^{1}, 2$ ．
The priest put on the humeral，beset with precions
Jor．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），II．115．
2．The second joint，counting from the base，of the pedipalp of a spider．It is generally long and rather slender．
humeri，$n$ ．Plural of humerus．
humero－abdominal（hū＂mer－rō－ab－dom＇i－nal）， a．Pertaining both to the humerus and to the abdomen，or the upper arm and the belly．
humero－abdominalis（hū＂me－rō－ab－dom－i－nā＇－ lis），$n$ ．［NL．］A muscle of the hedgehog which extends along the side of the abdomen，and con－ culi，the action of which it assists．
humerocubital（hū＂mê－rō－kū＇bi－tal），a．1．In anat．，pertaining to thë humerus and to the cu－ bit or ulna，as a muscle which arises from one and is inserted into the other of these bones．－ 2．Iu iehth．，relating to the confluent so－called humerus，nlna，and radius exemplified in silu－ roid fishes；of or belonging to the coracoid or paraglenal．Günther．
humerodigital（hū̄＂mê－rō－dij＇i－tal），a．Per－ taining to the humerus and a finger；arising from the humerus and inserted into a finger or into the digits collectively，as a muscle．
humerodorsal（hü＂mè－rō－dôr＇sal），a．Pertain－ iug to the humerus and the back．
humerodorsalis（hū＂me－rō－dôr－sā＇lis），n．
［NL．］A muscle of the hedgehog arising from the humerus near the ori－ gin of the liumero－abdomi－ nalis，passing through the axilla，and expanding upon the integument of the back and upon the orbicularis panniculi，the action of which it assists．
humerometacarpal（hū＂－ me－rō－met－a－käir pal），$a$ ． Pertaining to the humerus and the metacarpus；arising from the humerus and in－ serted into the metacarpus， as a muscle．
humeroradial（hū＂me－rō－ rā ${ }^{\prime}$ di－al），$a$ ．Pertaining to the humerus and the radius， or the upper arm and the forearm：specifically ap－ plied to the ratio of length between these parts．
A long foresm（humero－radial index （V）． H ．

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& \text { wer, Pop. Sci. Mo., } \\
& \text { [XXVII. 316. }
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humerus（hū＇me－rus），n．；pl． humeri $(-\mathrm{ri}) . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$ ．humerus $=$ Sp．hrimero $=$ Pg．humero $=$ It．umero，omero，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. hu－ merus，a common but incor－ rect spelling of umerus，the shoulder，prop．the upper bone of the arm；$=$ Gr．©pes， bone of the arm；$=$ Gr．ouos，
the shoulder,$=$ Goth．amsa，

the shoulder，＝Skt．ansa，the shoulder．］ 1. In anat．：（a）The bone of the upper arm，ex－ tending from the shoulder－joint to the elbow－ joint．In all the higher vertebrstes it is a single bone， or less cylindrccal but in a few cases short and stont and very irregnlar．It articulates above with the acapola，or seapnls and coracold，by a convex head；helow hy its con－ dylcs with the bones of the foresrm．It is remarkahly
slender and cylindrical in man，and still more so in hats slender and cylindrical in man，and still more so in hats． fishes：so called by Cuvier and his followers． （e）The mesocoracoid of fishes：so designated by Owen and others．（dt）The shoulder or up－ per arm and associated parts．－2．In entom．： （a）The femur of the fore leg；the brachium． Kirby and Spence．（b）The subcostal or sub－ marginal vein of the fore wing of certain hy－ menopters．Falker．（e）The front corner of the thoracic region seen from above；the shoulder： this may be the prothorax，as in Coleoptera，or the mesothorax，as in Diptera．Anconeal fossa of the humerus．See anconeal．
humet，humette ${ }^{1}$（hū̄－met＇），n．［Origin ob－ scure．］In her．，a fesse or bar couped or cut off short at each end，and so forming a simple rec－ tangle with its longer sides horizontal．
humeté，humetté，humettee（hū－me－tā̀，－tē＇），
a．In hor．，couped at each end or arm，so that the extremities do not reach the sides of the es－ cutcheon：applied to the chevrou，fesse，cross， and tho like．
humette ${ }^{2}$（hū－met＇），n．A cap of fence worn by archers and other infantry soldiers in the fifteenth century；
humgruffin（hum＇gruf－in），$n$ ．［A made word， based on hum ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}, v . i .,+$ gruff $^{\mathrm{I}}$ ，mixed with grif－ fin．］A terrible or repulsive person．［Humor－ ous．］
All shrunk from the glance of that keen－flashing eye， Save one horrid Humgruffin，who eeem＇d by his talk
And the airs he assumed，to be cock of the walk

Barhain，Ingoldsby Legends，II． 193.
humhum（hum＇hum），n．［E．Ind．］A kind of plain，coarse Indian cloth，made of cotton． Humian（hū＇mi－an），a．Of or pertaining to David Hume（1711－76），a Scottish philosopher and his－ torian，or to his philosophy or writings．Hume carried sensationalism and individnalism to their extreme consequences，resultling in philosophlcal skepticiss．＂The tlque of the Rure Reason，＂which lib largely a refutation of Hume＇s skeptlclem．
The principal cffort of the Humian school has been to abrogate relations not only from the sphere of reality，but
from the sphere of consciousness．W．Jamez，Mind，IX． 4.
The Humian theory was believed to lead inevitably to scepticlsm and Infldelity．Encyc．Brit．，IV． 387.
humic（hū＇mik），a．［＜humus + －ic．］Pertain－ ing to or derived from mold（humus）．－Humic acid，an acid found in homus，or formed from it by boilling
humicubation $\dagger$（hū＇mi－kū̄－bā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜L． humus，the ground，humi，on the ground，+ eu－ batio（n－），a lying down，＜cubare，lie down．］A lying on the ground；penitential prostration． Fasting and sackcloth，and ashes and tears，and humicu bations，used to be companlons of repentance．

Abp．Bramhall
Lents，Embers，Viglis，Qroans，Humicubations．
Beaumont Psyche，v． 140
humid（hū＇mid），a．［＜F．humide $=\operatorname{Pr}$. humid $=$ Sp．húmedo $=$ Pg．humido $=\mathrm{It}$ ．umido，＜L．hu－ midus，correctly ùmidus，moist，くhümère，correct－ ly ūmēre，be moist，akin to ūvens，moist，üvidus， ülus，moist：ef．Gr．iypós，moist（see hygro－）， Icel．vökr，moist，＞E．dial．wookey，moist，ME wokien，be moist．Hence humor，eto．］．Moist， or accompanied with moisture；containing，or formed or effected by，water or vapor；wet or watery；damp．

On which the sun more glad lmpress＇d hls beams
Thso lo fair evening clood，or humid bow．
Milton，P．L．
Fearless of humid air and gathering rains，
Hnmid process．See assaying．$=$ Syn．$D a m p, D a n k$ ，etc． humidify（hū－mid＇i－fī），v．t．；pret．and pp．hu－ midified，ppr．humidifying．［＜humid $+-i$－fy．］ To make humid．［Rare．］
Iumidifying the sir in mills．The Engineer，LXV． 353. humidity（hū－mid＇i－ti），n，［＜ME．humidytee，$\langle$ OF．humidité，F．humidité $=\operatorname{Pr}$. humiditat $=$ Sp． humididad（cf．Pg．humidade）$=1 \mathrm{l}$ ．umidità，くL． humidita（ $($－$) s$ ，correctly umidita $(t-) s$ ，moisture， ＜umidus，moist：see humid．］1．The state of being humid；moisture；dampness；especially， a moderate degree of wetness which is percep－ tible to the eye or touch．

## humility

Til it be harde，unwattred must it be， I＇alladius，Husbondrle（E．E．T．S．），p． 183.
0 bleesed brceding sun，draw from the earth
Rotten humidity．Shak．，T．of A．，Iv． 3.
2．In metcor．，the amount of aqueous vapor in the atmosphere compared with that which is re－ quired to saturate it under the given condition as to temperature：specifically called relative humidity．If the stmosphere is completely ssturated， the humldity is expressed 88100 ；if perfectly dry，as 0 ．The humidity varies widely in different places，and in the esme
humidness（hū＇mid－nes），n．Humidity．
humifuse（hū＇mi－fūs），a．［＝F．humifuse，〈L． humus，the ground，humi，on the ground，$+f u$－ sus，pour or spread out，pp．of fundere，pour： see fuse ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$ and found ${ }^{3}$ ．］In bpt．，spread over the surface of the ground；procumbent：as，a lu－ mifuse plant．
humilet，a．［＜L．humilis，low，humble：sce hum－ ble ${ }^{3}$ ，the older form．］Lowly；humble．
humilet，v．t．［＜humile，a．Cf．humiliate，hum－ ble $3, v$.$] To humble．$
Davyd ought to humyle himselfe．Bp．Fisher．
humiliant（hū－mil＇i－ant），a．［＝F．humiliant $=\mathrm{Sp}$. humillante $=\mathrm{Pg}$. humilhante $=\mathrm{It}$. umili－ ante，$\langle L L$ ．humilian $(t) s$ ，ppr．of humiliare，hu－ miliate：see humiliate．］Humiliating．［Rare．］ The melancholy of humiliant thonghts．

Mre，Browning，Drama of Exile．
humiliate（hū－mil＇i－àt），v．t．；pret．and pp．hu－ miliated，ppr．humiliating．［＜LL．humiliatus， pp．of humiliare（ $>$ It．umiliare $=$ Sp．humillar $=$ Pg．humilhar＝Pr．humiliar，umiliar，omeliar＝ F．humilier），abase，humble，（L．humilis，lowly， humble：see humble 3．］To cause to be or ap－ pear lower or more humble；depress；especial－ ly，to abaso in estimation；subject to shame or disgrace；mortify：as，to humiliate one＇s self by a confession；to humiliale a boaster．
We stand humiliated rather than encouraged．Arnold． $=$ Syn．Debase，Degrade，etc．（see abase）；mortliy，shame， put to shame，put down，dishonor．
humiliating（hū－mil＇ 1 i－à－ting），p．a．［Ppr．of $h u$－ miliate，v．］Humbling；depressing or bating pride；mortifying．
The ciflzens of Madrid have more than once besieged their sovereign in his own palace，snd extorted from him the most humiliating concesslons．
facaulay，Machiavelli．
This humiliating peace of Preaburg，by which Anstria lost 23,000 square mines of territary and almost $3,000,000$ of inhabitants，was a prclude to the Wootrey，In
humiliation（huี－mil ation $=\operatorname{Pr}$. hin． $1-\mathrm{a}$＇shon），$n .[=\mathrm{F}$. humili－ humiliação＝It．umiliazione，＜LL．humilia－ tio（n－），＜humiliare，humiliate：see humiliate．］ The act of humiliating or humbling，or the state of being humiliated；abasement；morti－ fication．
The former wss an humiliation of Delty：the latter an humiliation of inanhood．Hooker，Eccles．Poilty． The milseries and humiliations of dependence ．．．had not broken the spirt of Machlavelli．

Macaulay，Machiavelli．
Noto the humiliation he suffers from being looked down upon as of no account amonget men．

H．Spencer，Social Statles，p． 250.
humility（hū－mil＇i－ti），n．；pl．humilities（－tiz）． ［く ME．humilite，＜OF．humilite， $\mathbf{F}$ ．humilite＝ Pr．humilitat，omilitat $=$ Sp．humildad $=$ Pg． humildade $=$ It．umilita，$\langle$ L．humilita $(t-) s$ ，low－ ness，meanness，baseness，in LL．（eccl．）humil－ ity，［humilis，low，lowly，humble：see humble ${ }^{3}$ ．］ 1．The state or character of being humble； freedom from pride and arrogance；lowliness of mind；a low estimate of one＇s self；self－ abasement．
The fear of the Lord is the instrnction of wisdom；and before honour is humiluty． Serving the Lord with all humilily of mind，and with many tears．
Owe not thy humility onto humiliatlon from adverslty．
Sir T．Browne，Christ．Mor．，i．I4．
It is the mark of nobleness to volunteer the lowest ser－ vice，the greatest spirit only attalning to humilaty．
24．An act of submission．
With these humilities they satlsfled the young king．
3．A name of several different tattlers or tota－ nine birds of the family Scolopacida．（a）The ［Massachnsetts．］（b）The lanoleucus．Audubon．［Msine．］（c）The Bartramian sand－ piper．Trumbull．［Long Island，New York．］（d）The $=$ SyI．1．Meekness，humbleness，lowliness，diffdence．

## humin

humin（hū＇min），n．［＜humus $+-i n^{2}$ ．］A neu－ tral indifferent substauco said by Mulder to exist in black humus．It may aleo be prepared
from sugar or starch by the action of a mineral scld．Its from sugar or starch by the action of a mineral scid．Its
composition sud properties have not as yet been fully in． veatigated．
Humiria（hū－mir＇i－ä̀），n．［NL．，＜houmiri，umi－ ，umire，the native name in Guiana and Bra－ zil．］A genus of balsamiferous shrubs or treos， of the natural order Humiriacce，founded by Aublet in 1775 ．It is chsracterized hy having 20 sta－ mens，whicl are united by their base，and eithcr aif entirg and bearing 1 anther，or with 5 larger， 3 －cleft at the apex， and bearing 3 anthers；the disk is 10 －iobed or 10－parted； the flowera are white and arranged in cymes．Thirteen species are known，all natives of Guiana and Brazii．II． dish wood used in house－bullding；the bark when wound－ ed yields a reddish balsamle juice，which is burned as a periume when dry，and is also need in the preparation of an ointment．H1 floribunda of Brazil is a emall tres called umiri．Its bark is greatly esteemed by the Brazilians as a perfume，and when weunded yieids a delightifully Humiriaceæ（hū－mir－i－$\overline{\text { a }}$＇sè̀－ $\bar{e}$ ），n．pl．［NL．， Humiria＋－accoe．］A small natural order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants，typified by the genus Humiria．The species are，with one excep－ tion，tropical South Americsn trees or ehrubs，abounding in a reainons juice．They are charscterized by having reguiar hermsphrodite flewers，with 5 small imbricate sepals and 5 hypogynons deciduous petals， 10 or many hypogynous mousdel pheus stamens，and a 5－celled ovary． pal embryo． pal embryo．
Humism（hū＇mizm），n．［＜Hume（see def．）＋ －ism．］The philosophical doctrines of David Hume．See Humian．
Yet Berkeley in certain passages verges toward $H u$ mism，as，for example，whers he aays：＂The very existence ceptions．Take away perceptions，sad yon tske away ceptions．
mind．Put the perceptions，and you put the mind．＂
Bibliotheca Sacra，XLV． 86 ．
humite（hū＇mit），n．［Named after Sir Abra－ ham Hume．］Originally，a mineral from Ve－ suvius，occurring in small crystals yellow to brown in eolor，and belonging，as was believed， to three types of crystalline form．It was re－ garded as identical with chondrodite．At present these three varieties are accepted as distinct epecies or enb－ species，and are called humite，chondrodite，and clino－
humite．The name humite includes only the kind crye－ talizizg in the orthorhomblic eyetem；the other two are talizing in the ortherhombic syatem；the other two are
moneclinic，but differ in angles and planes．They have all nearly the same chemical composition，being fluosilicstes neariy the same chemical composition，bete．
humlet，$a$ ．An obsolete form of humble ${ }^{2}$ ．
hummel（hum＇el），v．and a．See humble ${ }^{2}$ ．
hummeler（hum＇el－èr），n．［くhummel＋－er․］ One who or that which humbles；specifically， an instrument or machine for separating the awns of barley from the seed．
hummeling－machine（hum＇el－ing－ma－shēn＂）， $n$ ．A machine for breaking off the awns of barley．It consists of a vertical ehaft provided with rspidiy in a cylindrical case，so as to beat the grain as it rapidiy in a cyindrica
falls．E．H．Knipht．
hummer（hum＇er），n．［＜hum¹＋－er1．］1．One who or that which hums．

Loved of bee－the tawny hummer．

## Emerson，To Ellen．

Denizens of water and marah sent forth their voices，jerky and out of accord with the nnited buzz of the hoble of field
and wood hummerg．
Harper＇s Mag．，LXXVIII， 48. 2．One who or that which excels in any quality， especially in general energy or speed．［Slang．］ －3．In ornith．，a humming－bird．－Attic hummer． See Atticl．－Helmet hummer，any bird of the subgenus hummie（hum＇i），n．［Cf．hump，hummock．］ small protuberance．See the quotation，and hump，n．，2．Jamieson．
A growth on the bsck of the neck called a hummie， the result of long friction，ts needful to enabie a man to balance a plank［in discharging cargoes］with sny degree
of comfort．
Nineteenth Century，XXII．486．
humming（hum＇ing），$n$ ．［Verbal n ．of hum ${ }^{1}, v$. ］ A sound like that made by bees；a low mur－ muring sound．
Good man，he＇s troubied with matter of more moment； Hummings of higher nsture vex his braine，sir．
letcher，Pilgrim，il． 2.
The mnsical accente of the Indians to us are but inar－
Glanville．
ticulate hummings．
humming（hum＇ing），p．a．［Ppr．of $\hbar u m^{\mathrm{I}}, v$. ］
1．Resounding with hums．
And many a rose．carnation feed
With summer spice the humning air．
2．Such as to bubble or froth much，or as to cause a humming iu the head：applied to strong malt liquors．

## 2917

They presently fetch＇d in a brace of fat doee，
With humming etrong liquor likewise．
Robin Hood and Little John（Child＇s Ballads，V．221）． A giase of wine or humming beer，

Poor Robin（1735）．
humming－bird（hum＇ing－bérd），n．A bird whose wings，by their rapid vibration，make a hum－ ming sound；any lird of the family Trochilide． est of birds aversging nnder 3 inches in ienctis including the bill，which is relatively iong and elender，and nsually straight，but sometimes decnrved er recurved．The tongue is slender gnd extensiis，sand constructed like a double－
barreled tube；it is need，iike the hanstellum of an in－ barreled tube；
oect，to ouck the sweets of flow－
ers．The hirds ers．The birds however
insects．
insects．
build
build anest，gen． erally like a lit－ outside with 11－ chens，snd lined with gossamer， plsnt－down，and flhera．The eagge are siwaye two pure white．The wingsarenarrow and acnte or fal cate，and ao rap idly vibrated as to become indis．
tinct
to tinct to view
the filght ls very the flight is very
awift．The feet are very small and fitted oniy for parching，not
for progression． for progression．
 every shape，and
ometimes ioncer than the eometimes longer than the rest of the bird．A few of the with the most exquisite hnes of iridescent quality or me－ tallic Juster，changing in different lights．Shining grass－ green is the most frequent color，but many other tints ars found，as purpis，violet，steil－biue，goiden green，crimson， and varioue ehades of flery red，particularly about the head， where many species are also ornamented with crests，ruffs， and gorgets not less elegant in form than in color．All the humming－birds are confined to America，extending from Alaska to Patagenis，snd they are especially numer－
ous between the tropics．The latest critical anthority on the subject describes 426 apecies，of 125 geners．About 16 the subject describes 426 apecieb，or 125 genera．About 16
genera are known to occur in the United States．The com－ menest of thess，and the oniy one known esst of the Mis． sissippi，is the rubythroat，Trochilus colubriz．The nerth－ ernmoet is the rufons or Nootka Sound hummer，Selaspho－ rus rufus．The largest in the United Statee is Eugenes fulgens，sbout 4 inches long．Amazilia fuscicaudata is a length，hill inclnded，of about 7 tnches．Also called hum－ bird and hummer．

Yet by some object every brain is stirr＇d ：
The dull may waken to a humming－brivd．
The dull may waken to a humiming－birrd．
Pepe，Dunciad，iv． 446.
Humming－bird bush，a smail Jeguminous ehrub，Sechy the hnmming－hirds are specially fond of visiting ite flow－ the humming－birds are gpecially fond of visiting ite fiow hummock（hum＇ok），$n_{0}$［Also written hommock and hammock；perhaps an assimilated form of ＊humpock，dim．of hump（like hillock，dim．of hill $)$ ；cf．LG．hümpel，a little heap or momad： see hump．Cf．hummie．］1．A low elevation，hil－ lock，or knoll．The word was much ueed by the eariy navigators to designate a rounded mass of land seen in the distance．It is now chiefiy applied－（a）to the protuber－ ances on the surface of a mass of rough ice，particularly pots rising above the general level of a swamp or of spots ribing above the general level of a swamp or of
marshy isnd．
Hummocks，or isiets as they are sometimes called，constitnte a marked feature of the ewamps and sa－ vannas of the southern Atlantic States，and are often cov－ ered with dense forest－growth．
Along a fist，ievel country，over delightinl green savan－ censisting of Magnolis grandifiora．
Bartram，Traveie through North and Sonth Carolina，etc．
［（Lond．，1792），p． 219.
A hummock is a protuberance raised upen any plane of ice shove the common level．．To hummocks，princi－ and ite picturesque appesrance．

Regione（Edin．，1820），I． 226. I have penetrated to those meadows on the morning of many a first spring day，jumping from hummock to hum
2．（a）The form of the hand when the fingers are joined and bent in an even line，or bunched with the ond of the thumb：as，to mak＇a hum－ mock．（b）As much of any loose material as can be taken up in the hand with the fingers so bent：as，a hummock of meal．［Scotch．］ summocked（hum＇okt），$a$ ．［＜hummock $+-c d^{2}$ ．］ Resembling a hummock；exhibiting or charac－ terized by hummocks．
The hilis［of Iceisnd］are in fong hummocked massee．
Hfiss Oswaid．

## hummocky（hum＇ok－i），a．［＜hummock $+-y^{\text {I．}}$ ．］

 Abounding in or full of hummocks．Ice ．．．${ }^{\text {se }}$ hummocky that siedging over it would be
npracticable．
C．F．F．Hall，Polaris Expeditlon，p． 141 ． hummum，$n$ ．See hammam．
 mont，humor，in the old med．sense，also（after L．）moisture，く OF，humor，later humcur，F．hu－ meur，moisture，sap，juice，wet，$=$ Pr．humor， umor，ymor $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. humor $=\mathrm{It}$ ．umore，humor， ＝D．humeur，temper，humor，disposition，hu－ mor，humor，sensibleness（ofstyle），$=G$ ．humōr， humor，hūmor，moisture，humor，＝Dan．Sw． humor，humor，humor，humor，mood，temper （partly＜F．，partly＜L．），く L．humor（humōr－）， correctly umor（umōr－），moisture，＜lumêre，cor－ rectly umẽrc，be moist：see humid．子 1．Moist－ ure；an exhalation．

Lette diche it deep that humoure onte may leke．
Palladius，Hushondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 150
To waik nnbraced，and euck up the humours
Of the dank merning？
Shak．，J．C．，il． 1. 2．An animal fluid，whether aatural or morbid； now，especially，any of the thinner bodily fluids， limpid，serous，or sanious，as the constituent fluids or semi－fluids of the eye，or the watery matter in some cutaneous eruptions．The four cardinal humbrs of ancient physicians were the blood， cheler（yellow bile），phlegni，and melancholy（bisck blle） regarded by them as determining，by their conditions an proportions，a person＇${ }^{\text {p }}$ physical
Mene bodies be not more fuli of ili humars than com－ menie mens myndes and faults．$A 8 c h a m$ ，The Scholemaster， p ． 115 ．
rest
Emil．Is he net jesious？
Des．Whe，he？I think the sun，where he was born，
Drew all such humours from him．Shak．，Othello， 111.4. Drew all such humours from him．S

## Howeell，Lettera，ii． 54.

Hence－3．One＇s special condition of mind or quality of feeling；peculiarity of disposition， permanent or temporary；mental state；mood： as，a surly humor；a strange humor．
Therefore as one lackynge the quyche humure of dene－ cion， 1 camnot iong centynne in prayer．

Bp．Fisher，The Seven Penitential Pssims，Ps，cxliii． Page．Sir Hugh is there，is he？
Host．He is there：see whst humour hs ts in．
Shak．，M．W．of W．，ii． 3. The French Nation value thembejves npon Civility，snd build and dress mostiy for Figure：This In umour makes Lister，Journey to Paris，p． 2. Speciffcally－（a）Disposition，especially a capricious dig－ position；freak；whim；vagary；odduess of mood or man－
ners：in this sense very fashionahie in the time of Shak－ ners：
spere．
Cob．What is that humour？some rare thing，I war－ cant．＂It is a gentleman－like moneter，bred in the speclal gallantry of our time，by affectation，and fed by folly B．Joneon，Every Man in his Humour，ii． 2. Give me leave to teli you that there is one Frsilty，or ra－ wuch；it is a Mumour of ewearing in all your Disconrsee． Not thinking my seif very safe，indeed，under a Man whose humours wers so brutish sid harharons， $\begin{gathered}\text { Dampier，Voyages，I．} 518 .\end{gathered}$ The ambiguity of the term［humour］has confounded it w humour－thst is，some absorblag singularity in a char－ acter－msy not neceesarily be very humerone；it may be ony absurd．necesarily If verali，Amen．of Lito，I1．241．

## The village－folk，with all their humours qusint．

（b）A facetions or jocular turn of mind，as in conversstion： the dispesition te find，or the faculty of finding，Iudicroue aspecte or suggestions in common facts or notions．
To entertain an sudience perpetually with humour is treat them with the follies and extravagancies of Bedlam． Dryden，Mock Astroleger，Pref．
The ancients，indeed，sppear not to have possessed thst discover \＆word which exactly corresponds with our term humour in any Janguage，ancient or modern．

I．D＇Israeli，Lit．Char．，p． 434.
Humour ．．．is connied something genial and loving．
c）In lit，wity droh or jocs， in thought and oxpression，and tending to excite amuse－ ment；that quairy in composition which is characterized by the predominsnce of the ludicrons or abeurdiy incon－ gruens in the choice or treatinent of a theme：distinguish－ ed from voit，which implies saperior subtiety and iner
thought．Humor in literature may be further distin－ guished by its humans and sympathetic anality by force of which it is eften fonnd biending the pathetic with the ludicrons，and by the same stroke moving to tears and langhter，in this respect improving upon the pure and Wh cold inectually who is the essence or wit．
than wit for s poent and sateguard is a serius itselt，and than defends from the insanities．
Emersen，Scot．

## humor

The aatire［of Chaucer］is is genial with the broad a deilghtful unconcero．Lowell，Study Wiadowe，p． 254. In those sdmirsble touches of tender humour－sod I can equal this great genias［Dickens］？

Thackeray，Brown the Younger，L．s．
Acrimony of the humors．See acrimony．－Albugin－ eous，aqueous，crystaline etc，humor，ser the temper or disposition．［Often written with a hyphen．］

Whst then remsins，but well our power to use
And keep good－humour stfl，whate＇er we lose Pope，R．of the L．，v． 30.
This portable quallty of good humour sessons all the parts sud occurreaces we meet with In such a msaner Ill humor，disturbed temper；a state of irritation；cross－ aess；moroseness．（Oiten written wis． a they areout of humour with the
As they are out of humour with the World，so they must which is not attended with an sctive Life．

Lister，Journey to Paris，p． 20.
Vitreous humor．See vitreous．＝Syn．3．Vein，predl－ （c）Wit，－Humor（see wit）；pleasantry，jocoseness，facetious－ ness，jocularity．
humor，humour（hū＇－or $\bar{u}^{\prime}$ mor），v．t．［＜hu－ mor，n．］1．To comply with the humor，faney， or disposition of ；soothe by compliance；in－ dulge；gratify．
The king，struck with the beauty of the plcture，and thivking blood enough hsd been slready shed upon relt－ gious scruples，was resolved to humour the apirit of per－
secutfon no farther，．．．and the picture was placed on secutfon no farther， Brice，
Bruce，Source of the N1le，II． 88.
We love variety more than any other nation；and so long as the sudieoce wlll not be pieased without it，the poet ls obliged to humour them．

Dryden，Love Triumphant，Ded．
The boy Indeed was，at the grandam＇s side，
Humour＇d and traln＇d，her trouble and her pride．
2．To endeavor to comply with the peculiari－ ties or exigencies of；adapt one＇s self to；suit or accommodate：as，to humor oue＇s part or the piece．
It Is my part to Invent，and the musicfans to humour I thsuk you，good master，for this plece of merriment， and thls song，which was well humoured by the maker and well remembered by you． Not oue of whom［Peter Stuyvesant＇s negroes］but al
lowed himself to be taken in，and humored his oid mas ter＇s jokes，as becsmos a faithful snd well－disciplined de－ pendant．
Irving，Kníckerbocker，p． 463. ＝Syn．1．Indulge，etc．Seegratify．
humoral（hū＇－or $\bar{u}^{\prime}$ mor－al），a．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．humoral $=$ Sp．Pg．humoral＝It．umorale，＜NL．Inumo－ ralis，＜humor，humor：see humor，n．］In pathol． pertaining to or proceeding from the humors．
If a humoral tumour be msde by any external csuse，as by a wound，bruise，dic．，It is easily discerned．

Humoral pathology，thst bygone system or doctrine of the nature of diseases which sttributed all morbid phe nomens to a disordered condition of the humors．
humoralism（hū＇－or $\bar{u}^{\prime}$ mor－al－izm），$n$ ．［くhu－ moral＋－ism．］1．The state of being humor－ al．－2．The doctrine that diseases have their seat in the humors of the body．
humoralist（hū＇$=$ or $\left.\bar{u}^{\prime} m o r-a l-i s t\right), n . \quad$［く hu－ moral＋－ist．］One who favors the humoral pathology．
humored，humoured（hū＇－or $\bar{u}$＇mord），p．a． 1．Having or manifesting a humor or disposi－ tion of a certain kind：used in composition：as， a good－humored man；you are very ill－humored to－day．－2t．Governed by humor；capricious； to－day．－2
humorous．

## I koow you are a woman，and so humourd．

Fletcher，Loyal Subject，1．2．
humoresque（hū－or ū－mor－esk＇），$n$ ．［＝G．Dan． humoreske；as humor＋－esque．］A musical composition of humorous or capricious charac－ ter；a caprice．［Recent．］
Grieg calls them Humoresques，sod investa them with a beautiful humor of a sturdy and rollickiag sort．

Musical Record，April，1888，p． 10.
humoric（hū＇－or $\bar{u}^{\prime}$ mor－ik），a．［＜hunor + - －ic．］Pertaining to humor or humors．Imp．
humorific（hū－or ū－mo－rif＇ik），$a$ ．［＜L．humor， humor，＋faeere，make．］Producing humor． Coleridge．［Rare．］
humorism（hū＇－or ū＇mor－izm），n．［＝F．hut morisme（def．1）；as humor + －ism．］1．An old medical theory founded on the part which the humors were supposed to play in the production of disease；Galenism．－2．The manner or dis－ position of a humorist．

2918
humorist（hū＇or $\bar{u}^{\prime}$ mor－ist），n．［＝F．humo－ riste（def．1）；as humor＋－ist．］1t．One who attributes all diseases to a depraved state of the humors；a humoralist．－2．A person who acts according to his humor；one easily moved by fancy，whim，or caprice；a person of eccen－ tric conduct or uncertain temper．
Mit．A humourist，too？
B．Jonsom，Every Man out of hut observa him．
The notion of a humorist is one that is greatly pleased orgreatly displeased with little things；his actions seldom
He has not the least Idea of cheerfulness in conversatlon； 18 s humorist，very supercillous，and wrapt up la admira tion or his own country．

H．Walpole，To Grey，Jan．25， 1766
3．A person who possesses the faculty of hu－ mor；one who entertains by the exercise of a comical fancy；a humorous talker，writer，or actor；a wag；a droll．

Now，gentlemen，I go
Where，era I do resume my present person，
We hope to make the circles of your eyes
Flow with dlstilled laughter．
B．Jonson，Every Man out of his Humour，Int．
His standpoint io regard to most matters was that of the sympsthetic humorist，who would bo glad to have the victim of circomstances laugh with him，but was not too mach vexed when the vlctlm could not，

The Century，XXX． 250. humoristic（hū－or ū－mọ－ris＇tik），a．1．Per－ taining or relating to medical humorism：as， the humoristic theory；humoristic remedies．－ 2．Pertaining to or like a humorist；character－ istic of a humorist or of humorists．
He［Cervsites］has also more or less directly given im－ pulse and directlon to all humoristio literature afnce his
Lime
Lovell，Don Quixote．
But both Soathey and the anonymous poet curlousiy
misconcelved the humoristic touch of Lamb． misconcelved the humoristic touch of Lamb．

Harper＇s ${ }^{\text {fag．，LXX．}} 317$.
humorize（hū＇or $\bar{u}^{\prime}$ mor－izz），$r$ ．$i$ ；pret．and pp． humorized，ppr．humorizing．［＜humor + －ize． 1t．To fall in with the humor of a person or thing；agree；harmonize．

Aod with his inward spirit humorize．
Marston，Satires， $1 i 1$. 2．To be humorous；make odd or humorous re－ marks or reflections；regard things from a hu－ morous or facetious point of view．［Rare．］
He had a little＂mental twist＂which caused him to moralize and humorize over life in a fashlon quite hls humorless，humourless（hū＇－or ū＇mor－les），a． ［＜humor + －less．］Without humor；sober；dull． One of these humorless sublime utopias is Comte＇s in． stitution of spiritual marrisge．N．A．Reo．，CXX． 279. humorology（hū－or ū－mor－ol＇ọ－ ji ），$n$ ．［［ humor + －ology，q．v．］The study or scienco of humor． Davies．［Rare．］
Oh men ignorant of humorology ！more ignorant of psy－ chology ！and most Ignorsnt of Pantagruelism I
humorous（hū - or $\bar{u}^{\prime}$ mor－us），$a$, OF humo reux．$=$ Pr．humoros $=$ Sp．humoroso $=\mathrm{It}$ ．umo－ roso，humorous，〈LL．humorosus，correctly umo－ rosus，only in lit．sense moist，＜L．huneor，umor， moisture：see humor，n．］1申．Moist；humid．

Come，he hath hd himself smong these trees，
Shak．，R．sud
Shak．，R．sud J．，11． 1.
The humorous fogs deprive us of hle light．
2．Prone to be moved by humor or caprice； whimsical；crotchety．

> Why should the humorous boy forsaks the chase? Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv. Thou Fortove's champien, that dost uever fight But wher her hymorous ladyshin le hy

But wher her humorous ladyship is by．
3．Characterized by or full of hamor；exciting laughter；comical；diverting；funny：as，a hu－ morous story or author．
The Prince $\qquad$ with another humorous
The lusty mowers lsbouring dinnerless
Tennysom，Gealt
This very seriousness is often the outward sign of thst element of quallty of the mind which delights in finding an element of ldentity in things seemingly the most incon－


It is relsted of Sheridsn that，betog fouvd in the streets Wstchmsn asked him his nsme，on which with humorous malice he stammered out＂Wiblerforce．＂ s ，XLIII， 377
＝Syn．3．Facetious，jocose，witty，droll．
humorously（hū＇－or $\overline{\text { un＇mor－us－li），}}$ ，$a d v$ ．In a humorous manner．（a）Capriciously；whimsically．

## humpback

We resolvs by halves，．．．rashly，．．．or humorously．
（b）With hamor；pleasantly；focosely．
When a thing is humourously described，our burst of lsughter proceeds from a very different csuse ；We compare and triumph in consclous superiority．

Goldsmith，Poite Learning， $\mathbf{x}$
humorousness（hū＇or ū＇mor－us－nes），n．1t． Peevishness；petulance；moodiness．－2．The state or quality of being humorous．（a）Flckle ness；capriclousness．（b）Oddaess of concelt；jocularity． humorsome，humoursome（hū＇－or $\bar{u}^{\prime}$ mor－sum） a．$[<$ humor + －some．$]$ 1．Influenced by the humor of the moment；moody ；capricious；pee－ vish；petulant．
The divine way of workiog ls not parti－colonr or humour． some，but uviform，add consonant to the lsws of exsctest
wlandome． He has chosen his place of residence rather to obey the his own inclinatlons，moursome father than in pursult of 1 know him to be light，and vsin，and humoursome．

Lamb，New Year＇s Eve
2．Adapted to excite laughter；odd；humorous． Our sclence cannot be moch improved by masquerades， Where the wit of both sexes is altogether takea up in con－
tinaing singular and humorsome disgulses． humorsomely，humoursomely（hū＇－or $\bar{u}^{\prime}$ mor－ sum－li），adv．In a humorsome manner；capri－ ciously；whimsically；oddly；humorously．
The difference betng only this：that this wan a thing in－ telligible，but humouraonely

Cudworth，Intellectual System，p．107．
humorsomeness，humoursomeness（hū＇or $\bar{u}^{\prime}$ mor－sum－nes），$n$ ．The state or quality of be－ ing humorsome，capricious，or odd．
I never blams a lady for her humorsomeness so much as I blsme her mother．

Richardson，Slr Charles Grandisoo，IV． 25.
humour，humoured，etc．See humor，etc．
humous（hū＇mus），a．［＜humus + －ous．］Per－ taining to or derived from hnmus or mold
hump（hump），n．［Not in ME．；prob．of LG． origin；cf．D．homp，a hump，lump，$=\mathrm{LG}$ ． hump，heap，hill，stump（Mahu），dim．hümpel， a little heap or mound；perhaps a nasalized form of the root（＂hup）of heap，q．v．Cf．Gr． кйфos，a hump，кí $\phi \omega \mu a$ ，a hunch on the back， кvфф́vwtos，humpbacked，Lith．kumpas，hunch－ backed，Skt．kubja，humpbacked．Cf．hummock， hummie．］A protuberance；a swelling．

Here apon this hump of granite
Here qpon this hump of granite
J．S．Blackie
Eepectally－（a）A hunch or protuberance on the back， caused by sn sbnormsl curvature of the apine，or by natu－ ral growth：s8，a man with \＆hump；a camel with two
humps；the hump on the back of a whals．（b）In entom s projection on the back of a larva，formed by sa npward s projection on the back of a larva，formed by so npward
enlsrgement of a whole segment，which is then aidd to be humped．Projections of this kInd are very commen in the larvæ of the Lepidoptera．
hump（hump），v．［＜hump，n．］1．trans． 1. To bend or hunch so as to form a hump，as the back in some kinds of labor，like that of a miner or ditcher，or as cattle in cold or stormy weather．
The pontes did not seem to mind theoold mach，bat the cattle were very uncomfortable，standing humped up in the buahes except for an hour or two at middday when feed．
r．Roosevelt，Hunting TMps，p． 110
2．To prepare for a great effort ；gather（one＇s self）together；hurry；exert（one＇s self）：as， hump yourself now．［Slang，U．S．］
Col．Burns sald，＂Now you all watch that critter hump 3．To huff；vex．［Slang．］
In serving me，this rascal of a Frederic has broken a cap， rue Japan，upon my honor－the rogue does nothing else． Yesterdsy，for Instance，did he not hump me prodiglons y，by letting fall a goblet，after Ceilinit，of which the carv

Thackeray，Paris Sketch－Book，On s
French Novels
4．In cutlery，to round off，as scissors．
The humping or roanding of scissors．
Encyc．Brit．，V1． 734
II．intrans．To use great exertion；put forth effort．［Slang，U．S．］
I spent my evening filting from one to the other［the aterl，sind got my money＇s writh out of the hackman，a humpback（hump＇hak），n．1．A crooked or hunched back．
The ．．chtef of the family was born with an hump－ back and s very high nose．
2．One who has a crooked back；a hunchback．
It was certafoly more agreeable to have an IIl－nstured humpback as a compsalion than to stand looking out ithe
gtudy．window．
George Eliot，IIII on the Floss，II． 3 ．

## humpback

3．A humpbacked whale of the genus Mregap－ teru．－4．In ichth．，a salmon of the genus Oneo－ rhynehus，O．gorbuscha，more fully called hump－ backed salmon．Sce salmon．－Humpback butter－ fish．See butter．fish， 1 （b）．
humpbacked（hump＇bakt），a．Haviug a crook－ cd back；humehed．
I could not for my heart forbear pitylng tha poor hump－
backed gentleman．
Addison，Spectator，No． 559 ．
The hunpbact＇d willow ；inalf stands up
Addiron，spectator，No．
And mistlea；half has Temuyson，Walking to the Mail．
humped（humpt），a．［＜humu＋－ecl${ }^{2}$ ．］Hav－ ing a lump or protuberance．
A atraight－shouidered man aa one would deslre to aee，
int a iittle nuforiunate In a humped back． oa the Egyptian monuments，st least as early as the twelfth dynasty，that is $2100 \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{C}$ ．

Darcin，Var．of Animals and Plants，p． 82. In spite of Its well－to－do comparative modernness，its red bricks set in wide spaces of gray，lis gabiea and humped
roof are picturesque enough to pleasa any artiatic mind．
humph（humf），interj．［A stronger form of hum ${ }^{2}$ ， $h^{\prime} m$ ，hem ${ }^{2}$ ．］An exclamation uttered in the manner of a grment，and expressive of disbelief， doubt，or dissatisfaction．
humph（humf），v．$i$ ．［＜humph，interj．］Tout－ ter the syllable $h u m p h$ ，as in dissatisfaction； mutter；grumble．

Humphing and considering over a particular paragraph．
humpless（hump＇les），a．［＜hump＋－less．］ Without a hump．
The European breeds of humpless cattio sre numeroas，
Darvin，Var．of Animals and Plants， p .83. humpty（hump．ti），a．［＜humpcel（humpt）$\left.+-y^{1}.\right]$ Humped；hunclibacked．［Prov．Eng．］
humpty－dumpty（hump＇ti－dump＇ti），a．and $n$ ． $\left[<\right.$ humpty + dumpy ${ }^{2}$ ，the latter element made to rime with the former．］I．a．Short and broarl． Hence the name＂Humpty－Dumpty＂in＂Mo－ ther Goose，＂personifying an egg．

II．n．A favorite Gipsy beverage，consisting of ale boiled with brandy．
humpy ${ }^{1}$（hum＇pi），a．［＜hump $\left.+-y^{1}.\right]$ Full of iumps；marked by protuberances．
Before the early grass atarts in the spring，the emaciated appearance of one of these iittle ponies ln the far North－
west wlil sorely thy the feilings of an equine philanthro West wlil sorely try the feelings of an equine philanthro－
pist，ahould he look along the humpy ribs and withered pist，ahould he look along the humpy ribs and withered
quarters．
The Century，XXXVII． 339. humpy ${ }^{2}$（hum＇pi），$n_{*}$ ；pl．humpies（－piz）．［Aus－ tralian．］A house；a hut．
But the family loved it，snd in spite of the fits of new houseluilding which periodlcally sttacked Mr．Gray，the
owner of the station，they continued to dweil In the fa－ millar old bark humpy so full of happy memories．

A．C．Grint，Bush Life in Queenslsnd，I． 133.
humstrum（hum＇strum），n．$\quad[<h u m+$ strumt； the elements being vaguely used．］1．A mu－ sical instrument ont of tune or rudely construct－ ed；a hurdy－girdy．［Prov．Eng．］
Bonnell Thornton had jast published s burlesqae Ode on St．Cechila＇s Day，adapted to the sntlent Britlsh Mu－ sick ；viz．the saitbox，the Jewsharp，the marrow－bones and cleaver，the humstrum，or hurdygurdy，\＆c．

Boswell，Johnson（ed．1791），I． 227.
2．Musio poorly played．
humulin，humuline（hй́＇mū－lin），n．［くНими－ lus $\left.+-i n^{2},-i n e^{2}.\right]$ Same as lupulin．
Humulineæ（hū－mū－lin＇ē－ē），$\mu_{0} p l$ ．［NL．，
Humulus（ - lin－）+ ere．］A tribe of plants be－ longing to the natural order Urticacea，proposed longing to the natural order Urticacea，proposed
by Dumortior（1899），typified by the genus $H u-$ by Dumortior（1899），typified by the genus $H u$－
mulus，the hop．This tribe is not retained by recent botanists，the genus being placed in the tribe Cannabincu．
Humulus（hū＇mū̀lus），$n . \quad$［NL．，＜ML．humu－ lus，hummulus，also humulo，humolo，humlo（cf． OF．houblon，hop）；appar．of Teut．origin：see hop ${ }^{2}$ ；but according to another view，＜L．hu－ mus，the ground，the plant creeping on the ground if not supported．］A genus of dicoty－
ledonous monochlamydeous plants，of the nat－ ural order Urtieaece and tribe Cannabinere They have diocious flowers，the male In loose axillary panicles，with 5 aepals and 5 crect atamens，the female in short axlliary and solitary spikes or catkins，with folla－
ceous Imbricated bracts，each 2 －fiowered，in Irult forming ceous Imbricated bracts，each 2 －flowered，in Irult forming a sort of membransceous strobile．The plants are twin－ and palmately 3－to 7－lobed leaves．Only two apecies sre and another，s nstive of China and Jspan．Ooe apecles， II．palcoolupulus，has been found in s fesail state in the Aln，France．
humus（hü＇mns），n．［I．．，the earth，the ground， the soil，locative humi（ $=$ Gr．$\chi a \mu a i$ ），on the 184
ground，to the ground：see Homn，chthomie， Vhamelcon，ctc．Hence humble，humility，etc．］ Vegetable mold．It is a dark－lirown or biack aub－ atance，varying grestiy in conupositlon，produced by the
decay of vegetable matter with a llmited supply of air． It includes the brown vegetable matter of soils generaily， as weli as swamp－muck，peat，etc．Itunus containa sev， eral tolerally well－deflhed chemical conpounds，Inciud－ is an important factor in the fertility of soils．Also called humus－plant（hū＇mus－plant），$n$ ．Same as sa－ funl（hun），. ．［AS．Hūnus and $H$ üne $=$ Icel． Hünar $=$ MHG．Hiunc，etc．；＜LL．Hunni，LGr． Oívvol，also LL．Chumi，Chuni，LGr．Xoйvvot，Xoū－ vot，pl．，LL．sing．＂Humnus，Chumus，repr．the native name，identified，with some probability， with that of the Heungnoo or Hiongnu，a people who，according to Chincse annals，constituted， about the end of the 3 d century b．C．，apowerful empire stretching from the Great Wall of China to the Caspian．This would indicate that the Huns belonged to the Turkish branch of the Ural－Altaic race；in another view，they were of the Finnic branch；but the name is not con－ nected，unless very remotely，with that of tho Hungarians（Magyars），also of Finnic origin．］ A member of an ancient Asiatic race of warlike nomads，probably of the Mongolian or Tatar stock，first appearing prominently in European history about A．D． 375 ．In that year they crossed the Volga and the Don，defeated the Goths，and drove them beyond the Danabe．In the relgn of their king Atils（about 34－454）they overran sind ravaged the grest－ er part Ater the death of Attils their power was broken， but their name continued to be appifed in sin Indefloite way during the mlddle agea．They sre described as ugly snd savage，having dark complexions，small，deep－set black eyes，broad shoulderb，flat nosea，snd no beard．some au－ thorities suppose that they w
Bnigarians of later history．

The norih by myriads pours her mighty sons，
Great nurse of Goths，of Alsns，and oi Huns？ Pope，Dunciad，iii． 90 ．
White Huna，an ancient people，probably of the Turkish
race，who Ilved in central Asia，They were poasibly an－ race，who 11 ved in central Asia．They were poaaibly an
Hun
（hun），$n$ ．［Partly another use of $H u n^{1}$ ， by an erroneous assumption of the identity of the two peoples，and partly（in the U．S．）an abbr．of Humgarian．］A Hungarian．

Where furlons Frank snd fery Hun
Campbell，Hohenlinden．
hunch（huuch），$n$ ．［Not found in early rec－ ords；an assibilated form of hunki，q．v．］ 1. A hump；a protuberance：as，the huneh of a camel．－2．A thick piece ；a hunk；a lump：as， a huneh of cheese．
His wife brought ont the cut loaf and a plece of Wilt shire cheeae，snd I took then in hand，gave Richard a
good hunch，snd took another for mysefi． 3．［＜huneh，$r$ ．］A push or jog with the fist or elbow，or by a cow with the horn．
hunch，（hunch），v．t．［＜huneh，$n$ ．In def．2， prob．due in part to hauneh，$v$ ．］1．To round as the back．
In a lake calied Lyn Rathlyn，In Meireonethshlre，la a very singular varlety of perch：the back la quite hunched， and the lower part onthe back boine，，next the tail，strange－
ly dian Sometimes one of them got up snd went to ths deak，on whimetimes one of them got up snd went to ths deak，on ahoniders to an uncollared neck．

H．James，Jr．，The Century，XXXI．91． 2．To push or thrust with the elbow or（as a cow）with the horn；jog；hook．

Jack＇a frienda began to hunch and pash one another．
Arbuthnot，Hist．John Bull．
hunchback（hunch＇bak），$n$ ．$[<$ humeh + baek ${ }^{1}$ ．］A humpback；a humpbacked per－ son．
hunchbacked（hunch＇bakt），$a$ ．Having a hunched or crooked back．
That fonl hunch－brcked toad．Shak．，Rich．MII．，Iv． 4.
hundred（hun＇dred），n．and a．［Early mod． E．also hundreth，dial．hunderd，＜ME．hundred， hunderd，hondrell，honderd，hondert，also hun－ lrcth，hundrith，〈AS．hundred，rarely hundrath， ONorth．hendrath（after Icel．）（＝OS．hunda－ rod＝OFries．hundred，hunderd，hondert＝D． handerd $=$ MLG．hundert $=$ MHG．hunterit，hun－ dert，G．hundert $=$ Icel．hundradh $=$ Sw．hum－ drade，hundra＝Dan．hundrede），prop．a col－ lective noun，a hundred，lit．a＇connt＇or tale of a hundred，く AS．hund，a hundred，＋－red， - reed $=$ Icel．- radh，also－reedhr，in attl－rcedhr， 80，mīrudhr， 90 ，tī－rcedhr， 100 ，tolf－rtedhr， 120 （E． as if＂cight－red，＂＂nine－red，＂ten－red，＂twelve－red），

## hundred

connected with OS．redhia＝MLG．rede，ac－ count，$=$ OlIG．radia，redia，redea，reda，ac－ count，reckoning，tale，MHG．G．rede，speech， account，$=$ Dan．redc $=$ Sw．vecla，account $=$ Goth．ratlijo，number，reckoning：cf．L．ratio， a reckoning，account，computation，relation， proportion，reason：see ratio $=$ ration $=$ ra－ son，and ratc ${ }^{1}$ ．The more usual AS．term for ＇hundred＇was hund $=$ OS．hund $=$ OHG．hunt $=$ Goth．luad $=\mathrm{W}$ ．eant $=$ Gael．ciad $=$ OIr． ē̄t，Ir．ccad＝Lith．szimitas $=$ Lett．simts $=$ OBulg．sǔto $=$ Bulg．Serv．Boliem．Pol．Sor－ bian，Russ．sto $=$ L．centum（seo cent，etc．）$=$ Gr．$\varepsilon$－кatóv（see hecato－）＝Skt．çata－m，a hun－ dred，prob．repr．a type＊hanto，a reduced form of＂dakanta for orig．＂dakan－dakan－ta（cf．Goth． of dahum－taihund，taihun－tēhund，a hundred，of which hund may be regarded as an abbr．or reduced form），i．e．＇ten－ten－th＇，＜＂dakan：see ten 1 and tenth．The same orig．elements，with－ out the suffix $-d$ ，－th，appear in OHG．zchanzo $=$ AS．teon－tig，a hundred，E．as if＊ten－ty，like twen－ty，nine－ty，etc．The element humb－，repr． ＇ten＇or＇tenth，＇occurs in AS．humd－scofontig， seventy，etc．，hund－endlefontig，a hundred and ten（E．as if＂elerenty），hund－tuelftig，a hundred and twenty（ E. as if＂twelfty），appar．developed by cumulation（hund－and－tig being ult．from the same root，that of ten）from＂hund－seofon，i．e． ＇ten－seven，＇＇tenth seven，＇etc．］I．n．1．The sum of ninety－nine and one，or of ten tens；the product of ten multiplied by ten；a collection， body，or sum consisting of ten times ten indi－ viduals or units；five score．In England hundreds of 6 score，of 132 ，snd of 124 formeriy had also a llmited
use．Similur usagea existed in continental Europe．Sce use．Similar usagea existed in coatinental Europe．Sce
great hundred，beiow．
\＆thay chastysed，\＆charred，on chasyng that went；
A hundreth of hunteres，as I haf herde telie．
A hundreth of hunteres，as I haf herde telle．
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight（E．E．T．
They sat down la ranks，by hundreds and by fitis
Heat Jark vi． 40.
2．In early Teutonic hist．，a territorial or admin－ istrative district；specincally，in southern and central England，a division or subdivision of a county（a corresponding division in northern England being called a wapentake）．In ancient Germany the hnndred also denoted，scocrding to Tacitus， a group of persons．The origln of the territorial hundred is uncertain．Miany consider It to be derived from bodies each composed of a hundred wanriors；othera find the ori－ gin In diviaiona of a hundred hides of land，groups of a hundred families，etc．The division or hund red was Intro－ land，and Delsware，and stili exists in the isat－named State．These divlsions in Engiand were the basis for the organization of the milltary service and for the adminis－ tratlon of fiscal matters；each hundred had lita hundred－ moot sind its hundred－court，with civii snd criminal juriso
dictlon．In Maryland they served for electloo districts． dictlon．In Maryland they served for electloo districts． The constable＇s wife

B．Jonson，Alchemlat，iv． 1.
Aa ten familiea of freehoidera made up a town or tith－ Ing，so ten tithings composed a auperior division calied a hundred，as consisting of ten timea ten families．

Blacketone，Com．，Int．，\＆ 4. It is very probsble，as already stated，that the colonists
of Britain siranged themselvea in hundreds of warriors： of Britain siranged themselvea In hundreds of warriors；
it is not probable that they carved out the country into it is not probsble that they carved out the country into
equal districts．
Stubbs，Const．Hist．， 845 ．
Equally Involved in obscurity is the begining of the humdred In Virglula，and the history of ita various phsses is rather curlous，not oniy beesuse it was the firat Engilsh local divlaion inatituted ln America，but，beaidea havlig ferent relations to the general government of the colony at different periods．

Johns Hopkins Hist．Studies，III．143． Chiltern Hundreds，s hilly district of Buckinghamahire， mmemorlal．To this district s nominal oftice in rom time of which the holder Is called the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds．Ass member of the flouse of Commons not n any reapect dlsquaififed cannot resign his seat directiy any member who wiahes to reslgn may accompilsh his ob： ject by accepting the stewardahip of the Chiltern Hun－ areds，which，being held to be a place of honor and proft inder the crown，vacatea the seat．Thla nominal place is In the girt of the Chancellor of the Exchequer，and the re Counctl of Five Hundred．See council．－Great hun dred，Iong hundred，In old reckonlng，six score； 120. It was legal for balks，deais，egga，apars， ，tone，etc．＇The technical meaning attached by merchsnta to the word hundred，sssoclated with certain objects，was six scors－ usage which is commemorated，though perhaps in to

Flve score of men，money，and plns，
SIx score of all other thlngs．＂
Peacook，Encyc．Metropolitana，I． 381.
Old Hundred，properiy Old Hundredth，a ceiehrated tune set in England about the mlddie of the sixteenth cen－
tury to Kethe＇a veraion of the $100 t \mathrm{~h}$ Psalm，snd marked ＂Old to Kethe＇a veraion of the 100th Paalm，snd marked ＂old Iundredth＂In Tste aud Brady＇s new version $\ln 1696$ ， where it is aet to Beza＇s version of the 13ith Ysalm；but

## hundred

there Is evidence that it was of eariser crigtn, und was
originally a popular tune sct to werds of s light, gsy charoriginally a popular tune set to werds of s light, gsy char-
II. a. [Strictly a collective noun; it is always preceded by a definitive, usnally an article or a numeral, and the following noun is, historically, a genitive partitive - a hundred of men, a hundred of dollars, etc.] One more than nincty-nine; ten times ten: as, a hundred men two hundred dollars ; a hundred thousand times The Hundred Days, the closing period of the first Emperor Napoleon's career in Irance in 1815, siter his escape from Elbs. The reckenings of the time are vari ous, nene smounting to exactly 100 days. The nearest that from March 13th, when Nspolcon was Jolned by Ney With his army, to Jane 22d, the date of his shdicatioa after the bsttle of Wsterloo, msking inclusively 102 days; but dating from his reèntry into Paris, and making 95 dsye (March 20th to June 22d).
hundredal (hun'dred-al), a. [<hundred + -al.] Pertaining to or involving the organization of a hundred. See liundred, n., 2.
The snclent towns in demesne of the crown cither pos sessed a huadredal jurisdiction at the time of the conquest or obtained "sac snd soc" lly grant from the crown.
hundred-court(hun'dred-kōrt), n. In England, a court held for the inhabitants of a hundred.
The constant recurrence of the namber of twenty-four in this connexlon may possibly imply sn early connexion with the jury system, snd the "jurati " of the early communes, which sgain must hsve been cennected wth the system of the hundred court. Stubbs, Const. Hlst., \& 488.
hundreder (hun'dred-ér), $n$. [<hundreal+-erl.] -2. In Eng. lavo, a man who may be of a jury in any controversy respecting land within tho hundred to which he belongs.-3. One liaving the jurisdiction of a liundred; sometimes, the bailiff of a hundred. Also hundrcior, hundredman.
Mundredors, aldernen, magtstrates, \&c.
Spelinan Anc. Gevernment of England.
hundred-eyes (hun'dred-iz), u. The perivinkle, linea major and $\Gamma$. minor.
hundredfold (hun' lred-fold), n. [< ME. hundredfold, -fuld, hundiyd foold(AS. only hund-ferthl and hundtcóntig-feald) $=\mathrm{MHG}$. hundertzalt $=$ Icel. hundrathfildr = Sw. hundrafait = Dan. hundredefold; < huwired + fold.] 1. A hnndred times as much.-2. The plant Galium rerum: so called on account of its very numerons flowers. [Eng.]
hundred-legs (hnn'dred-logz), n. A centiped, as distinguished from a milleped or thousandlegs. See cut under eontiped.
hundredman (hun'dred-mañ), n.; pl. huncirerlmen (-men). Same ăs huillrerler, 3.
The term hnndred to a legal sense is flrst met with in ahall be pursued. It there he present need, let it he made known to the Ilundredman, and let him make it known to the Tithingman,"

## Quoted in $N$. and $Q$., 7th ser., III. 61.

hundredor, 3. Same as hundreder, 3.
hundred-penny (hun'dred-pen"i), n. The humdredfeh, or tax collected by the sheriff or lord of a hundred. Tiapalje and Laucrence. hundredth (hun'dredth), a. and $n$. [< huudred $+-t h^{3}$. The AS. ̈term was hundtcóntigōtha.] I. a. Next after the ninety-ninth: an ordinal numeral.
II. $n$. The quotient of mity divided by one hundred; one of a hundred equal parts of anything: as, one hundredth ( $\left.\frac{1}{1} \pi\right)$ of a mile.
hundredweight (hun'dred-wāt), $\%$. In avoirdupois weight, a denomination of weight, usually denoted by cwt., containing originally 112 pounds. It Is subdivided Inte 4 qusrters, each containIng 28 pounds. The long hundredweight is 120 pounds. nuderstood as 100 pounds, snd this is nsusl sad legsl in England for very many ar'tlcles.
hung (hung). Preterit and past participle of hang.-Hung beef. See beef.
Hungarian (lung-gā'lí-qu), a. and n. [< ML. Hungaria, Hungary, < IF̈ugari, Ungavi, Uugri, Wengri, Ugri, MGr. Oirypot, ete., the name given to the Magyars. Cf. Ugrian, Ugric. Connection with Hun, if any, remote: see $H u m^{1}$.] I. a. 1. Pertaining or relating to Hungary, a country and kingdom in central Europe, in the valley of the middle Danube, or to its inhabitants; Magyar. The kingdom of Hungary was estab. of dynasty, was permsnently settled (from 1527) on princea of dyasty, was permsnentiy settled (irom i527) on princeat politically Ifungary proper Is now anited with Tranaylvanis, Crostia, Slavenia, sad Flume, as the Iransleithan divlsion of the Austro-Hungarian meaarchy, formed ta 1867.

2920
2t. Freeloooting; thievish; begging. "In a cant use fonnd in old plsys, the werd sppsrently containa a donhle nilnsion to the frechooters of Itungary, that ence infested the
gry." Nares.

0 baso IItngarian wight! wilt then the spigot wleld?
Come, yo Hungarian pilchers [fichers], we are once
Merry Devil of Edmonion.
Hungarian balsam, sn olcoresinoua product of Pinus Mughus or Pumilio, of the Csrpsthinn mountains.-Hungarian bowls, a peculiar form of amalgamsting-machine, used a the gold-mines of Schemnitz, snd to a limited ex-
tent In some other minling districts. The amaigsastlon is effected in cast-Iron basius, in winich wooden runners revelve just sbove the surfsce of the mercnry which covers the bottem of the bowl or basin, and in contact with the auriferous sand or slime.-Hungarian grass, lambskin, lotus, etc. See the nonns-Hungarian machine, s hyuraulic machine on tho principle of hero's feuntain (which $6 c e$, nuder fountain): so called from Its having
II. .1. I. A native of Hungary, or a member of the Hungarian race; a Magyar. See Magyar. -2t. A frcebooter; a thievish beggar.
The middle alle [of St. Psul's] is mnch frequented at for recrestlon as need of hugarian, not walking so much Lupton, London (Harl. Misc., IX. 314). Away, I have knights snd colonels st my hoase, snd
must tend the hungarians. Nleryy Devil of Edmonton. 3. The language spoken by the Hungarians, belonging to the Finnic family of languages; Magyar.
Hungary fever, water. Sec fover, water.
hunger (hung'gêr), n. [< ME. hunger, honger, < AS. hunger, hungor $=$ OS. hunger, hungar, OFries. hunger, honger $=\mathrm{D}$. honger $=\mathrm{OHG}$. hungar, MHG. G. hunger $=$ Icel. hungr $=$ Sw. Dan. hunger $=$ Goth. Huggrus, huhrus (for "hmilhus), lunger"; ef. hunger, x.] I. An uueasy or painful sensation occasioned by the want of food; craving appetite.

With hunger snd celd she had her fill,
The West-Country Damosel's Complaint (Chlld'a Ballads,

> With hunger msde Anstomies whlle we live. Massinger, Msld of H

Massinger, Mald of Honour, II. 4.
But canst then, tender Maid, canst theu suatain
Aflictive Want, or IIunger's pressing Pain?
Prior, Henry sind Emma.
Henee - 2. Any strong or eager desire. For hunger of my gold I dic.

A hunger setzed my hesrt; I rcad
The nehle letters of the dead.
nryden.
ennyson, In Memerfan, xcv.
Excellence is lost sight of in the hunger for sudden per-
formance and praise.
3. A famine. [Now Eng.]

And he ordeynyde him [Joseph] zouereyn on Egipte snd on al his hous, \& hungur cam into al Egipte snd Chaeaall.
hunger (hung'getr), v. [< ME. hungren, hongren, $\langle\mathrm{AS}$. hyngran $=\mathrm{OS}$. ye-hungrian $=$ OFries. hungera $=\mathrm{D}$. hongeren $=\mathrm{OHG}$. hungiren, hungerōn, MHG. G. hungern = Iecl. hungra = Dan. hungre $=\mathrm{Sw}$. hungra $=$ Goth. Juggrjan, hunger; from the noun. Cf. ahungered, anhungercrl.] I. intrans. 1. To feel the uneasiness or longing which is occasioned by long abstineuce from food; crave food.
If thine onemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, glve him
And iny more-hsving would bo as s sauce
To make iae henger more. Shak., Miscbeth, Iv. 3.
Hence - 2. To have an cager desire; long.
Blessed sre they whlch do hunger aod thirst after right-
Dost thon so hunger for my empty chalr, That thou wilt needs invest thee with intne honours
II.t trans. To starve.

At last the Prince to Zeland cams hymselfe
To hunger Milddleburgh, or make it yeeld.
Gascoigne, Dulce Bellum Inexpertls, st. 132
I'll put her intill a dungeon dark,
Johnie Scot (Child'a Ballads, IV. 62).
hungerbanedt, $a$. Afflicted or cursed with
hnnger.
We leyng there were hungerbaned and fsmyshed, snd among you so poore snd nedye, thast to gette our dayly lyuyng, fayne were we to sowe lether.

Udatt, Oa 1 Cor. iv.
hunger-bit, hunger-bitten (hung'gêr-bit, -bit"n), a. [ME. not found; <AS. hungor-biten, < hungor, hunger, + biten, bitten, pp. of bitan, bite.] Pained, pinched, or weakened by hunger.

His strength ahall be hutuger-bitten, and destruction
shail bo ready nt his slde. hungeredt (hung'gèrd), $a$. See aluungered.
hungerer (hung' 'er-er), 2 . [ $\langle$ ME. hangrerc; < hunger, $v .,+-e r^{1}$.] One who hungers, in either sense of that word.

Voide he shal make the souls of the hungrever lryclif, Iss. xxxif. 6 (Oxf.). Nothing in Mition is fineller fancled than these tempe rate dresms of the divine 11 ungerer.
The thwarted hungcrer for office takes commonplaces of politics
proly Hist sketches, Chim in hunger-flower (hung'gèr-flou"èr), n. The whit-low-grass, Draba incana: so called because it grows in poor soils.
hungerful (hung'gèr-fů]), a. [< hunger + ful.] Full of hunger; hungry. [Rare.]

Thst nestling hungerful, who secs and hears
His mether towsrds him flying through the wood.
The Academy, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 78.
hunger-grass (lmng'gêr-grås), n. The foxtailgrass, Alopceurus agrestis.
hungerlint, $\mu_{*}$ [Origin unknown.] An outer garment worn by women in the sixtcenth and garment worn by women in the senth centuries, varying with the fashion, but generally a sort of close-fitting basque with short skirts.
A latter or eptstle should bs short-coated, and closely ceuched; a hungerlin beconcs a letter more handsomely
thas s gown.
Howell, Letters, 1 .
hungerlyt (hung'gèr-li), a. [< hunger + -ly.] Hungry.

Hia beard grew thin snd hungerly,
And scem'd to sak him sops as he was drinking.
Shah., Ti, of the S. 111.2
hungerlył (hung'ge̊r-li), adv. Hingrily.
Certayne rootes, on the which hee fedde hungerlye.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 233.
You have sav'd my loaglug, and I feed
Most hungerly on your sight. Shak., T. of A., L. 1. 0 yea; est with 'cm as hunqerly ss soldiers.
tward IIo, v. 1.
hunger-rot (hung'geer-rot), ". A disease in sheep caused by poor feeding.
hunger-starvedt (hing'gèr-stärvd), a. [<hunger + starved; in ME. hunger-storven, with ME. pp. of starve.] Starved with hunger; pinched by want of food; famished. Minsheu.
Many sn hunger-starved poor creatnre pineब In the
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 173.
hungerweed (hung'gèr-wēd), n. The cornbuttercup, Ranuncuits arvensis: so called because its abundance indicates a bad crep and a consequent scason of famine.
hungerwormt, $n$. Insatiable hnnger. Davies. Hath any gentleman the hunger-worm of covetonsness?
iere is cheer for his diet. Rev. $\mathrm{T}^{\prime}$. Adnun, Worka, I. 161 .
hungrily (lung'gri-li), adv. [< luuggry $\left.+-7 y^{2}.\right]$ In a hungry manner; voraciously; greedily.

When on harsh scorns hungrily they ted.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal.
hungriousnesst (hung'gri-us-nes), n. [<"hungrious (not found: jrreg. < hungry + -ous) + -ness.] Hungriness; hunger.
Whan was excessjue riotoas hankettyng, potte compan. yoning, and bely chesrynge mere outragtously va
J. Udall, On Ephesisns, Prol.
hungry (hung'gri), a. [Early mod. E. alse hongry; < ME. hungry, hungri, hongry, humgriz, < AS. hungrig ( $=$ OFries. hungerich, hongerich $=$ D. hongerig $=\mathrm{MLG}$. hungerich $=\mathrm{OH} \mathrm{G}$. hungarag, hungercg, MHG. hungere, G. hungrig = Dan. Sw. hungrig (cf. Icel. hungradhr), hungry, < hunger, hunger: see hunger.] 1. Having or feeling hunger; feeling pain or uneasiness from want of food; having a keen appetite.

Thenne com Conetyse I couthe him not discreue,
So hungri snd so holewe sire Herut him loked.
Piers Plorman (A), v. 107.
He hath flled the hungry with good things; and the
rich he hath sent empty swsy. 53. rich he hath sent empty swsy.
Come, heatess, where are you ? is supper ready? Come,
first gtve us drink; snd be as quick as you can, for I believe we are all very hungry.
Hence-2. Having an eager desire.for any thing; longing.

For alwsys roaming with s hungry heart,
Much have I seen and known. Tennyson, Ulysses.
Still hungrier for delight as delights grow more rare.
3. Indicating want or poverty of nourishment; gaunt; famished.

Cassius has a lean snd hungry look. Shak., J. C., i. 2

## hungry

In the Central Riverina, which cmbraces the country the woof presenta what is called a hungry appearance in many instances a large ouantity of carth containing burt. U.S. Cons. Rep., No. ixiv. (1886), p. 141.
4. Marked by scarcity of food or a famished condition; necessitating nourishment.

Helden ful hungry hous and hadde much defante.
Whan it waa in the sowre hungry tyme there was es Chawer, Boëthiustion. Chawer, Boëthils, i prose 4
And stop and eat, for weil you may
5. Not rich or fertile; poor; barren.

Te the great day of retribution our Saviour refers us, for reaping the fruits we here sow in the meat hungry
and barren soil.

His hungry silth with which the peasant feerls $6+$. Fit only to satisfy great hunger.
They [shrimpss are made up in Packs and sent to all heere tho' huts hum Corto teapecialy to Mexico, where, tho but a hungry sort of Food, they are mightily
eateemed.
Damprer, Voyages, II. Ii. 128. 7. Stingy; mean. [Prov. Eng.]-Hungry erilt, a ravenous appetite in horses. Baitey- Hungry fish, haddock caught on set-1Incs: ao called in depreciation by the Brtiah bean.trawiers, who conaider them inferiter and i. Greedy, tamialiuz, ravenous.
hunit huniet, $n$. Obsolete forms of honey.
hunk ${ }^{1}$ (hungk), $n$. [Not found in early records; commonly assibilated, huneh, q. v.; origin uncertain; it has been regardod (1) as a nasalized form of dial. huek ${ }^{2}$ for hook, or of *huck (LG. hukkc, G. hucke, the bent back, G. höcker, a hunch on the back), represented by huckster and hug, and hunker ${ }^{1}$ q. v.; or (2) as a var. of hump.] A large lump, piece, or slice; a hunch. [Colloq.]
Here's a hunk of bread; put it in your pocket, case you
ahouid need it! W. Mi. Baker, New Timothy, p. 200 . Any hungry man or woman may enter the hall and be
aerved with a mug of water and a hunt of bread. aerved with a mug of water and a hunk of bread.
hunk ${ }^{2}$ (hungk), 1 . [Cf. Hurker ${ }^{2}$ and hunks.] sluttish, indolent woman. Jamieson. [Local.] hunk ${ }^{3}$ (hungk), $n$. [Also honk; adopted in New York from the early Dutch settlers, < D. houk, post, station, home (used esp. by boys at play for the goal or base), as in the phrases ik heb honk, I am on my post, zijn honl bewaaren, keep one's post, vain honk looper, quit one's post. Cf. Hinker ${ }^{2}$.] In tag and other games, the goal; home: as, to reach luenk; to be on luunk. [Local, New York.]
hunk ${ }^{3}$ (hungk), adv. or $a$. [Abbr. of on huuk; see hunk ${ }^{3}$, n. Cf. hunky. $]$ 1. On hunk; at the goal. [Local, New York.]
Boys at play, when they have reached their " "lages," '.
Bartlett, Americasisma, p . 49 Hence, used adjectively-2. In good or satisfactory position or condition; all right: as, I'm all huwh. Also hunky. [Slang, U. S.]
Mr. L- had flled in and made this ground to the Watera of the East River without anthority; and now he leit himseli anin hunk, and wanted to get this enormot suim ont of the city.

Quoted in New Fork Tribune, Dec. 30, 1856.
hunker ${ }^{1}$ (hung'kër), v. i. [Prob. a nasalized form of Icel. hokra, erouch, creep, hūku, sit on one's hams: a verb represented in E. by hug, orig. crouch, and huckister, etc.: see hug, huckster, huekle, ete.] To stoop with the body resting upon the calves of the legs; squat. [Scotch.] Uno' the ground they hunkered down a 'three, An' to their crack they yoked last an' Iree.
Hunker ${ }^{2}$ (hung ${ }^{\prime}$ kèr), $n$. [Supposed to be < D. lonk, post, station, home, and thus lit. one who sticks to his post or stays at home: seo humk ${ }^{3}$. Cf. hunks.] In Ameriean politics, a conservative; one who opposes innovation or change; a fogy: first applied in the Stato of New York as a name to the conservative section of the Democratie party who opposed the Barnburners or radical section, about 1845. Also used adjectively.
Egypt, the hurneer censervativc of antiquity, . . . is hid
in the tomb it inhabited. W. Phillip, speeches, etc., p. 268.
hunkered (hung'kèrd), $a$. [ $\left\langle\right.$ hunkier ${ }^{2}+-e d^{2}$.]
Elbowed; crooked. [Prov. Eng.]
hunkerism (hung'kèr-izm), 1 . [< Hunker ${ }^{2}+$ [U. S.] Hostility to progress; conservatism. [U. S.]
hunkers (hung'kerrz), n. ph. [<hunker1, v.] The hams; the haunches. [Scoteh.]
I got a glisk o' him myacl', sittin' on his hunkers in a
hag, as gray's a tombstang. $R$. L. Stevenson, Merry Men.
hunk-o'-Dee (hungk'o-dī ${ }^{\prime}$, h. [Formerly howk over Dec; origin not cilear. Cf. Lhunk ${ }^{3}$.] A boys ${ }^{\prime}$ game, similar to I-spy. Inatead of saying, "I spy
Brown," etc., the piayer any, "IHenke o. Dee Brown," etc. Brown," etc., the piayer aaya, "IIunk-a'-Dee Brown," etc
[Pennsyivanta and weatern New Jersey and Delawars.] hunks (hungks), $u$. [Cf. equiv. hunniel, a miser, a mean old man; dial. lungry, stingy, very nean; but a connection with hungry cannot be asserted. Cf. humh2.] A covetous, sordid man; a miser; a niggard.
Well, Sir, and make a very pretty Shew in the Worid, let mo tell you; nay, a better than your close Hunks. Wycherley, Piain Deaicr, v.
Trus has, ever since he came inte this neighbourhood, given all the intimations he skiliuliy could of being
close lunks worth meney. Steele, Spectator, No. 264
I quite enjey the thought of appearing in the light of an old hunks who knows on which atde his bread is but
hunky (hung'ki), a. [< hunki + - $y^{\text {I.] }] ~ S a m e ~}$ as hunks, 2. [Slang, U. S.]
hunky-dory (hung'ki-dóri), a. [A]so hunkidory; an elaborated form of hunky.] Same as hunhy, hunh ${ }^{3}$, 2. [Slang, U. S.]
Hunnic (hun'ik), a. [ $\left\langle\right.$ 'Hun ${ }^{1}+-i c$.] of or pertaining to the Huns.

But there was a Hunnic party amongat the Khazar
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 60 Hunnish (hun'ish), a. [<Hun $\left.{ }^{2}+-i s h^{\mathrm{I}}.\right]$ Pertaining to or resembling the Huns; characteristic of the Huns.
In person, Attils is deacribed as having heen of true Hunnish type, shert, but atrongly made, with a large head flat, wideapread noatrila, and amall, glittering eyes.
hunt (hunt), v. [< ME. hunten, honten, hounton, < AS. huntian, huut; a secondary verb (without representatives in the other Teut. languages), from a primitive shown in Goth. fiahinthan, seize, take captive, pp. fra-hunthans, as noun, a captive. To the same root are usu ally referred hentl, seize, take, hindl , as peculiarly a beast of the chase, and hand, as tha which takes or seizes things: see hent ${ }^{1}$, hind ${ }^{1}$ and hand.] I. trans. 1. To chase, as wild ani mals, for the purpose of catching or killing seareh for or follow after, as game.

Thus y am huntid as an herto to a-bay.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.) p. 70 The lord he lev'd to hunt the buck,

The Cruel Black (Chid'a Eallada, III. 370)
ITe [Ferdinand] passed some time, in December, st a country-zeat of the duke of Alva, near Placentia, where he
hunted the stag. Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.
2. To search after; pursue; follow closely.

And fers foghtande folke folewes theme aftyre,
Howntes and hewea downe the heythene tykea.
Morte Arthure, MS. Lincoin, 1. 97 . (Halliwell.)
Evil shall hunt the violent man to overthrow him.
Ps. cxl. 11.
Hs therefore throngh cleas patha of wary hast
Hutz his escape. . Beaumont, Payche, i. 235
3. To use, direct, or manage in the chase.

He hunts a pack of doga.
Addison.
When he [a deg] ia to he hunted, with other degs he rebe taught to "back" another der ai lhe iater stands Dogs of Greal Britain and America, p. 23
4. To pursue game or wild animals over; specifically, to pursue foxes over: as, the district was lunted by the foxhounds.
When an opportunity occurred, he took to hunting the
Trollope, Dr. Thorns, 1. county.
"They hunt old traila," astd Cyril, "very well."
Hunt the fox s boys' game in which one of the pian
Hunt the fox, a boys game in which one of the players can reach home again; hars and heunds.

And also when we play and hunt the fox,
I outrun all the boys in the schoolc.
Queted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 487.
Hunt the hare. Same as hunt the fox Strutt.- Hunt the pig, a once popular sport in which a well-greased pig the tail received him as a prize. - Hunt the slipper See the extract.
Hot cockles succeeded next, questiona and commands slipper. As every last of all, they sat down to hunt the primeval pastime, it may may net be acquainted with this company in thts play plant thecessary to observe that the ground, all except one, whe stands in the ring upon the business it is to catch a shoe, which ihe company shove about under their hams from one to another something

Goldsmith, Vicar, xi.

## Hunt the squirrel. See the extracts.

Another and spparently older way of playing "hunt the squirrel is a game in which the child touched fellows the toucher unth he haa caught him, pursaing him both and leave
Newell, Gamea of Amsrican Children, No. 117.

## hunt

The ratstng of the eiege of Pragne and Prince Charies snd Marechal Masiilelelete p playing at hunt he squirrel have

## II. WValpole, To Mann, Oct 8, 174.

## To hunt at forcet,

The atag for goodiy shape, and statelinesa of head,
Drayton, Polyelhion, xlii. 111
Rob. Had you good aport i' your chaae to-day?
John. O, prime
Rob. And hunted yo at force?
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

To hunt changet, to take a freah scent and fellow another
John. And never hunted change!
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. a.

To hunt down, to bring to bay ; chase and capture or kill; hence, to bear down by peraecution or violence; purane See harel. - To hunt from, to pursue and drive out or awsy.-To hunt out or up, to seek; search tor ; find by search.

I do hunt out a probahility.
All living creatures either hunt oul their all aue their prey, or seek their pleasurea. The same impulae. compelled me to hunt up the outlying groups of the Tibeto-Burmsn family within the To hunt the clean shoe boot to loliow the 1 p. 4 . man whose shees have not been prepared by the sppltcation of blood or aniseed so as to leave a strongly marked trail. Daily News (Londen), Oct. 10, 1888 .
You can begin scarcely too early to teach [bioodhound] pups to hunt the clean boot. The Century, XXVIII. 193.
II. intrans. 1. To follow the chase; pursue game or other wild animals.
And the cause whi he waa cleped Dodyneil waa for euer was in the teeldes and foreates for to hunte at the herte and ether deer and wylde awyn.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), it. 247.
The princess cemes to hunt here in the park. .ii. 1.
2. To make a search or quest; seek: with for or after.
Contenting yourseif with your own pieasure in learning, yeu never hunt after vulgar praiaea, nor recelve them willingly, theugh they be offered you.

He after honour hunts, I after love.
Many in this world run after felicity Ilke an absent man hunting for his hat, while all the time it is on hia head or 3. In bcll-ringing, to alter the place of a bell in its set according to certain rules, when the piac of the hell is changing frem frat to last, the proceas is called huenting-up; when from last back to firat, hunt-ing-doum.-To hunt counter, to hunt the wrong way; trace the scent back.
take up a false trail.
You mean to make a heiden or a hare
$O^{\prime}$ me, $\mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ htunt counter thus, and make thess dounies
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, ii. 6

When the hounds or beagles hunt it by the heel, we say
they hunt coonter.
Gentleman's Recreations (8ve ed.), p. 16.
hunt (hunt), $n .{ }^{1} \quad[<$ hunt, $v$. The AS. words for 'hunting' were, besides huntung, hunting, luuntath or huntoth, huntnath or henthoth: see hunt cth.] 1. The act of seeking for or chasing game or other wild animals for the purpose of catching or killing them; a pursuit; a chase.

## 1 heard myseif proclaim'd:

And, by the happy hollow of a tres,
2. A pack of hounds ongared in the, Lear, fii 3

Whisat the babbiling echo mocks the hounds,
Replying ahrily to the well-tun'd horns,
Asili a doulle hunt were heard at ence,
Let as sit down and mark their yelping notae.
Shak., Titt. And., ti. 3,
3. An association of huntsmen: as, the Caledonian hant.
In former happy days he had always arranged the meets of the Barsetshire hunt. Trollope, Dr. Thorne, xxxix 4. The region of country hunted with hounds.54. Game killed in the chase.

Boys, wo'll go dress our hunt. Shak., Cymbeline, ili. 6.
6. The act of seeking or searching for something; a search or inquisition.

I had a pretty good hunl, finding nothing on his table thing I expected to find but wot the thing I shape of the find. 1 expected to find, but net tha thing I expccted to
Still hunt, a hunt conducted with unusual allence and cau-
tion; hence, in American politice, a canvass conducted tn a quiet and secret manaer.
huntt (hunt), n. ${ }^{2}$ [< ME. hunte, honte, < AS.
hunta, a hunter, くluntian, hunt: see hornt, $v$.
This noun has been supplanted by huntcr, which
is found first in ME.; it survivesin the surname

## hunt

Humt．］One who hunts；a hunter；a hunts－ man．

## Ther overtok I a grete route Of huntes and eke of forestery

and eke of foresterys．
Chaucer，Deatb of Blanche，1． 361.
huntable（hun＇ta－bl），a．［＜lunt＋－able．］Able or fit to be huuted．［Rare．］
In thia plantation or ln that are，It may be，fitteen
twenty deer，of which but one or 1 wo are hentable． Ninetcenth Century，XX． 609.
hunt－comntert（hunt＇koun＂ter），22．［See to hunt counter，nnder hunt，v．i．］A dog that hunts counter；hence，one who turns upon another， or＂talks back＂；a malapert．
Attondant．Give me lesve to tell you，you lie in your Falstaf：I glve thee leave to tell me mo？honest man． Falstaf．I glve the lesve to tell me so？
Shanter，hence！svaunt！ 2 IIen．IV．，i． 2 ．
hunter（hun＇tèr），n．［＜ME．hunter，huntere， honter；〈luunt，r．，+ －er1．］1．One whe hunts； a huntsman；one who engages in the chase of game or other wild animals．

Cel．He was furnished sike a hunter．
Ros． 0 omlaous！he comes to kiil my hart！
Shak．，As you Like it，iti． 2.
Down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods， First hunter then，pursued a gentie brace，
Ooodliest of all the forest，hart and hind．

Milton，P．L．，xl． 188.
2．An animal that hunts game or prey，or is employed in the chase；especially，a horse used in hunting．

## Of degs：the valued fle

Diatingulshes the swift，the silow，the subtle，
The housekeeper，the hunter．Shak．，Macbeth，iii． 1. The representative of Cambridge，riding a good stcady hunter，．．．cantered in by himself．
3．A large cuckoo，Piaya pluvialis，found in Jamaica．－4．A spider which liunts for its prey instead of lying in wait for it，as a lycosid or wolf－spider．Also called hunting－spider．
Hunterian（hun－té ${ }^{-} r^{1}-\mathrm{an}$ ），a．Of，pertaining to， or named after－（a）John Hunter，a noted Scottish surgeon and physiologist（1728－93）， founder of the Hunterian collection of speci－ mens in anatomy，cte．，the nucleus of the pres－ ent great Hunterian Museum in Loudon；or （b）his brother，William Hunter（1718－83），
anatomist，and founder of the Ilunterian col－ lection in Glasgow．
The Hunterian Oration，instliuted in 1813 by Dr．Pailite and Sir Everard Home，，delivered at the Royal College of Surgeons on the 14 th of February，which［John］Hunter
used to give as the anniversary of his birth． used to give as the auniversary of his birth．

Eyy．Brit．，X11． 385.
Hunterian canal．See Iunter＇s canal，under canall．－ Hunterian chancre，the true or hard chancre；the Inl－ Huntar＇canal
Hunter＇s canal，press，screw．See the nouns． huntetht，n．［ME．，also honteth，（ AS．huntath， huntoth，also huntnath，huntroth，hunting，く hun－ tian，hunt：see hunt，$\%$.$] Hunting；the chase．$ Rob．of Gloucester，p． 375.
huntilite（hun＇ti－lit），$n$ ．［Named after T．S． Hunt，an American scientist．］A silver ar－ senide occurring with metallic silver at Silver Islet in Lake Superior，Michigan．
hunting（lun＇ting），n．［＜ME．hunting，hont－ ing，＜AS．huntung，verbal n．of huntian，hunt： see hunt，v．］1．The pursuit of game；the art or practice of pursuing wild animals in any way for the purpose of capturing or killing them； the chase，either as a source of livelihood or as a recreation or field sport；absolutely，in Eng－ land，fox－hunting；coursing．
In our time［iweifth century］，hunting and hawk－ ing are estemed the most honourable employments，and most exceilent virtues，by our nobllity． John of Salizbury，quoted ln Strutt＇s Sports and
My lords，a solemn hunting is in haud．
Shak．，Tit．And．，It． 1.
In one of these huntings they found me in the dlscov－ ery of the head of the river of Chickahamania，whese they
slew my men，and tooke me prisoner in a Bocmire． slew my men，and tooke me prisoner in a Bogmire． Capt．John Smith，Works，1．134． Tbere belng little plough－iand，and few woods the Vale is only an average sportlag country，except for hunting． 2．In change－ringing，the operation of chang－ ing the order in which any bell in a peal is rung． See hunt，v．i．，3．$=$ Syn．Shooting．See gunning． hunting－box（hun＇ting－boks）， 2 ．In Great Brit－ ain，a small house intended to be occupied only during the hunting season．Such a house is commonly called shooting－box in the Uuited States．
lt was apparently originaliy erected as a hunting－box on the edge of the desert for the use of the Perrian kiag．

2922
hunting－cap（hun＇ting－kap），$n$ ．A cap worn in the hunting－field，resembling a jockey－cap， but stiffer and harder．
One of those horsey－looking men who are to be found in ail hunting－fields，who wear old breeches，．．．old fune－ ing－caps．
un＇ting－kās），$n$ ．A watclı－case
hunting－case（hun tin having a hinged originally agai
hunting－vatch．
hunting－coat（hun＇ting－kōt），n．A coat worn by huntsmen，usually of some distinctive color， as scarlet or green．
hunting－cog（hun＇ting－kog），$n$ ．In mach，an extra cog in that one of two cog－wheels which is thus cut with one teoth more than it would have if the numbers of teeth on the two wheels were to be in a certain ratio to each other．Thus，tor ox－ ample，if a shaft ia required to revolve three times as fast teetil that would effect this result，and anch number would sult a watchmaker，one being a muitiple of the other；but the miliwright would add one tooth to the larger witeel（the henting－cog），and thus oltain 73 and 24， which numbers are prime to each other and yet are very nearly in the desired ratio．In the pair of wheejs whose numbers are so ohtalued，any two teeth which meet in the firat revolution are diatant by one in the second，hy two in the third，and so onl；so that one tooth may be said to hunt the other，whence the name．The object of adding
the huntlug－cog is to effect a change of contact between teeth in consecutive revolutlons．（Willis．）
hunting－crop（hun＇ting－krop），n．See crop， 14. hunting－dog（hun＇ting－dog），$n$ ．See dog．
Huntingdonian（hun－ting－dō＇ni－an），n．Eccles．， a member of the Countess of Huntingdon＇s Con－ nection，a denomination of Calvinistic Method－ ists in England and Wales，adlerents of George Whitefield and Selina，Countess of Huntingdon （ $1707-91$ ），after their separation from the Wes－ leys．The sect is cengregational in polity． hunting－field（hun＇ting－fēd），$n$ ．The place where a hunt is carried on．
The privates are from the classes which oither possess at a pinch；many of hem are to be seen more or less of ten in the hunting－field．

Fortnightly Revo，N．S．，XLIII． 168. hunting－ground（hun＇ting－ground），n．A place or regien for hunting．

So to the hunting－ground he hies，
Bryant，Legend of the Delawares．
Happy hunting－grounds，the North American Indians heaven．
hunting－horn（hun＇ting－hôrn），n．A simple hern used in hunting；a bugle．See cut under horn．
hunting－jug（hun＇ting－jug），n．A jug or pitch－ er ormamented with dogs，horsemen，stags，etc．， in relief．
hunting－knife（hun＇ting－nīf），$n$ ．A knife used in the chase，sometimes to kill the game，but more commonly to skin and cut it up．See break，v．t．， 12.
hunting－leopard（hun＇ting－lep＂ärd），$n$ ．The chetah，Gueparda jubata or Cynailurus jubatus of India．See cut under chetah．
hunting－seat（bun＇ting－sēt），$n$ ．A residence temporarily occupied during the hunting sea－ son．
hunting－shirt（hun＇ting－shèrt），n．A blouse or shirt worn by trappers and hunters，originally made of deerskin and highly ornamented．Bart－ lett．
Allght，figured，and fringed huntiag－ghert of cotton cov－
J．F．Cooper，Oak Openings，xi．
hunting－skiff（hun＇ting－skif），$n$ ．A small boat used for hunting and fishing in rivers and lakes， of many sizes and styles．
hunting－song（hun＇ting－sông），n．A song sung in connection with hunting，or a composition of similar character．The melody generally in－ troduces effects like the winding of a bugle－ horn．
hunting－spider（hon＇ting－spi＂${ }^{\prime \prime}$ der），n．Same as hunter， 4.
hunting－sword（hun＇ting－sōrd），n．A sword made expressly for use in the chase，to kill the game when it is brought to bay．In the middle ages the hunting－aword is often represented in plctares of the boar－huat，stag－hunt，etc．，as exactly like a war－sword and held in the same manner；but swords of special pat－ tern were also made without a guard，or with a
guard，one－edged and resembling a long knife．
hunting－tide（hun＇ting－tid），$n$ ．The season of hunting；time of hunting．

All the old echoes hidden io the wall
Raug out like hollow woods at huntin
Tennyson，Pelleas and Ettarre．
hurdace
hunting－watch（hun＇ting－woch），n．A watch the glass or crystal of which is protected by a hunting－case or metallic cover．
hunting－whip（hun＇ting－hwip），$n$ ．Same as hunting－crop．See crop， 14.
Frank ．．．could see that the man was dressed for huring，$\cdots$ and that he was drivlng the poyy with
hunting－vehip．
Trollope，Eastace Dismonde，xxvili． huntress（hunt＇res），n．［＜ME．hunteresse；く hunter + －ess．］A woman who hunts or follows the chase．

## And therwithal Diane gan appere

nd，right aspan hunteresse．
Chaucer，Knight＇a Tale
Chaucer，Knight＇a ITle，1． 1488.
IIence had the huntress Dian her dread bow，
Fiair silver－shatted queen．
Milton，Comns， 1.441.
hunt－sergeant（hunt＇sär＂jent），n．An officer of Massachusetts in the colonial and provincial period，having charge of the hunts for hostile Indians，which were carried on with hounds． Acts and Resolves of Province of Massachusctts Bay（ed．Geodell），I． 599.
huntsman（hunts＇man），n．；pl．huntsmen（－men）． ［＜hunt＇s，poss．of humt，n．1，＋man．］1．One who hunts，or who practises hunting；a hunter．

Lyke as a huntsman after weary chace．
Spenser，Sonnets， 1 xvii．
Co，hid the huntemen wake them with their horns，
2．The manager of a hant ；a mau employed to take the entire charge of the hounds and to start or beat up and direct the pursuit of game． huntsman＇s－cup（hunts＇manz－kup＇），n．A plant of the genus Sarracenia，particularly $S$ ． purpurca，the pitcher－plant er sidesaddle－flower of peat－bogs．
huntsmanship（hunts＇man－ship），$n$ ．［＜hunts－ man + －shin．］The art or practice of hunting， or the qualifications of a huntsman．
huntsman＇s－horn（hunts＇mạnz－hôru＇），n．A plant，Sarracenia flava，a native of the southern Atlantic States，having curious leaves resem－ bling a hunter＇s horn；also，one of the leaves． hunt＇s－up（hunts＇up），$n$ ．［From the sentence ＂the lunt＇s up，＂i．e．the hunt is beginning， common in old songs and as a form of call．］ The tune or call formerly played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen to awaken them；hence，in literature，something calcu－ lated to arouse．

Is cone thls mornlng with a band of french
To play him hunt＇s－ry with a point of war．
Greene，Orlando Furloso．
No sooner does the earth her flowery bosom brave，
At such time as the year hrings on the pleasant spring， Drayton，Yolyolbion，xii． 44.
so dreamy－soft the notes，so far away
They seem to fall，the horns of Oberon Blow their faint funt s－up from the good－tlme gone． Lowell，To a Lady Playing on the Cithern．
hnon－pine（hū＇on－pin＇），n．［＜huon，a native name，+ pincl．］A tree of the yew family， Darrydium Franklinii，found in Tasmania．It Is 80 to 100 feet in height and 20 feet in circumference；
the wood，which is light－yellow in color，marked with dark the wood，which is light－yedow in color，marked with dark wavy lines， $1 s$ iouch esteemed in boat－buiding and various hup ${ }^{1}$ ，hupet，$n$ ．Middle English forms of hip ${ }^{1}$ ． Chaucer．
$h_{h i p}^{2}+$ ，huppet，v．i．Middle English forms of hip 3 ．
hurt，$v . i$ ．See hurr．
Hura（hü＇rạ̈），n．［NL．，from a S．Amer，namo．］ A genus of tropical American plants，be－ longing to the natu－ ral order Euphorbiacea， tribe Crotonea，and dif－ fering from all other plants of the order in its many－celled ovary． H．crepitans，the sand－box loud report with which jits geed－vessel burata，whence lt is often cslled the monkey＇s dinner－bell．It is a large poplar－like leaves，incon－ spicuous diœcious flowers， and furrowed roundish frults of the size of an orange．
huraulite，$n$ ．See hu－ reaulite．
aurcheon（hér chon），$n$.


A northern English and
hurdt，n．A Middle English form of hoardl．
hurdt，$n$ ．A Middle English form of
hurdacet，hurdast，$n$ ．See hurdice．

## hurde

hurdet，$n$ ．［ME．：see hurdle．］Same as lurdle． The castel become on a fyr al
Fro the tour to the outermeste wai，
Her houses brende and her hurdyg．
Richard Coer de Lion，i． 6125
hurdelt，$n$ ．An obsolete spelling of hurdle．
hurdent（hėr＇dn），a．and n．［A var．of harden ${ }^{2}$ ．］ Same as harden ${ }^{2}$ ．Nares．

Thou shait lie in hurlen aleeto，
Upon a fresh straw bed．
King Alfred and the Shepherd．
hurdicet，$n$ ．［ME．，also hurdace，hurdas；＜OF． hurdcis（ML．hurdicium）．］Same as hurdle，（b）． Pyghta payvese one porie，payntede scheides， Ona hyndire hurdace one highte helnede knyghtez，
M orte Arthure（E．E．T．S．h． 1 ． 3627.
hurdicedt，a．［ME．hurdeysed；＜hurdice + －ed ${ }^{2}$ ．］ Protected or fenced with a hurdice．
Foure wera mene，and the fifthe was gret and high，and well hurdeysed a－bonte witil－ynne and with－onte．Merlin（E．E．T．S．），$\left.{ }^{-1}\right)^{-} 604$. hurdies（hur＇diz），n．pl．［Origin obscure．］The loins；the crupper；the buttocks．［North．Eng． and Scotch．］

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { His gawcia tail, wi' npward curl, } \\
& \text { Hung owre his hurdies wi' a swirl. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Burns，Twa Doga
hurdle（hèr＇dl），n．［く ME．hurdel，hyrdel，pl． hurdles，herdles，く AS．hyrdel，a hurdle，dim．of ＊hord or＊hyrd，ME．hurde（see hurde）$=\mathrm{D}$ ． horde（see hoard²）$=$ OHG．hurt，MHG．hurt， G．hürde，a hurdle，a door（i．e．of wickerwork）， $=$ Icel．hurdh，a hurdle，＝Goth．haurds，a door， $=$ L．crates，cratis，a hurdle（ $>$ ult．E．crate grate ${ }^{2}, \mathrm{q}$ ．v．：see also cradle and griddle），$=\mathrm{Gr}$ кі́рт, киртоц，a fishing－basket，weel，кvртía，wick－ erwork，a wicker shield（cf．кápтаへ̃дos，a（woven） basket）：cf．Skt．$\sqrt{\text { kart，spin，chart，bind，con－}}$ nect．］A movable frame made of interlaced twigs or sticks，or of bars，rods，or narrow boards，crossing each other．

Clnaters of vipe grapes we pack
In Vintage－time vpon the $h$ hurdles back．
Sylveeter，tr．of Dn Bartas＇s Weeks，i． 2
The houses of the village，which are built round the in－ sida of the Kane，are made of hurdles，covered with clay， and their fuei was dried cow dung．

Pococke，Debcription of tha East，II．1． 129. Specifically－（a）A aledge or frame on whicir criminala
were formerly drawn to tha piaca of execution． were formerly arawn to tha place of execution．

Be drawn upon an hurdle from tha New gate
To Tower－hlil．Ford，Perkin Warbeck，iil． 1. A aledge hurdle is allowed，to preserve the offender from pavement．

Blackstone，Com．，IV．vi． （b）In fort．，a coliection of twiga or aticka interwoven clooely and sustained by long atakes，made usualiy of a rectangular ahape， 5 or 6 feet by $8 \frac{1}{2}$ feet，and serving to
render works frm or to cover traversesand lodgruenta for render works firm or to cover traverase and lodgraenta fo he defenaa of workmen againat flreworka or stonee
They had made Trenches in the Gronnd three Foot deep，covering them with Twigs
Engliah Horsemen were to pass．

Baker，Chroniciea，p． 107. （c）In agri．：（1）A frame usually made of wood，but some－ imes of iron，for the purpose of forming temporary fences． end to end and fastened to the gromen and to one pnother

Straight they ciap a hurdle for a gate
In steed or hinges hanged on a with），
Which with a aleight both shuts and openeth
Sylvester，tr．of Dn Bartas＇a Weeks，ii．，The Handy－Crafts．
Ha has put the gray anddenly and quite ciose to a hur de－fence，that nobody but snch a man wond lace

Dr．J．Broum，John Leech． （2）A apace inclosed by hurdiea；a foid．［Local．］（d）A built on a river－bank and fastened down with ahort atick to prevent the wearing away of the bank by the current of the atream．（e）In racing，a bar or frame piaced across a rach－conrse at a certain height，in sembianca of a fence， to be cieared by the contesting men or horses，（f）In hat． making，a grid or frame of wood or wire，in which a mass of felting－hair ia placed to ba bowed．
hurdle（hèr＇dl），$v . t$. ；pret．and pp．hurdled，ppr． hurdling．［＜lurdle，n．］To make，hedge，cover or close with hurdles．

Watching where ahepherds pen their flocks at eve
In hurdled cotes amid the fieid secure．
Milton，P．L．，iv． 186.
hurdleman（hèr＇dl－mạ），n．；pl．hurdlemen （－men）．A man in charge of a hurdle or fold； specifically，a keeper of new－born lambs．［Aus tralia．］
＂T＇oothiess，ragged oid grannias，＂muttered the hurdle－－
man．A．C．Grant，Bush Life in Queenaland，I． 260 ． hurdle－race（hèr＇dl－rās），$n$ ．A race in which the contestants（men or horses）are required to jump over liurdles or similar obstacles． hurds（herdz），$n$ ．Same as hords．
hurdy－gurdy＇（hèr＇di－gèr＇di），$n$ ．［A riming for－ mula，appar．in initative description of the sound of the iustrument．Cf．hirdy－girdy．］1．A mu－

2923
sical instrument shaped somewhat like a lute， having four or mole strings，two of which are tuned a fifth apart for the production of a drone－ bass，and the other two in unison，but so ar－ ranged that they can he shortened by pressing finger－keys connected with an apparatus of tan－ gents not unlike that of the clavichord．Addi－ tional atringa，when present，are intended to reinforce the tona by aympathetic viluration．The atringa are somuded by the revolntion againet thent of a rosined wheel turned
by a crank for the left hand．The keya are played by the by a crank for the left hand．The keya are played by the
right hand．The hurdy－gurdy is a vustic instrument，it right hand．The hurdy－gurdy is a rastic instrument，it tone betng harah and ita artistic manipuiation exceedingly iimited．It is known to have exiated in the ninth century， but is now played only ly street musicians．A large va－ riety called the organistrum waa intended for two per－ formers，one of whom aimply turned the wheei．Other names are liva rustica，vielle，rota，and bawernleier．
Tha Italian boy delights ail tha ears of those who hear with his hurdy－gurdy．\＃r．Besant，Fifty Years Ago，p． 54. Shail we debase the soni by liking things that can be ground ont by hurdy－gurdies＇Harper＇s HIag．，LXXVI． 961.
2．In California，a wheel moved by a jet of wa－ ter issuing under pressure from a conical nozle， and striking open buckets on the circumference of the wheel；an impact－wheel．The huckets were originally flat，but their ahape has been modifed in vari－ 3 oua ways，and materially tmproved．
3．A crank or windlass used by halibut－fisher－ men for hauling trawls in deep water where the strain is very heavy．It is rigged on one side of a dory ona man turns the crank while another atanda aft and takes in the trawl．
hurelt，$v$ ．and 11．A Middle English form of hire ${ }^{1}$ ．
hure ${ }^{2} t, n$ ．［ME．，＜OF．hure，the hair of the head（of man or beast）（ML．hura，a cap）．］ 1. A cap．

Ther set an old cherl in a blake hure，
2．In her the heat a used acr．，the head of a hoar，wolf，or bear， Hureæ
subtribe of pee），n．pi．［NL．，くHura＋－ee．］A biacece proposed by Müller ard order Euphor－ Candolle in 1866，typified by the genus Hura． The same as the $\boldsymbol{H}$ uridece of Bailiou，1858．Notempioyed by Bentham and Hooker，tha genus Hura being placed by them in the tribe Crotonea．See cut under Hura． hureaulite，huraulite（hū̀－rō＇līt），n．［く $H u$－ reaux（see def．）＋Gr． ítoos，a stone．］A rare $^{\text {a }}$ phosphate of manganese and iron，occurring in small monoclinie crystals of a yellowish－ brown to red color at Hureaux，near Limoges， in France，and at Branchville in Convecticut． hureek（hū̄－rēk＇），n．［E．Ind．］A grass，Pas－ palum scrobiculatum，said to render the milk of cows that feed upon it uarcotic and drastic．
hurin（hū＇rin），n．［く Hura，q．v．，＋－in2．］In chem．，an acrid crystallizable substance ols－ tained from the juice of Hura crepitans．
hurk¹，v．i．［ $\langle$ ME．hurken $=\mathrm{D}$. hurken $=$ MLG． hurken，crouch，squat．In mod．use confused with＊huckle（cf．hurkle－bone，－banc，for huckle－ bonc，hurkle－backit for huckicbacked），freq．of ＊huck（＝LG．hutien），crouch：see huckle，huckle－ bone，hucklebacked，huckster．］To erouch．
hurk ${ }^{2}+$ ，n．［［ $\mathrm{OFF}^{\text {．}}$ ．hurque，urque，orque，var．of hulque，hulkc，ete．：see hulh．${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$ ．］A sort of sailing vessel．
Vurchio，a hulke，a hurk，a crayer，a iyter，or whirree or Wh vessei or burthen．Forio．
hurkara（hèr－kar＇ia），$n$ ．［Also hircarrah，hur－ currah，hurkaru，Hind．harkára，messenger，cou－ rier，scout，＜har，every，＋kī̄r，work，business．］ In India，a native messenger；acourier；a scout．
A Hircarrah came up and deiivered him a letter from Colonel Baillie．Maj－Gen．Sir T．Munro，in Gieig， $\mathbf{1}$ ． 26. A larga force of Nahratias ．advanced as far as Sun－ Unpublished Records of Government for 1748－1767（ed．
hurkle（hur＇kl），v．i．；pret．and pp．hurkled， ppr．hurkling．［＜ME．hurklen；freq．of hurk．］ To crouch；squat；cower；stoop；nestle．［Ob－ solete or Scoteh．］

The hyseat hyile that hurkled on erthe．
Alititerative Poems（ed．Morris），ii． 408.
hurl ${ }^{1}$（hérl），v．［く ME．hurlen，rarely horlen， hourlen，a contr．form of，and used interchange－ ably with，hurtlen，dash against，strike forcibly， jostle，hurtle，intr．fall or rush violently：see hurtle．Cf．hurl ${ }^{2}$ ．］I．trans．1t．To throw；fling； toss：without the idea of violent or impetuous motion．

On her white aloulders．Chapman，Hiliad，xiv． 150 ．
What aoeuer yong man commeth prepared to this pur－ pose，hurlingort his garments，with a great volee he goeth
into the middect．
Purchas，Pigrimage，p． 80 ．

## hurlbat

The Women make two kinds of Meale of certaine Rootea， which they vee in atead of Bread，which they doe not put， bnt hurle，into their mouthes withont losee．

## Purchas，Pilgrimage，p． 837.

2．To throw with violence；send whirling or whizzing through the air；fling with great force．
I aaw him wreatle with the great Dutchman，and hurl
in．Beau．and $F^{\prime}$ ．，Knight of Burning Peatle，iii． 2 To wied the Sword，and hurl the pointed Spear； To atop or turn the steed in fuli Career． Congreve，tr．of Ovid＇a Art of Love．
3 f ．To drag with violence．
To be hurlet with horaes ypon hard atones，
And drawen aa a dog \＆to dathe broght．
Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），i． 1999.
4．Figuratively，to emit or utter with vehe－ mence．

He hurles out vowes，and Neptung oft doth biesse．
Wonldat thou not apit at me，and apurn at me， And hurl tha nama or husband in my face
Shak．，C．of E．，ii． 2. Hurling deflance toward the vauit oi heaven．
II．intrans．1．To throw；fling；discharge a missile．［Obsolete or rare．］
If he ．．．hurl at him by faying of wait．Num．xxxv． 20. $2 \dagger$ ．To rush．

Then hurlet into howaes ail the hed knightes Destruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），L． 13360.
$3 \dagger$ ．To fall or strike with violence．
Ho keppit the kyng，keat hym to gronnd，
So faght that freike with hur fyne airenght．
So faght that irestruction of Troy（E．E．T．S．），1． 10888
4．To play at the game of hurling．
About the year 1775，the hurling to the goals was fre－ quentiy played by parties of Iriahmen，in the fleida at tha ack of the British Mrseum．
R．Carew，qnoted in Strutt＇a Sporta and Pastimes，p． 167. In hurling to the country，＂two or three or more par－ ishes agree to hurl againat two or three other parighes．＂
Strutt，${ }^{\text {sporta }}$ and Pastimea， p .167.
hurl ${ }^{1}$（hèrl），n．［＜hurl1，v．］1．The act of throw－ ing with violence．

Monntain ou mountain thrown
Congreve，Taking of Namur．
$2 \dagger$ ．Tumult；riot；commotion．
After this hurle the king was fain to fiee．
3．A scolding．［Scoteh．］
She ga＇me sic a hurl I never gat the like o＇t．
H．Blyd＇s Contract，p． 6
hurl ${ }^{2}$（herrl），$v$ ．［A var．of whirl，prob．due to confusion with hurl1，throw：see hurl1 and whirl．Cf．comp．hurlbat，hurlblast，ete．］I． trans．1 $\dagger$ ．To whirl；turn round rapidly．－ $2 \dagger$ ． To turn ；twist．
He himself had hurled or crooked feet．Fuller．
3．To wheel；convey by means of a wheeled vehicle．［Scotch．］

Sweet Fanny of Timmoi！！when first yon came in
Io the close little carriage in which I w
I could teach yon the prettieat tricks in the worid．
Moore，Fanny of Timmol
II．intrans．1．To whirl；turn rapidly；rush or dash．［Rare．］

They are men without al order in the fieid，
For they runne hurling on heapes．
Hakluyt＇s Voyaiges，X． 239
And Lancelot bode a itttle，till ha aaw
Which were the weaker；then he hurl＇d into it

2．To be wheeled or conveyed in a wheeled ve－ hicle．［Scotch．］

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { If on a beastia I can apeei, } \\
& \text { Or hurl in a cartie. }
\end{aligned}
$$ hurl ${ }^{2}$（hérl），$n$ ．［＜ME．hutle，a whirlpool； hurl2，v．］it．A whirlpool；whirling water．

The wawis of the wild aea apone the waiiis betea ；
The pure popuiand hurle passia it umby．
King Alexander，p． 40.
2．Conveyance in a wheeled vehicle；a drive．

## ［Scotch．］

What－If a irien＇hire a chaise，and gie me a hurl，am I hurl ${ }^{3}$（hérl），$n$ ．［E．dial．，contr．of hurlle：ef． furl，contr．of furdle．］A hurdle．
hurl ${ }^{4}$（hérl），$n$ ．Same as harl， 3.
hurlbatt（hèl＇hat），n．［A form of whirlbat，q． v．$;\left\langle\right.$ hur $^{2}$ ，$=$ whirl，＋bat 1 ．］1．A kind of club or cudgel，so called because whirled around the head．It does not appear that such a weapon was thrown．
Hurlebuts having pikes of yron in the end，aclidea
Withals，Dict．（ed．1608）p． 317 ．

2. A bat or club with a broad curved end used in oue form of the game of hurling. Strutt. hurlblast + (herl'blast), $n$. [A form of uhirlblast, q. จ.; < hurl $^{2},=$ whirl, + blast.] Same as vehirl-
hurlbone (herl'bōn), $n$. [A form of whirlbone
q. v.] Same as whirlbone.
hurler ${ }^{1}$ (hèr'lèr), $n$. [<hurll ${ }^{2}$ eer ${ }^{1}$.] One who hurls; especially, one who plays at hurling.
This cunuing Shimel, , hurler of stones, as well as as
hurler ${ }^{2}$ (hèrlêr), $n$. [ $\left\langle\right.$ hur $t^{2}+$-er ${ }^{1} ;=$ whirler,
q. v. $]$ One employed in carrying stones, peat or other material on a wheclbarrow. [Scoteh.] hurley (her'li), $n$. [Cf. lurll.] The game of hockey or hurling; also; the stick or club used in this game. [Ireland.]
The game of hockey is called hurley in Ireland; so hur-
leys are probably hockey-atlcks. N. and $Q ., 7$ th ser., V. 300
hurley-house, $n$. See hurly-house.
hurling ${ }^{1}$ (hè'ling), $n$. [〈 ME. hurlynge, hurlunge; verbal n. of harl ${ }^{2}, v$. .] 1. A game in which opposite parties strive to hurl or force a ball through their opponents' goal, or to place it at one of two points in a district of country. AB deacribed by Carew in Cornwall in 1 1002, the former was called hurling to goal, and the later (in which the peopie of the whole district took aldes) huring to the ountry.
As plaged at the present tive in Ireland the game is the As played st the
same as hockey.
Hurling was practiaed with a passlonate enthnslasm
2 f . Strife.
And therefore I pray you telle nie now sone,
hurling ${ }^{2}$ (hêr'ling), $\%$. The young of the common perch. [Westmoreland, Eng.]
hurlmentt, $n$. [< hurll+- ment.] Confusion. Davies.
King Edward,
. discouering both this accident amd the hurlement made by the change of place, slacke not to
take adnantage thereof.
Daniele, Hist. EDG., p. 200 . hurlwindt (hérl'wind), $n$. [A form of whirl${ }^{\text {reind }} \mathbf{q} \cdot \mathrm{v} \cdot ;<$ hurl ${ }^{2}+$ wind.] An obsolete form of whirheind.

Oft-timea upon some learfull clap
OI thunder, straight a hurlevimi doth arise
And lift the waves aloft.
Sir J. Marrington, tr, of Ariosto'a Orlando Furioso, xlv. 60.
hurlyl${ }^{1}+\left(h e r^{\prime} l i\right), n$. [Seehurly-burly ${ }^{1}$.] Tumult; bustle; confusion; hurly-burly. [Rare.]

Methinka I aee this hurly sll on foot. Shak., K. John, ili. 4.

## For thongh we be here st Burley,

B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed
hurly ${ }^{2}$ (hér ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{li}$ ), $n$. Same as hurly-burly ${ }^{2}$.
hurly-burly ${ }^{1}$ (hèr 'li-ber'li), $n^{\prime}$. FFirst in the 16th century; also written hurlie-burlie, hurlyburle (Sc. hurry-burry, assimilated to hurryskurry); a varied redupl. of hurly ${ }^{1}$, if that is not itself an abbr. of the compound, which may be considered a popular formation intended to suggest hurry and bustle.] Tumult; bustle; coufusion.
Seelng the Englishmen to be oppressed with the warrea and rapines of the cruell Danes, and all the land in a
Furlie burlie.
Hakluyt's Voyages, 11. 6.

Such a hurly-burly in country inns!
Longfellow, Oolden
hurly-burly ${ }^{2}$ (hèr ${ }^{\prime} l$ li-bèr ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{li}$ ), $n$. [Also simply hurly.] The last; the lag: a term very commonly used among young people. Jamieson. [Scotch.]
hurlygush (hèr'li-gush), $n .\left[<\mathrm{E}\right.$. hurl$^{2},=$ whirl, + gush.] The bursting out of water, as from a pond. Jamieson. [Scotch.]
hurly-hacket (hur'li-hak" et), $n$. [Also written hurlie, hurley-hacket; origin obscure; referred by Jamieson to Sw. (dial.) herra, whirl round, whizz (see hurry), + Sw. halka, slip. The first element seems to rest on E. hurll.] 1. A small trough or sledge in which people used formerly to slide down an inclined plane on the aide of a hill.-2. An ill-hung carriage: in contempt. [Scotch in both senses.]
"I never thought to have entered ane o" their hurleyhackets," she sald, as she seated herself, "and sic a liks hing as it ia-scarce room for twa folks!"
hurlyhawkie (hur'li-hấki), n. [< hawkie, havekey, a cow with a white furly (?) + hawkey3.] The call by which milkmaids use to call the cows home to be milked. Jamieson. [Scoteh.]
hurly-house (bur'li-hous), $n$. [ < hurly (cf. hurly-
disrepair as to be nearly in a ruinous state. Also spelled hurley-house. [Scotch.] hurnet $n$. See hern ${ }^{2}$
Huron ${ }^{1}$ (hū'ron), n. [A F. form of an Amer. Ind. name.] 1. One of an Indian tribe, the northwestern member of the Iroquis family, living west to Lake Huron, which is named from them.-2. [l. c.] [<NL. Huro, after Lake Huron.] An Anglicized equivalent of the generic name Huro, applied by Cuvier to the large-mouthed black-bass, Mieropterus salmoides. The systematic refations of the fish were misunderstorsal fl of the paecimen examined hy him. sate of the huron ${ }^{2}$ (hū'ron), $n$. [Sp., < ML. furo( $n-$ ), a ferret: see ferret ${ }^{1}$.] A Spanish-American name of sundry animals of the family Mustelide: specifically applied to the grison.
Huronian (hū-rō'ni-an), a. [< Huron ${ }^{1}$ (see def.) + -ian.] Of or pertaining to Lake Huron, the central one of the chain of great lakes between the United States and British Amcrica. In geology the term is spplied to a division of the azoic or archean series as indicated by the Canadian geolacists, It is a lithological divislon exclusively, alnce it contains no fossils, so far as known. As used by the Canada Sur-
vey, the Huronian includes rocks in part eruptive, in part vey, the Huronian includes rocks in part eruptive, In part
detrital, and in part segregated, and of various geological detrital, and in part segregated, and of various geological
agee. The epithet has no satisfactory basis, and has been ages. The epithet has no satiss
huronite (hū'ron-it), n. [< Huron (Lake Huron $)+-i t e^{2}$.] An impure kind of feldspar ron) + -ite ${ }^{2}$.] An impure kind of feldspar
found in Canada. It probably belongs to the species anorthite.
hurrt, hurt (hèr), v. i. [< ME. hurren, buzz; cf. Dan. hurre, buzz, hum, G. hurren, whir, whirl; an imitative word: see hurry and whir.] 1. To hum; buzz.

II urron [var. hurryn, hurren] or bombon, as bees or other
2. To make a trilling or rolling sound; snarl.
$R$ is the dog's letter and hurreth in the sonnd.
B. Jonson, Eng. Orammar.
hurrah, hurra (hö-rä' or hu-rä'), interj. [Vul-
garly hurray, hooray; formerly also spelled uhurra; < G. hurra, MHG. hurra, > also Dan. and Sw. hurra, Pol. and Bohem. hurá, hurrah; in another form huzzah, huzza, 〈G. hussa; like other exclamations, of indefinite origin, but it may be regarded as suggested by MHG. G. hurren, whir, whirl: see hurr, hurry, thir.] An exclamation expressive of joy, praise, applause, or encouragement: sometimes used as a noun. Coach. The same good man that ever he was.
Gard. Whurra!
Addison, The Drumi
Gard. Whurra! Addison, The Drummer, v. 1.
Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah, hravo!
Goldamith, She Stoopa to Conquer, 1. 2.

## Hurrah's nest, a atate of confuaton and disorder. [Colhoq., U. S. 1

Here yon've got our clock all to pleces, and have been keeping up a perfect hurrah's nest In our kItchen for three
day.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 31. hurrah, hurra (hö-rä' or hu-rä'), v. [<hurrah, hurra, interj.] I. intrans. To utter a loud shout of acclamation, encouragement, joy, or the like.
II. trans. To receive or accompany with acclamation, or with shouts of joy; encourage by rounds of cheering.
hurr-bur (hêr'bér), $n$. [Perhaps for "hurd-bur, <hurds, same as hards, + bur1. Cf. burdock.] The burdock, Arctium Lappa. [Eng.]
hurricane (hur'i-kān), $n$. [First at the end of the 16th century; also written herocane (the word being still often pronounced as if spelled *herricane), and with a seeming Sp. term. hurricano, herricano, hericano, hirecano (see hurricano), and sometimes furicano (simulating L . furia, fury), = D. orkaan (>Dan. Sw. orkan, G. orkan $)=\mathrm{F}$. ouragan $=\mathrm{It}$. uracano $($ and oragano, after the F.), (Sp. huracan $=$ Pg. furacão, a hurricane, < Caribbean hurakan (Irving, "Life of Columbus," viii. 9 , gives the accom. "Indian" forms furicane or urican), a hurricane.] 1. A storm of the intensest severity; a cyclone. Hurricanes prevsil chiefly in the East and West Indles, Mauritiua, and Bourbon, and also in parta of China and the Chipese seas, where they are generally known as typhoons. Violent tempests, besides the unexpected hero
which dashed all the endeavoura of the best pilots.

Lady Alimen, 1v. 1.
2. Any violent tempest, or anything suggestive of one.

Like a tempest down the ridges
Swept the hurricane of steel.
Aytoun, Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, iii.
$3 \nmid$. In the eighteenth century, a social party; a rout; a drum. [Slang.]=Syn. Tempest, etc. See rind ${ }^{2}$.
hurricane-deck (hur'i-kān-dek), $n$. See deck, 2. hurricanot (hur-i-kā'nō), n. [See hurricane.] 1. Same as hurricane.

## hurry

A small Catch perished at Sea, in a IIericano. Quoted In Capt. John Smith'a Works, I. 234.
With whirlwinds, and each guilty tho
With whirlwinds, and each guilty thought to me is A dreadiul hurricano. Jfassinger, Unnatural Combat, v. 2.

## 2. A waterspout

Not the dreadfnl spout
Which ahtpmen do the hurricano call,
Constring d in mass by the slmighty aun,
In hia descent. more cianour Shak., T. and C., v. 2.
hurried (hur'id), p. a. [Pp. of hurry, v.] Done in a hurry ; exhibiting hurry.

All this haste
Of midnight march, and hurried meeting here. Hilton, P. L., v. 778.
hurriedly (hur'id-li), adv. In a hurried manner.
hurriedness (hur'id-nes), $n$. The state of behurriedness hurried.
hurrier (hur'i-èr), $n$. [< hurry + erl.] 1. Owe who hurries, urges, or impels.
Mars . . . (that horrid hurrier of men).
Chapman, Hisd, xvil.
2. One who draws a corf or wagon iu a coalmine. [Great Britain.]
hurrokt, $n$. [Cf. E. dial. orruck, an oar.] An oar.
hurry (hur'i), v:; pret. and pp. hurried, ppr. hurrying. [< ME. horien (found only once), hurry: a secondary form, perhaps akin to OSw. and Sw. dial. kurra, whirl round, whizz (dial. hurr, great haste, hurry), = Norw. hurra, whirl, whizz, thunder, = MHG. hurren, move quickly, G. hurren, whirl, whir, hurr (hurre, adv., with a whirring noise); cf. Dan. hurre, hum, buzz, ME. hurren, E. hurr, buzz, Icel. hurr, a great noise: seo hurr and whir, the last word well combining the two notions of rapid motion and buzzing sound.] I. trans. 1. To hasten; urge forward or onward; impel to greater rapidity of movement or action.
Impetnons lust hurries him on to satisfy the cravings of it.
Sir Edward, who had been golng with grest compoaure, hurried his steps allttle.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentlemsn, xxxili.
2. To impel to violent or thoughtless action; urge to confused or imprudent activity.

And whld amazement hurries up and down
Shak., K. John, v. 1.
Would they, wise Clarion, were not hurried more
3. To draw, as a corf or wagon, in a coal-mine. [Great Britain.] =Syn. 1. Hasten, Hurry (see hasten,
i.); precipltate.-2. To furry.
II. intrans. 1. To move or act with haste.

Ere yet it [the storm] came, the traviller urg'd his steed, And hurried, but with unsuccessful speed. Truth, 1. 245.
Cowper,
Hope bida them hurry, fear's chain makes them slow. Willam forris, Earthly Paradise, 11. 8 2. To move or act with undue haste or with precipitation.

Nature never hurries: atom by stom, little by little, she achleves her work.

Emerson, Farmlug. =Syn. Hasten, Hurry. See hasten, $v_{0} i_{i}$
hurry (hur'i), n.; pl. hurries (-iz). [< hurry, $r$.$] 1. The act of hurrying. (a) The sct of mak.$ Ing haste; rapid movement or action; also, urgency; bus

Thls plsce 18 full of charge, and full of hurry;
ells abont these cittes.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 8.
Thls way of life is recommended. . . In sucha msmmer as disposes the reader for the time to a pleasing forgetfulness, or negligence of the particular hurry of life th It was curious to see the footmen plcking up atones in a grest hurry to throw with their slings, which they lave alwaya tyed about their waists (b) Excessive haste; precipitation; hence, agitation; con-
fuaton. aion. The present perce
And quietness $o^{\circ}$ the people, which before
Whak., Cor., iv. 6. Ambition raises a tumult in the sonl, it inflames the mind, and puts it jato a violent hurry of thought. The hurry of splitts, occasloned by too many visitors, 2. A timber staging with spouts running from it, used in loading vessels with coal. [Great Britain.] - 3. In dram. music, a tremolando passage for violins or tympani in connection with an exciting situation. [Colloq.]

The wrongful helr comes in to two bars of quick music shocking msnuer. Dickens, Sketches (Greenwich Fair). $=$ Syn. 1. Haste (aee hasten, v. i), flurry, flutter.

## hurry－burry

## hurry－burry（hur＇ burty1．［Scetch．］

hurry－durryt（hur＇ i －dur＇ i ），$a$ ．［A varied re－ dupl．of hurry．］Reugh；hasty．Daties．
＇Tlis a hurry－durry Llads：dost thon remember siter we whea I welcomed him sshore he gave me a boy ear，and called me fawning water－dog？
ycherky Plain Deaier，1． 1. hurry－skurry，hurry－scurry（hur＇i－skur＇i），$n$ ． and $a$ ．$[<$ hurry + slurry，in sense associated with hurly－burly，Sc．hurry－burry，etc．］I．，n． Fluttering haste；swift disorderly mevement． ［Colloq．］

## They lock＇d the bower，they Ift the torch

Twss hurry－skurry ： Sometimes his crew would be heard dsshing along past snd the old dames，startled out of their sleep，would ilsten a moment till the hurry－scurry had clsttered hy Irving，sketch－Book，p． 431.
II．a．Rushing headlong；diserderly．
＂I hope it is in good plsin verse，＂sald my uncle－ lines which solier people read for platn herofes．＂ clough，Dipsych
hurry－skurry，hurry－scurry（hur＇i－skur＇i）， adv．［＜hurry－skurry，a．］Confusedly；in a bustle．

## Rua hurry－seurry round the floor， <br> And ocer the bed aod tester clamber

## Gray，Long Story

hurse－skin（hèrs＇skin），$n$ ．［＜hurse（ 9 ）（origin not ascertained）+ skin．］Shagreen prepared from fish－skins，used for making covers for sur gical instruments，etc．MeElrath，Com．Dict． hurst（hèrst）， 2 ．［Early med．E．alse hirst； ME．hurst，hirst，＜AS．hyrst，a grove，a wood， found only in place－names，as Hyrst，new Hurst， in Kent，Thornhyrst，＂Theruhurst，Hegethorn－ hyrst，＂Hawthernhurst，ete．；$=$ MD．horscht horst $=$ MLG．horst，hurst，host $=\mathrm{OHG} . \mathrm{MHG}$ ． hurst，horst，a grove，a thicket，G．horst，a clus－ ter，heap，mass，an aery，a sand－bank．Origin uncertain；Skeat connects it with hurdle，as if an＇interweven thicket．＇］1．A wood or greve： now usel chiefly in local names，as Hurst，Hazle－ hurst，Lyndhurst，etc．See the etymelogy．
so just conceived joy，thst from each rising $h$ Wliere many s goodly oak had carefully been nurs The Sylvans lin their songs theirmirthful meeting tell． Drayton，Polyolbion，11．187．
He turned to where a dsisied foot path，leaving the bridge on the farther side of the highway，wound under the osks and alders of the II urst．

J．${ }^{\text {s．}}$ W．
Palmer，After hts KInd，p． 13
2．The husk or frame of a run ef millstones． E．H．Knight．－3．The ring of the helve of a trip－hammer，which supperts the trunniens． aiso，a shallow in a river．［Scetch．］
At thast time the current of water removed a sand－bank State，Leslfe of Powis，the river
state，Leslfe of Powis，etc．，p．62．（Jamieson．）
（hérst＇bēch），n．The horubeam
hurst－beech（hėrst＇bēch），$n$ ．The hornbeam， beech．See cut under Carpinus．
hurtl（hért），v．；pret．and pp．hurt，formerly alse hurted，ppr．hurting．［くME．hurten，hirt－ en，hyrten，horten（pret．hurte，hirte，pp．hurt， hirt，or hurted，hirted），kneck，hit，dash against， injure，hurt，intr．stumble（the alleged AS． ＂hyrt，hurt，belongs to ME．），く OF．hur ter，heur． er，F．heurter；cf．Pr．urtar，hurtar $=$ It．urtare ML．hortare，ortare），push，thrust，knock，hit， dash against；MD．horten，hurten，knock，dash against，D．horten，jolt，shake，＝MLG．LG．hurt－ en，push，$=\mathrm{MHG}$ ．hurten，dash against，hurt，a kneck，hit，push（ $>$ hurtec，hurteclich，G．hurtig ＝Dan．Sw．hurtig，quick，nimble）；all preb． from OF．，and that of Celtic origin ：W．hyrddu， ram，push，impel，butt，make an assault，hwordd， push，thrust，butt，＜W．hordd，pl．7yrddod，$=$ Corn．hordh，later hor，a ram（cf．Manx heurin， a he－goat）：ef．E．ram，v．，knock，push，thrust， now used withent dircet refercnce te the noun ram（the animal）；but the Celtic words，verb and noun，may have come from a root mean－ ing＇push，thmist．＇Heuce freq．hurtle ${ }^{I}$ and its contr．form hurli：see hurtle 1 and hurli．］I． trans．1．Te knock，hit，or dash against，se as to wound or pain；inflict suffering upon．（a）To injure physlcally；glve physlcal psin to；wound
him In eleven places count＇s youth to fight with him；hurt Shak．，T．N．，lil．2．
My heart is turned to stone；I strike it，and it hurts my hand．
I am afraid he is hurted very ssdly．
Brooke，Fool of Quality，I． 273.

2925
Hurt in his first tilt was my son，Sir Torre，
And so，God wot，hia shifeld fal blank enough
Tennyson，Lancelot and ELaine．
（b）To give mental psin to；wonnd or injure In mind or eellings；grieve；distress．

If ence satire rose，that just the medium hit，
Pope，Imit，of Horsce，II．i， 202.
The plant he meant grew not far off，
And felt the sneer with scom enough；
And with sisgusted，mortifled，
Cowper，Poet，Oyster，and Sensitive Plant．
2．In general，to do harm or mischief to ；affect injuriously；endamage．

There hurteth you noo thyng but youre coaceyto：
Be Iuge youre self，for soo shal ye it fynde．
Political Poems，etc．（ed．Furnivall），p． 78

## Theyrs be the charge，that spcke so large，

 Nut－brown Maid Be not offended；for it hurts not hlm The Elizabeth Dorcss ．．．having a long passage，andbeing hurt upon a rock at Scilly，snd very ifl victualled， being hurt upon a rock at scilly，and Winthrop，His II．intrans．1．To cause injury，harm，or pain wh kind，mental or physical．
Which sacrament or sign，though it seem superfluous， Tyidate，Ans，to Sir T．Miore，etc．（Parker Soc．， 1850 ）p． 71.

They shall not hurt nor destroy In all my holy mountain． 1sa，xi． 9.
Sounds and sweet airs，thst glve dellght，and hurt not． 2†．To rush with vielence．
The bors saoons hurted to hym and ranne fast toward the Erle．
Quoted in Rom．of Partenay（E．E．T．S．），notes，p． 235. hurtI（hėrt），$n$ ．［＜ME．hurt，hurte，a hurt，in－ jury，＜OF．hurt，heurt，F．heurt，m．（OF．also hurte，heurte，f．）$=$ It．urto（cf．MHG．hurt $=$ D．hurt，hort），a knock，hit，blow，bruise；from the verb．］An injury，especially one that gives physical or mental pain，as a wound，bruise， insult，etc．；in general，damage；impairment； detriment；harm． Thel smotte hym full smertely that the bloode oute braste，
That all his hyde lo hurth was hastely hidde．
York Plays，p． 427.

In hys law bare a hurt ful of pain
Off a lyon，which al hys ilfe bare ful sighty．
Rom．of Purtenay（E．E．T．S．），1． 1228. That which he willeth by occasion，is also to his own God will hu
good．Hor how shouker，Eecles．Polity，v．，App． 1. Nothing doth more hurt io a State than that cunning
men pass for wise． Get him to bed，and let hia hurt be look d to．
＝Syn．Harm，Mischief，etc．See injury．Shak．，T．N．，v． 1. hurt ${ }^{2}$（hėrt），$n$ ．［Alse in cempry
fer hurtleberry：see hurtberry，hurtlerry，shert fer hurtleberry：see hurtberry，hurtleberry．In the heraldic use only in pl．hurts，heurts，and appar．a different word（identical with hurtI， $n$ ．，theugh confused，as the extracts shew，with hurt ${ }^{2}$ ，a huckleberry，except in hurtberry），（ OF．＂heurtes，small azure balls；tearmed（in heraldry）hurts on men and tongue－meles on women＂（Cotgrave）：see hurtl，n．］1t．The huckleberry，particnlarly Vaeciniwn Myrtillus．
Cape Cod．is onely a headland of higl hils，ouer－
growne wlth shrubby Pines，hurts，and such trash，but an growne with shrubby Pines，hurts，and such trash，but an excellent harbour for all westhers．

Capt．John Smith，Works，IL． 194. There are thres sorts of hurts，or huckleberries，upon busbes from two to ten feet high．

Beverley，Virginia，li．II 13.
2．In her．，a roundel azure，representing the huckleberry．
Nothing mors have I to olsserve of these berrles save Herefordshire givea chartial fimily of the Baskervilis in for thelr arms．F＇uller，Worthles（ed．Nichols），I． 271
hurt3t．Centracted third persen singular in－ dicative present for hurteth．Clianeer．
hurtberryt（hért＇ber＂i），n．；pl．Ћurtberries（－iz）． Same as hurt ${ }^{2}, 1$.
Ilurtberrics．In Latine Vscoinia，most wholsome to the thia shire that it is a kind of harvest to a so plentiful in Fuller，Worthies（ed．1811），II． 271
hurted（hèr＇ted），a．In her．，same as hurty．
hurterI（hèr＇ter），n．［＜hurtI $\left.+-e r I^{I}.\right]$ One whe or that which hurts．
Do not you lireed too great an expectation of it among your friends；that＇s the hurter of these things．

My heart，my heart！and yet I bless the hurter．
hurter ${ }^{2}$（hér＇tér），n．［Also written hurtoir； F．heurtoir，a knocker，＜heurter，kneck：see hurt ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．Milit．：（a）A beam placed at the

## husband

lower end of a platform to prevent the wheels of a gun－carriage frem injuring the parapet． （b）A wooden or iren piece belted to the tep rails of a gun－carriage，either in front or in the rear（in the latter case called a counter－ hurter），to check its motion．－2．Iu a vehicle： （a）The shoulder of an axle，against which the hub strikes．（b）A reinfercing piece on the shoulder of an axle．
hurtful（hẻrt＇fül），a．［＜hurt1＋－ful．］Tend－ ing to hurt or impair；injurious ；mischievous； causing harm or damage．
The Tygre，which belng hungry is very hurtfull，befigg fuil will flee from a Dogge．P＇urchas，Pilgrimage，p．$\$ 35$. A good principle not rightly nnderstood may prove as
Mitton，Eikonoklastes，ix．
hurfull as a bad． $=$ Syn．Disadvantageous，detrimental，harmful，prejudi－ ctal，deleterious，baneful，unwholesome，pernicious，nox． lous，destrnctlve．
hurtfully（hèrt＇fùl－i），adv．In a hurtful man－ ner；injuriously．
hurtfulness（hèrt＇ful－nes），$n$ ．The state or quality of being hurtful er detrimental ；inju－ rieusness．
hurtle ${ }^{1}$（hèr $\mathrm{r}^{\prime}$ tl），$x$ ．；pret．and pp．hurtled，ppr． hurtling．［＜ME．hurtien，hurlelon，sometimes hortelen，kneck，dash against，dash，threw， hurl；intr．，dash，rush，er fall with violence； freq．of hurten，dash against，ete．，hurt；contr hurlen，dash，hurl：see hurt ${ }^{1}$ and hurli．］I．t trans．1．To dash，push，or knock violently； threw or hurl．

And he him hurlleth with his horse sdoun．
Chaucer，Knight＇s Tale，L 1758
If by batereds a man hurtlith ethir schoufth［or shoveth］ man．Wyclif，Num．xxxv． 20 （Prurv．）．
2．Te move about with vielence or impetuosi－ ty；whirl reund；brandish．

Hls harmefull club he gan to hurtle hye
Spenser，F．Q．，II．vil． 42
II．intrans．Te rush vielently and noisily； meve rapidly and impetuensly；go swiftly with a whirring，elashing，or clattering sound．
Whan thel mada hera menstracts eche man wende That heught］，
t11 \＆erthe schuld hurtel to－gsder．
Witliam of Palerne（E．E．T．S．），1．5013．
A strong man hurtlide szens a strong man．
Wyclif，Jer．xlvi． 12 （Purv．）
The noise of battie hurtled in the air，
Horses do neigh，and dying men did groan．
Together hurtled both their steeds，and brake
Esch other＇s aeck．Fairfax，tr．of Tasso，vi． 41 The great war－eagle，
Master of all fowls with festhers，
Screamed and hurlled through the heavens
Longfellow，Hjawatha，ix
hurtle ${ }^{2}+$ ，n．［A var．，in a fig．use，of whurtle， whortle，a whortleberry：sce whortle．］A pim－ ple or wart．

Upon whose psimes such warts and hurtells rise
As may in poulder grate a nutmegge thick．
hurtleberry（hér＇tl－ber＂i），n．；pl．hurtleberries
（－iz）．［A dial．var．of whurtleberry，whortle－ berry，q．v．Shertened hurtberry，hurt ${ }^{2}$ ，q．v．， and corrupted huchleberry，q．v．］Same as huckleberry．
hurtless（hért＇les），a．［＜hurtl＋－less．］ 1 Inflicting 110 injury；harmless；innoxious．

Been murderers of so much paper，
B．Jonson，Volpone，li． 1.
Her［Nature＇s］fearless visitings，or those
Openlug the peaceful clouds
opening the peaceful clouds．Wordsworth，Prelude
2．Having received no injury ；unharmed
hurtlessly（hért＇les－li），adv．Without harm．
Both with brave hreaking should hurtlessly have per－
Sir P．Sidney，Arcadia，iii． hurtlessness（hért＇les－nes），$n$ ．The state or quality of being hurtless；harmlessness． ［Rare．］

The matds ．hoplng that the goodnes of their in． breach of the the hurtlessness of their sex，shall excuse the
hurtsickle（hért＇sik 1），n．$\quad[<$ hurt + obj． sickle．］The Centaurea Cyanus，or bluebottle： so named with reference to the difficulty of entting it down．［Eng．］
hurty（hèr＇ti），a．［ $\mathrm{F}^{\circ}$ ．heurté，pp．of heurter， knock：see hurt2．］In her．，strewed with hurts， without regard to number；semé of hurts． Also hurted．
hust，$n$ ．A Middle English form of housel
husband（huz＇band），n．［くNE．husbonde，hous－ bonde，hoscbondë，hosbonde，－bond（rarely ending in－bande，－band，which is etym．incorrect），the master of the house，a married man in relation
to his wife，a tiller of the ground，く AS．hüs－ bonda，hüsbunda，the master of a house（a fem． form hūsbonde，the mistress of a house，appears to occur in one passage，in dat．pl．hüsbôndum） （ $=$ Icel．hüsböndi，the master of a honse，a mar－ ried man，$=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．husboude $=$ Dan．husbonde， husbond，master，husband），＜hūs，house，+
bonda，bunda，orig．with long vowel bönda， bonida，bunda，orig．with long vowel bōnda，
bünda，the master or head of a fanily，a house－ bünda，the master or head of a family，a house holder，a man of inferior coudition，＞E．bond ${ }^{2}$ ， bondman，bondage，etc．，which，by confusion with bond ${ }^{1}$ ，have taken on an implication of servitude），orig．a contr．of AS．būente（ $=$ Icel． of bū，contr．of būandi，bōandi），dwelling，ppr． of būan＝leel．būa，dwell：see bond ${ }^{2}$ ，bondman，
etc．，boor，bover ${ }^{1}$ ，bover ${ }^{6}$ ，big ${ }^{2}$ ，be ${ }^{1}$ ．Husbaud ete．，boor，bower＇＇boverb，big ${ }^{2}$ ，be ${ }^{1}$ ．Husband holder．According to a popular etymology，it is sometimes explained as house ${ }^{1}+$ band 1．］1t． The master of a house；the head of a family； u householder．

The husebonde that ia wia warneth his hus
Old Eng．Honilies（ed．Mortis），p． 247.
2．A man joined in marriage to a woman，who bears the correlative title of wife．

Sche was a worthy woman al hire lyfe，
Houboudes at chirche dore scha hadda Chirche dore scha hadda fyfi．
Chauce， Gea ．Prol to C．T．， 1.460. And when the woman herde hem so sey，she was
abaisshed，and seide，＂but 1 ba－secho yow telle it
than＂but woide me me sie．，＂
Merlin（E．E．T．S．），i． 34.
The law appointeth no man to be an husband；but if a man have betaken himself into that condition，it giveth See my guardian，her husband．Unfashloasbie as the together：is not that the meaning ？ 3t．A tiller of the ground；a husbandman．

Bootes，cocurs，myttens mot we were；
For husbondes and hanters all this goode ia． ut ioke ye do no housbonde harme That tylleth with his piough．
Lytell Gesta of Robyn IIode（Child＇s Ballads，V．46）． In those feids
The painful husband plowing up his ground
shall find，all fret with rust，both pikes and shields．
Hakewill
4．A manager of property；one who has the care of another＇s belongings or interests；a steward；an economist．［Archaic．］

Of his dear time like s most thrifty husband．
Chapman，Revenge of Bussy D＇Ambois，1il． 1 Those are the best husbands of any Salnages we know； for they prouide Corne to serue them ali the yeare，yet The Lord Treasurer Cranfeild，a good husband of the entrates［revenues］of the Exchequer：
elitrates（revenues］of the Ex．Hacket，Abp．Whiliams，i．83． 5．A polled tree；a pollard：so called in hu－ morous allusion to the traditional bald head of lusbands with energetic wives．［Prov．Eng．］
That all trees called Pollengers or $I n$ usbords［read hus－ bondsb，and all other trees at the time of the Trespass，etc． Ship＇s husband，a man who has the care of a ship or ships in port；one who overaees the general interestis of a ship or a line of ahips，ss berihing，provisioaing，repairing，
entering and clearing，etc．
The ship＂s husband he was looking over the papers，and ＂What＇s this？＂says lie，＂thow come the ship to run up a husband（huz＇bạnd），v．t．［く ME．husbonden， ＜husbonde，the master of a house：see husband．］ 1．To manage or administer carefully and fru－ gally；use to the best advantage；economize： as，to husbond one＇s resources．
Let us therefore husband time in which wa may galn
Jeternity．Taylor，Works（ed．1835）， 1 ． 366 ． ＇the Dutch Irugally husband out their piessares． 2ł．To till，as land；cultivate；farm．

A pitte in it，for wynes white and rede
That over renne of İnorannt kepynge，
To auake is oon goode poynte of husbon Palladius，Husbondrie（E．E．T．S．） Sonne also of the Sunne and Moone，who ．．．created the Progenitors or ha preseat 1 taught them o husband the earth and the trees．
urchas，Pilgrimage，p． 880.
The Natural Woods on the South－west side the Honse are well Husbanded，and cut ioto small and bigger Alleys，
to save the Trees．
Lister，Journey to Paris，p． 106 ． 3．To provide with a husband．

Think you I am no atronger than my sax，
Being so lailher＇d and so husbanded
Shak．，J．C．，ii． 1.
I am not so set oa wediock as to choose
But where I list，nor yet so amorot
Tennyson，Queen Mary，II． 2

2926
4．To ellgage or act as a husband to ；figura－ tively，to assume the care of or responsibility for；accept as one＇s own．

That were the most，if he shonid husband you． Nor should I deem it wise in ma to hubband a doctrine H．II．Bancroft，Centrai America，I． 318 ．
husbandable（huz＇ban－dạ－bl），u．［＜husband＋
－ablc．］Capable of being husbanded，or man－
aged with economy．［Rare．］
husbandage（huz＇ban－dāj），n．［＜husband + －ayc．］，Naut．，the allowance or commission of a ship＇s husband for attending to busiuess mat－ ters in the interest of the ship．
husband－field + （huz＇band－fēld），$n$ ．A cultivated field．

## Shat poisons the giad husbamp obse felle with dearth．

 Scotl，Don Poderick，The Vision，1． 33. husbandhood（huz＇baud－hñ），n．［く husband + －hood．$]$ The state of being a husband．husband－land（huz＇band－land），$n$ ．［＜husband + land．］Formerly，a virgate equivalent to two oxgangs；a yard－laud；in Scotland，twenty－ six acres－that is，as much as could be tilled with a plow or mowed with a scythe by the wusbandman．
In my note on rating by the oxgang（North Riding Rec－
ords，III．178）I have supplied proof that，among the va． ords，1（1．178）I have supplied proof that，among the va－ rious other specific names for the divers ranks in society as it existed down to the first half of the aeventeenth cen－ tury，the appellation husbandman stili diatinguished the literally the holder of the orthodox husband－land consist． ing of two exgangas ${ }^{\text {J．C．Atkinson，}}$ N．and Q．，th ser．，XII． 363.
husbandless（huz＇band－les），a．［＜husbaud＋
－less．］Destitute of a husband．
His children fatheriesse，
And hubbandlesse his wife，
May wand ring begg．
P．Sidney，Ps．ctr．
hnsbandly（huz＇bagnd－li），$a$ ．and adv．［［ hus－
bund $\left.+-\mid y^{1}.\right]$ I．a．1．Liko a（good）husband． Nor is it maniy，much less hubbandly， With churlish strokes

Chapman，Bussy D＇Ambols，v． 1.
2．Frugal；thrifty．［Rare．］
In．Ihi turn＇em into money
Qu．That＇s thy most husbund
ly course，i＇faith，boy．
Upon the whole do find that the late times，in all their management，were not more husbandly than we．

Pepys，Diary，IV． 127.
II．aitr．Frugally；economically．［Rare．］ The noble client reviewed his bili over and over，for however moderately and husbandly the cause was man－ aged，he thought the sum total a grest deal too much for
the lawyerg．
Roger North，Lord Guiford，I． 36 ． husbandman（huz＇band－man），n．；pl．husband－ men（－men）．［く ME．husbonlman，husbandman， householder；〔husband＋man．］1t．The mas－ ter of a house；the head of a family．

Syk lay tis housbondman whod that the place is．
Chaucer，Summoner＇s Tale，i． 60.
Thei［maidens］lat iyzt be husbondmen，
When thei at the laall rene；
Thei cast hyr love to zong men．
Song\＆and Carols（ed．Wright），p． 27.
2．A farmer；a tiller of the soil；one engaged in agriculture．
And Noah began to be an kusbandman，and he planted
The royal husbandman appear＇d，
The thorns he rooted ont，the rubbish clear＇d And biess＇d th＇obedient field．

Dryden，Threnodia Augustal is．
31．A husband of property；an economist．
He was an exceilect husbandman，but had resoived not
to exceed such a degres of waalth．
Steele，Spectator，No． 100.
husbandry（huz＇loand－ri），n．［＜ME．husbond－ rie，husbonderye，hosboundrie，domestic econ－ omy，agriculture（＞AF．husbondrie，husbonderie， marriage）；＜husband＋－ry．］1．Management of domestic affairs；domestic economy ；frugal－ ity；thrift．
Allso to the buttrey dore ther be xij．sundrye keyes in xij］［Inen＇s］hands，wherein symythe to be small husband－ rye．MS．Cotton，quoted in Piers Phowmana cred
［（E．E．T．S．），notes，p． 38.

For litei was hire catel and lire rente；
By housbonarye of such aa God hire sente
Chaucer，Nup＇s Priest＇s Tale．
There＇s husbandry in heaven；
Their caodies ars all out．Shalk．，Macbeth，ii． 1.
bth．This day，not for want，but for good husbandry，I
sent my father，by his desirs，aid pair of my old shoes，
hush
2．The business of a husbandinan or farmer； farming；agriculture．

## In thinges IMI alle husbondrie mot stande ： In water，gler，in lande，snd gonvernance． P＇alladius，Husbondrie（E．E．T．S．），p． 2 Seths Sons，knowing Nature soberiy，

 Content with little，fell to／h usbowdry．Sytvester，tr，of Dn Bartas＇s Weeks，ii．，The Ark． So far as one could judge from looking over the fields， I suspect that the resonrees of the soll are not hali de－ veloped．B．Taylor，Northern Travel，p．24s． 3．The product of husbandry or of cultivated soil．［Poetical．］
Alas！she［Peace］hath from France too iong been chas＇d； And all her husbanary woth lie on heap
Corrupting in its own fertility．Shak．，IIen．V．，v． 2
Balliff in husbandry．Sea baitifi－Garden husband－ ry．See garden．－Patrons of Husbandry，see grange， 4. ry．Sea garden．－Patrons of Hus
uscarl $t, n$ ．See house－carl．
huscart，n．See house－carl．English form of
housel．and $v$ ．A Middle Engle
hush（hush），v．［＜ME．husshen，hussen，hoscheu， only in the pp．hussht，hust，hoscht，huyst，and whist（＞mod．E．whist，a．）＝LG．hüssen，dim． hiusseken，inhiussken，lull（children）to sleep：cf． hïschen，hüsken，swing，rock，husse－busse，a lul－ laby，MHG．husch，an interj．to denote shiver－ ing，G．husch，quick！at once！（also trauslated ${ }^{\text {＇ing，G．hush！＇），}>\mathrm{G} \text { ．huschen（colloq．），slip off，van－}}$ ish，＝Dan．hysse，v．，hush，hys！interj．，hush！ Ult．imitative，the forms＇sh＇，ss，hush，and，with a final check，＇sht，＇st，husht，hust，hist，whist，be－ ing sibilations requiring the least muscular ef－ fort and admitting of the faintest utterance： see hist＇，husht，＇sh，＇st，whist．］I．trans．1．To reduce to silence；make still or quiet；check or suppress the sound of．

My lord wouid apeak，my duty hushes me．
But now a joy too deep for sound，
A peace no other season knows，
Hushes the heaveas and wraps tha ground．
Bryant，A Sumner Ramble． Witb wide wing
The fork．talied restless kite ssilied over her，
Hushing the twitter of the linnets near．
II＇illiam Morris，Earthiy Paradise，II．218．
2．To appease；allay；calm，as commotion or agitation．
It［retirement］．hushes and lays asleep those trou－ hiesome passiona which are the great disturbers of our re－ All her fears were hush＇d together．Cowper，A Fable． 3．In mining，to clear off（the soil and surface dirt），in order to expose the bed－rock，so that it can be ascertained whether there are indica－ tions of a vein or metalliferous deposit．［Not used in the U．S．］－To hush up，to anppress men－ tion or discussion of proc
nmentioned or concealed．
When the plague begins in many placea and they cer－ tainiy koow it，they command silence and hush it up．

Burton，Anat．of Mel．，p． 277. This matter is hushed $u p$ ，and the servants are forbid to
Pove．

II．intrans．To be still；be silent or quiet； make no noise．

At these strangers＇presence every one did hush．
To hush up，to he silleot ；cease ；hold oas＇s tongue．［Col． 1og．］
We passed out，Greene foilowing us with loud words which brought the four sallore to the door，when I told
bush（hush），interj．［Partly interj．，partly impv．
of $h u s h, v$.$] Forbear；be still；hist；attend．$
Hush ！here comes Antony．Shak．，A．and C．，i． 2
＂My sister．＂＂Comely too，by ali that＇s fair，＂
Sald Cyril．＂O hush，hush？＂sand she began．
Tennyson，Princess，II．
Alicla gave him a warning look to stop him，and Russeli Mrs．Otiphant，Poor Gentleman，xxilit
hush（hnsh），$n$ ．［ $\langle h u s h, v$.$] A state of still－$ ness；profound quiet．
It is the hush of night．Byron，Childs Farold，iil． 86.
As an unbroken hush now relgned again through the whote house，I began to feei the retarn of slumber．

Charlotte Brontë，Jane Eyre，xv．
It hroke the desert＇s hush of awe id．
Whittier，Hermit of the Thebaid．
hush（hush），a．［＜hush，v．Earlier husht，q．v．］ Silent；still；quiet．

The boid wind apeechless，and the orb below
Aa hush as death．Shak．，Hamiet，II． 2.
Walked throngh the House，where most people mility
face through the whole Court．Pepy，Diary，11． 418.

## hushaby

hushaby (hush'a-bī), interj. $[\langle$ hush + -aby, a mere termination, as in lullaby, rockaby.] Hush: a word used in lulling children to sleep. Hushaty (var, rockaty), baby, tin the tree.top.
hushaby (hush'a-bi), a. [< hushaby, intcrj.] Tending to quiet or 'ull. Eclectic Rev.
hush-bagaty (hush'bag ${ }^{\text {an-1i }}$ ), $n$. [Cf. hush2.] The lump-fish or sea-owl, Cyclopterus lumpus. Also called hush-paddle. See cut under Cycioptrus. Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, I. 181
hushel (hush'el), n. An old, worn-eut person or implement. [Scotch.] The Galloway huxhel.

## Carlyle, in Fronde.

hushert, u. An obsolete form of usher.
hush-money (hush'mun"i), $n$. A bribe to procure silence; money paid to prevent disclosure or exposure.

A dexterons steward, when his tricks are found
If ush-money aends to ail the neighboura round.
hush-paddle (hush'pad"l), n. Same as hushbagaty. [Prov. Eng.]
hushtt (husht), a. [〈 ME. hussht, hoscht, hust, huyst, whist, in form pp. of husshen, hush, v. but partly interjectional: see the quotations, and husht, interj.,hush, histl, whist ${ }^{1}$, etc.] Still; silent; whist; hushed.

But ye mat kepe this mater $h u s h t$ and pec Generydes (E. E. T. S.), 1. 320. Agad, I'm in Love up to the Ears. But I'll be discreet, hushtt (husht), interj. [< ME. husht, etc.: see luskit, a., and cf. hush, interj.] Hist; whist.

Cla. What are you, pray? what are you?
Rod. Husht-a friend, a friend.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, i. 3. Husht! My brother, sir, for want of education, sir,
B. Jonson, Every Man eut of his Humour, it. 1 . hushtlyt,
Verely 1 shal then speake vnto yon huishtie and with. out woordes, but 1 shai apeake assured and manifest hushtnesst, $n$. [< husht, a., +-ness.] Silence; stillness.

A generali hushtnease hath the world possest.
Heyboord, Trola artinnnica (1609).
husk ${ }^{1}$ (husk), n. $\quad[<$ ME. husk, huske $=$ Norw. husk $=$ Sw. dial. hysk, hösl $=$ Dan. dial. höskèn; prob. for orig. ${ }^{*}$ hulsk $=\mathrm{MD}$, hulsche $=\mathrm{MHG}$. huldsche, hulsche, a husk, hull, a later form (with orig. term. $-s,-s e$,
conforined to
esch, conforined to -sch, $-s c h e, ~ A S .-s c, ~ E . ~$
$-s h)$
E.
of Mulse D. hulze $=\mathrm{OHG}^{\text {. }}$ hulsa, MHG . hulse, hülse, G. hillse, a husk, hull; the same, with added term., as AS. huhu, E. huill: see hatll 1 .] 1. The external covering of certain fruits or seeds of plants; the glume, plants; the glume,
 epicarp, rind, or
hull ; in the United Husk of Indian Corn, stripped down ear of maize or Indiau corn

> Wherein the acorn cradied.

Shak., Tempest, i. 2.
The seed, to shut the wateinl Sparrowa out,
(In Haruest) hath a stand of Pikes abont,
And Chaffe II usks in hollow Coda inclose-it.
Sylveater, tr. of Du Bartas'a Weeks, I. 3.
Fruit of al! kinds, in coat
Rough, or amooth rind, or bearded husk, or ahell.
Jilton, P. Lo, v. 342

> Through husks that, dry and sere,

Through husks that, dry and sere, ar. [The "huaks" mentioned in the parable of the prodigal son were carob-pods, which are long, thin, and huaky, but contain much mucifaginous and saccharine matter, and are ed to domestic animals in Syria and eisewhere.
Aad he would fain have flled his belly with the husks
that the swine did eat.
2. Something resembling a husk, or serving the purpose of husks, as the membranous covering of an insect, or (sometimes) the shells of oysters.
This chrysalisp also in its turn dies; its dead and brit tie husk falla to pieces, and makea way for the appearances
of the fly or moth.
Paley, Nat, Theol., xix.

## 2927

To.day i saw the dragon-fly Come from the wells where he did tie. An fimer impulse rent the veil Cause out clear plates of sapphire mail Tenny8om, Twe Voices.
3. Figuratively, the outer covering of anything; that which incloses or conceals the reality or the essential part; hence, in the plural, refuse ; waste.
The very husks and shelfs of sciences, all the kernel befug forced out and expulaed.

And your farr ghow, shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them lout the ghalea and huzk of men.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 2.
Decrees of counciis, elaborate treatises of theologians, ereedis, Itturgles, and canlona, are all but the huskz of re-
Ifgious history.
4. The frame which supperts a run of mill-stones.-Capillary husk, an envelop or investment of capmaries in the spleen. =Syn. 1. Itull, etc. Ses \&hin, ?t off the external integument or covering of. Being theronghly husked and cleansed, grind it into
meal as is aforeasid.
Holland, tro of Piny, xvili. 7.
Then in the golden weather the maize was husked.
Longfellou, Evangeline, ii.
2. To open or shuck, as oysters. [Georgia.]
husk $^{2}$ (husk), $n$. [< ME. husk, huske (see quot.) ct. OF. husse, a dogfish; cf. also hush-bagaty, hush-paddle.] The greater degfish, Scylliorhimus canicula.
II uske [var. husk], iyshe, squamus (var. squarus].
husk ${ }^{3}$ (husk), a. [Var. of hask, dry, rough, harsh: see hask ${ }^{1}$. Cf. hushy2.] Dry; parched. [Prov. Eng.]
husk $^{3}$ (husk), n. [<husky ${ }^{2}$.] Huskiness. [Rare.]
"Really, gentlemen," said the Reverend Dector Gaster, ufter ciearing the husk in his throat with two or three hems, "this is a very aceptical and, I must gay, atheistical
conversatioa."
Peacock, Headiong Hall, $i$. conversatioa."
husk ${ }^{4} t$, $n$. [Origin obscure.] A company of hares.

A hucke or a dewn of hares
Strutt, Sports and Pastimea, p. 80.
huskanaw, huskanoy (hus'ką-nâ, -noi), u. [Aluer. Ind.] Formerly, amoñg the Virginja Indians, the ceremony or ordeal of preparing young men for the higher duties of manhood, by solitary confinement and the use of narcotics, whereby remembrance of the past was supposed to be obliterated and the mind left free for the reception of new impressions.
The Appomattoxes, formeriy a great nation, thengh now an inconsiderable people, madea huskanavo fin the year 1690.

Beverley, Virginfa, iii. ©is 32 .
huskanaw, huskanoy (hus'kạ-nâ, -noi), r. $t$. [< huskanaw, huskanoy,n.] Among the Virginia Indians, to subject to the ordeal of the huskanaw.
The choicest and briskeat young men . . . are chosen out by the rulera to be huskanawed.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ©i 32,
He is a good man too, but so much out of his element that he has the air of ons huskanoyed.

Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 342.
husked $\dagger$ (huskt), $a$. [<hush $\left.{ }^{1}+-e d^{2}.\right]$ 1. Having a husk; covered as if with a busk.
They haue a small fruit growing on little trees, husked
Capt. John Smith, Works, 1. 122. Like Jupiter huskt in a temale akin.

Hist. Albino and Bellama(1638).
husker (hus'ker), n. [<huski + eer $\left.{ }^{\text {I }}\right]$ 1. One who husks; especially, one who husks corn; one who takes part in a husking-bee. [U. S.] The corn was piled in the centre of the capacieus kitchen; aronnd the heap squatted the huskers.
S. Judd, Margaret, il. 0.

From many a brown old farm-house, and hamlet withont name, Their miling and their home taska done, the merry husk. eir milking and their home taska done, the merry husk-
Whittier, The Huskera. 2. A tool or machine for removing the husks from maize. - 3. Ameng oystermen, an oysteropener; a shucker.-4. pi. In ornith., the Deglubitores, the third order of birds in Macgillivray's system. See Deglubitores.
They are generally gregarjous after the breeding geason, and feed for the most part on seeds, which they deprive, by meana of the sharp edges of the blif, of their outer covering or pericarp, wheacs the name Huskers, given to the
order.
Macgillivray, Hist. British Birds, I. 315.
husk-hackler (husk'hak'lér), n. A machine for shredding corn-husks for stuffing mattresses and cushions. It is essentially a brake, like a hempbrake, with toothed rolls, between which the husks are huskily (hus'ki-li), udv. [<husky $\left.{ }^{2}+-l y^{2}.\right]$ In a lusky manner; dryly; hoarsely.

## hussif

"It in true," Markheim, said huskily, "I havo in some huskiness (hus'ki-nes), n. [< husky ${ }^{2}+-$ ness. $]$ The state of being husky; dryness ; reughness; hoarseness, as of the voice when affected by fatigue or emetion.
"I tell no lies" sald the futcher, with the same mild Marner, vt.
husking (hus'king), 1 . [Verbal nu. of hushl,,$e$.] 1. The act of stripping of husks, as of maize. -2. A gathering of persens to assist in husking Indian com (maize), usually with feasting and merrymaking. Also called husking-bee. [U. S.]

For now the cowhouse filled, the harvest home,
The tnvited nelghbora to the husking come.
Barlow, Hasty Pudding, ill.
In modern times, the folly little Ood [Cupid]. ${ }^{\text {and }}$ has hecome modernized to "1s arts, and invented huztings,

husking-bee (hus'kiug-bē), $n$. Same as husking, 2. [U. S.]

The shining floor auggests the flaif-beat of autumn, that pleasanteat of monotonous sounds, and the later hasking under the swinging lantern.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Prn. }{ }_{\text {Lowell, Fireatide Travels, p. } 276 .}
\end{aligned}
$$

husking-peg (hus'king-peg), $n$. Same as husk-ing-pin.
husking-pin (lus'king-pin), n. A pin or claw wern upon the hand to assist in tearing open the shuck when husking Indian corn.
husky ${ }^{1}$ (hus ${ }^{\prime}{ }^{k j}$ ), $a$. [< husk ${ }^{1}+-y^{1}$.] Abounding with, consisting of, or resembling husks; hence, poor, unprofitable, etc.

Mast have found
A husky harveat from the grudging ground.
Dryden, tr. of Vingil'g Georgica, L. 314.
husky ${ }^{2}$ (hus ${ }^{\prime} k i$ ), $a$. [A var. (after hush ${ }^{3}$ ) of E . dial. hasky, dry, rough, unpleasant, hask, dry, reugh, harsh, parched: see hask ${ }^{1}$, harsk, harsh. Accerding to Skeat, lusky stands for "lusty or *hausty, ३ haust 1 , hanst, host ${ }^{4}$, a dry cough.] Dry in the throat; hoarse; harsh; sounding roughly : said of the voice or utterance.
The prieat was a dry oid man, with h hugky and broken yotee, and ha proceeded as if aif feeting had heft hia soul
long ggo. C. E. Norton, Travel and study in tanl, p. 45 . But the vefces sank yet lower, sank to husky tones of fear.

Whittier, Olarrison of Cape Ann.
husky ${ }^{3}$ (hus'ki), $n . ;$ pl. huskics (-kiz). [Said to be a corruption of Eskimo.] A kind of dog used in drawing sleds in the Hudson's Bay territery.
The original II usky has alw ays heen an animal requiring firm treatment, naturaliy dangerens, and to a grea extent devotd of affection.

Colonial and Indian Exhibitions (1886), p. 75. huso (liū'sō), n. [NL., < OHG. hīso, MHG. hūse, hūsen, G. hausen = D. hwizen, MD. huyzen, the huso: see isinglass, which is a corruption of ID. huyzen-blas, 'huso-bladder.'] 1. The great sturgeon, Acipenser huso, of the rivers falling into the Black and Caspian seas, abounding especially in Russia. See sturgeon.-2. [cap.] A genus of such fishes.
husst (hus), v.i. [A var. of hiss ; ef. huzz.] To hiss; whistle, as the wind.
When once we come within a Mile, more or less, of the Cape and stand off to Sea, as soon as we get without it we find anch a hussing Breez that sometimea we are not able to ply againgt it.

Dampier, Voyagea, II. iil. 38
hussar (hu-zär'), n. [< F.hussard $=\mathbf{S p}$. husar, husaro $=$ Pg. hussar $=$ It. ussaro $=$ D. huzaar $=$ Dan. Sw. husar = G. husar, < Hung. huszár, the twentieth, くhusz, twenty: so called because Matthias Corvinus (1443-90), King of Hungary and Bohemia, raised a corps of horse-soldiers by commanding that one man should be chesen out of every twenty in each village.] A member of a class of light cavalry originating in Hungary in the middle ages, and now forming part of most European armies. The Husgarian hussars were famed for their activity and courage Their dress was semi-orjental, and has set the type of conspicuous for their fantastic dress, of which importan parts hava been the dolman and busby. of late, years the dolman has been abandoned, and the hussar uniform la distinguished by brilliant colora, elaborate braidings, etc.
I was abont as perfect a type of the hussar as need be. liy jacket seemed to fit tighter-my pelisse hung mor jauntily - my shake sat more sanctly on ons side of my hussif I (huz'if), n. [Assimilated form of huswife ${ }^{1}$ (ME. huswifc) $=$ housewife ${ }^{1}$ : see housewife ${ }^{1}$ and hussyi.] A housewife.
hussif ${ }^{2}$ (huz'if), n. [Also written huzzif; an alteration, simulating hussif 1 for housewife ${ }^{1}$, of

## hussif

hussy ${ }^{2}$ ，which has on the other hand attracted hussif $1^{1}$ into the form hussy ${ }^{1}$ ：see hussy ${ }^{2}$ ，hussy ${ }^{1}$ ．］ Same as hussy ${ }^{2}$ ．
Hussite（hus＇it），u．［＜late ML．Hussila，pl． The name Huss，or more prop．Hus，is an abbr．，adopted by Huss himself（about 1396）， of his full name（Johann）Hussinetz（so called from his native village Hussinetz）．］A follower of John Huss of Bohemia，the religious re－ former，who was burned in 1415．The Huasites organized themaeives immediately afterward into a polit－ fco－religious party，and waged fierce civil war irom 1419 to irine into radical und conservative acctions called in doc－ ites and Calixtines．the former fnaliy becams merged with the Bohemian Brethren，and the latter partly with the Lu－ therana and partly with the Roman Cathoilcs．

Of Browniat，Hussite，or of Calvinist，
Arminian，Puritan，or Fsmilist．
Taylor＇s Motto（1022）．（Halliwell．）
The cardinal［Beaufort］had already forwarded to Chi－ chele the papal bull under which he was commissioned to raise money lor the Hussite crusade．

Stubbs，Const．Ilist．，§334．
hussy ${ }^{1}$（huz＇i），n．；pl．hussics（－iz）．［Also writ－ ten hussey，huzzy，and dial．huzz；a reduced form of hussif1，huswife ${ }^{1}$ ，housewife ${ }^{1}$ ：see housewife ${ }^{1}$ ．］ 1t．The mistress of the house：same as louse－ wife ${ }^{1}$ ．
＂Dame，ye mon to the pluch［plow］to morne；
＂Husbsnd，＂quoth seho，＂c content am 1．＂
Wuf of Auchtirnuchty（Child＇s Ballads，VIII．117）． 2．A pert，wilful woman or girl；a frolicsome or mischievous girl；a quean；a jade；a wench： used either in reproach or jocosely．
Now you think me a corrupt Hussey．
Meet mo in the evening and Ill givo you an ans，i．I． this．So，hussy，take a kiss beforehand，to put you in mind． Sheridan，The Rivals，11． 2 hussy ${ }^{2}$（huz＇i），ue；pl．hussies（－iz）．［Also writ－ ten huzzy；usually regarded as a particular use of hussy ${ }^{1}=$ huzzy $=$ huswife ${ }^{I}=$ housewife ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$ ，but according to Skeat＜Icel．husi，a case（comp． skoris－hūsi，几 scissors－case），くhūs（＝Norw． huss），a house，also a case，$=\Lambda \mathrm{S}$ ．hüs，a house： seehousel．］Acase for scissors，neodles，thread， etc．Also housewifc，hussif．
I went towards the pond，the maid following me，and dropt purposely my hussy；and when I cams near the Nichardson，Panicla， hust．An obsolete past participle of hush． hustilmentt，$n$ ．See hustlement．
husting（hus＇ting），$n$ ．［＜ME．husting（＞OF．hus－ teng），a conneil，＜late AS．hüsting，a council（of Danes），（Icel．Fussthing，a council or mecting to which aking，earl，or captain summoned his peo－ ple or guardsmen，＜hūs（＝AS．hūs，E．housel） + thing，a thing；as a law term，an assembly， meeting，a general term for any public meeting， esp．for purposes of legislation；a parliament， including courts of law；$=$ AS．and E．thing： see house ${ }^{1}$ and thing．］1．A public meeting for conference；a council；specifically，a court： now usually in the plural，hustings，used also as singular．Courta so called were formeriy held in many cities of Eagland，as Grcat Yarmouth，Lincolu，York，and recorder，and sheriffa．They formerly jud exclusive an， thority in ali real and mixed actiona for the recovery of land within the city，except ejectment，but their juris－ diction haa fallen into comparativa deaustuds．In Vir－
ginia，the municipai courts eatabilshed in cities of over ginia，the municipai courts eatablished in citfes of over
5,000 inhabitants wers at one tima called hustings courts． A husting court（for the purpose of a city of London A husting court（for the purpose of a c
achool）was held in 1885 ，and again in 1888 ．

Academy（Londun），June 1，1889，p． 374. ［By Henry the Firat＇s charter to London］tha ancient aasemblies，husting，folk－motea，ward－motes，are to bs
kept up．E．A．Freeman，Norman Conquest，V． 314. ept up． Now the idea of representation begina to work in the
National Council－the Sherifi of each Shire ia directed to National Council－the Sheriff of each Shire ia directed to aend up a certain number of freeholdors，or royal tenants， of their fellows at the Shire－moot or Iustings，as it was of thed later．$\quad$ a．Buckland，Nat，Institutiona，p． 11. 2．$p l$ ．（also as singular）．A temporary plat－ form on which nominations of members of Par－ liament were made，and from which a candidate addressed his constituency．Since the passing of the Ballot Act of 1872 the use of hustings has been discontinued，but the word is still used with reference to any platform from which electioneering speeches are delivered．［Great Britain．］
1 stood on the hustings，．．．leas like a candidate than an unconcerned spectator of a publick meeting．Burke，Speech at Briatol． That so，when the rotten hustings shake
A wretched vote may ba grain＇d．Ten
He was ．second－rate hustings oratorn，Maud，vj．
was israeli，quoted in Edinburgh Revo，CLXIII．sij．

2928
Hustings court，in Richmond and other cities of Virginia， a court having a criminai jurisdiction neariy exclusivo a diction in many other within the city limits，and a juris with the circuit court，but locally limited．
hustle（hus＇l），v．；pret．and pp．hustled，ppr． hustling．［く D．hutselen，shake，jolt，freq．of hutsen，hotsen，shake，jog，jolt，$>$ ult．E．hotch： see hotch．］I．trans．To shake or throw toge－ ther confusedly or in a disorderly manner； shove roughly，as by erowding；jostle：as，to hustle things out of the way；he was hustled off the course．
Sha saw a blue－jay wash iog itaelf，ducking ita crest，and
Was husted by the anlien Asffled then
Who ahouidered past him back into the hall．
II＇illiam IIorris，Earthly Paradise，II． 852
A beggar woman hustled the ducheas as aha was atand－ own bag．
When night after night a minisiry is huxtled and joatled own in the feryordes af Hembers are unable to hold their their end ia not far oft．Edinburgh Rev．，CLXY． 272
II．intrans．1．To push or crowd；move about with difficulty，as in a crowd；shuffe or sham－ ble hurriedly．
Leaving the king，who had hustled along the floor with
Every theatre had ita footmen＇s gallery；an army of the iveried race hustled round every chapel－door．Thackeray． 2．To make haste；move or act energetically： as，come，hustle now．［Colloq．，U．S．］－3．To shake up the halfpence in the game of pitch and hustle．See below．
The owner of the nearest halfpenny clalma the privilega to hustle first．Strutt，Sports and Pastimes，p． 370 ． Pitch and hustle，an old game in which the conteatanta pitch halfpence at a mark，to aee who can come the near－ eat to it．Tha halipenca are then coliected，shaken toge－ ther，and deposited on the ground，and that player who has pitched one of his halfpence nearest the mark takes all those which turn hesd upward．Tha remaining haifpence are again ohaken together and depoaited on the ground， and the piayer who pitched a hallpenny next nearest the until all the halfpence are taken．Sirutt．
hustle－cap（hus＇l－kap），n．Same as pitch and hustle．See hustle，vo i．
Squandered what little money they could procure at
hustle－cap and chuck－farthing．
Irving，Knickerbocker，p． 175.
hustlement（hus＇1－ment），n．［＜ME．hustle－ ment，hustilment，hostiliemont，＜OF．hustilcment， hostilement，hostillement，ostillement，an imple－ ment，pl．furniture，also simply hostil，ostil，ustil， later onstil，F．outit，an implement，utensil，＜ ML．as if＂ustellum，＜L．usitari，use often，freq． of uti，use：see utensil and use．］1t．Furni－ ture．－2．Odds and cuds．［Prov．Eng．］［In both senses usually in the plural．］
hustler（luss＇ler），$n$ ．One who hustles；specif－ cally，one who is active and energetic in busi－ ness；a lively worker．［Colloq．，U．S．］
A strictly first－ciass stenographer and type－writer，young man，a hustler in every reapect，wanta a strictly firstielass
position．
Publishers＇Weely，Dec．1S，I880 Superintendent B－is a hustler，and ho is backed by n active company．

Elect．Rev．（Amer．），XIII． 8 huswifelt（huz＇wîf or huz＇if），n．［＜ME．hus－ wif：see housewifel．Hence hussifl，hussyl${ }^{1}$ ．］ 1．A housowife．

Sith th＇onely Spider teacheth every ons For，for thair food the valiant Male doth roam； Tha cuaning Female tenda her work at home． Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartasia W eeks，i． 7.
good huswifes looking too．
Puttenhain，Arte of Eng．Poeaie，p．113．
It was tha hoar when huswife morn
Churchill，Ths Ghost．
2．A pert，wilful woman or girl；a hussy．See
If ahe sinould yeelde at the first assault，he would thinke
hir a light husxife．Lyly，Euphues，Anat．of Wit，p．74． Why ahould you dare to imagine ms You might presume to offer to my credit Yon might presame to offer to my credit

Веаи．
uswifelt（huz＇wif or huz＇if）， $n$ ．］To manage with economy and frugality： said of a woman．

But huswifing the little Heaven had leni，
Sha duly paid a groat for quarter rent．
Dryden，Cock and Fox，1．9．
huswife ${ }^{2}+$（huz＇wif or huz＇if），$n$ ．［Seehussif²，$^{2}$ ，
huswifely $\dagger$（huz＇wif－li or huz＇if－li），a．and ailv． Like a housewife；housewifely．

Hutchinsia
This care hath a huswife ali day io her head，
That all thiog in season be huscifely fed． Tusser，Instructions to Huswifery． huswifery $\dagger$ ，huswifry $\dagger$（huz＇wif－ri or huz＇if－ri）， ［＜huswijel + －ry．］Housewifery． Good huscifery trieth
To rise with the cock；
m！hurvejery Iteth Till aine of tha clock． By Ceres huswifrie and paine，

Bp．Hall，Satires，III．1． 34.
hnt1（hut），n．［く ME．＊hutte，hotte，く OF．hutte， hutc，a cot，cottage，F．hutte，a hut，a cottage， $=\mathrm{MD} . h u t t e, \mathrm{D} . h u t=\mathrm{Dan}$. hyttc $=\mathrm{Sw}$ ．hyddu （an accom．of the expected＂hytta），a hut，$\langle O H G$ ． hutta，MHG．hütte，G．hütte，a hut，cottage，bow－ er；prob．＝Goth．as if＂hudja，AS．as if＂hydd， from the root of AS．hydan，ME．hyden，huden， hidcn，E．hide ${ }^{1}$ ，cover，whence also ult．AS．hūs， E．house：see hidel，house ${ }^{1}$ ．］1．A small or hum－ ble house；a hovel or cabin；a mean lodge or dwelling．

Sore pierced by wintry wind，
How many shrink into tha sordid hut
of cheeriess poverty！Thomson，Winter， 1337 ． They built，and thatch＇d with leaves of palm，a hut，
Hali hut，halt native cavern．Tennyson，Enoch Arden． 2．Milit．，a rude wooden structure for the tem－ porary housing of troops，as during a winter． Some military huts are large enough to house a hundred men，－3．The back end or body of the breech－pin of a musket．
The Barrels．．ahall be amoothed in the finizhed State with tha Breeches in tha percuseioned State，Huts filed
up．
W．Greener，The Guo p． 277 ． up．
［＜hutl，n．］；I trans，pre．hutted，ppr．hutting． ［＜hut1，n．］I．trans．To place in a hut or in huts：as，to hut troops in winter quarters．
There was a mill near，round which were left several pina boards，with which we soon hutted ourselves．

Franklin，Autobiog．，p． 203.
These tools are \＆light coolie load，but they will be found invainabio for cutting a camping－ground out of the side of a hifl，and for hutting both yourself and atten－
dants．
W．W．Greener，The Gun，p．587．
II．intrans．To lodge in a hut or in huts．
hut²（hut），n．［く ME．hutte，var．of＂hotte，a heap．］A clod．
With a sheile or a hutte［tr．L．gleba］adoune hem［lettuces］ And that wol
glada and fate under this prease．
Palladius，Huabondris（E，E．T
alladius，Huabondris（E．E．T．S．），p． 50.
hutch ${ }^{1}$（huch），n．［＜ME．hucche，huchc，hoche， uhucche，a box，chest，＜OF．huche，F．Zuche，a hutch，bin，a kneading－trough or－tub，a mill－hop－ per，$=$ Sp．OPg．hucha，＜ML．hutica，a chest； prob．of Teut．origin，perhaps connected ult． with OHG．hutta，a hut，shelter：see hutl．］ 1 ． A chest，box，coffer，bin，or other receptacle in which things may be stored：as，a grain－hutch． The nams was formerly applied specificaliy to one of the chesta into which smailer receptaciea caited forcers，hana pers，etc．，were packed；docoments and valuable articles
That Arks or Muche，with the Relikes，Tyina iedde with hym to Rome，whan he had acomiyted alle the Jewes，
Mandeville，Travels，p． 85.
The best way to kecp them，aifer they are threshed，ia to ary them weil，and keep them in hutches，or close casks．
Bortimer，Ilusbandry．
2．A bakers＇kneading－trough．－3．A box or trough used in connection with certain ore dressing machines．［Eng．］－4．A low－wheeled wagon in which coal is drawn up out of the pit． －5．As a measure：（a）A measure of two Win－ chester bushels．
IIutch，a measure of 2 Winchester buaheia．Six hutches （b）In Renfrewshire，Scotland，two hundred－ veight of pyrites．－6．The casing of a flour－ bolt．－7．A box，coop，or pen in which a（small） animal is confined：as，a rabbit－hutch．
A drunken face．flaring out of a heap of raga on the floor of a dog－hutch which is her private apartment．
In a hutch near the corner of the houae was William＇s
pointer．
8．A fisherman＇s shanty．［Local，U．S．］
hutch ${ }^{1}$（huch），v．t．［＜hutch $\left.1, n_{.}\right]$1．To hoard or lay up，as in a chest．

> And, that no corner might

Be vacant of her plenty，in her own loina
She hutch＇d the all－worshipp＇d ore，and precioaa gema， 2．In mining，to wash，as ore，in a tub or hutch． hutch ${ }^{2}$（huch），v．$t$ ．［A var．of hotch：see hotch， and cf．hustle．］To shrug．［Prov．Eng．］
Hutchinsia（hu－chin＇si－ä），n．［NL．，after Miss Hutelins，an Irish cryptogamist．The sumame Hutchins，ME．Huchyps，is a patronymic geni－
tive of Huchin，an assibilation of Huckin，a dim． of Hugh．The name Huggins is similarly de－ rived from ME．Hugyn，Hugon，＜OF．Hugon Hugo，another form of Hugh：see Hugucnot． A genus of small perennial and annual crucif erous plants of Europe and Asia，with pinnate－ ly divided leaves and small white flowers．They are chiefiy alpine in habitat．H．petrca，an annual，grows on rocks and wans lang and
Hutchinsonian（huch－in－sō＇ni－an），$n$ ．and $a$ ． ［The surname Hutchinson，ME．Huchynson， Hochinson，is a patronymic equiv．to Hutchins， ．E．Hutchins son：see Hutchinsia． 1．1． 1. 1674－1737），a secular English writer on theol－ ogy and natural philosophy，He and his folliowers bie source of acience and philosophy，opposed the New tonian system，and laid great stress on the importance of the Hebrew language．The Hutchinsonisn schooi existed iil the mineteenth century．
2．In Amer．hist．，a follower of Mrs．Anne Hutch－ inson（died 1643），an autinomian teacher，in the early years of the colony of Massachusetts Bay．
II．a．Pertaining or relating to John Hutch inson or Anne Hutchinson，or to the doctrine of either of them．
Hutchinsonianism（hnch－in－sō＇ni－an－izm），$n$ ． ［＜Hutchinsonian + －ism．］The system of doc－ rine or thought taught by or derived from either John Hutchinson or Anne Hutchinson see Hutchinsonian，$n$ ．
Hutchins＇s goose．See goose
hutet，$v_{0}$ A Middle English form of hoot．
hutment（hut＇ment），$n$ ．［ $\left\langle/ h_{1} t^{1}, v_{.,}+-m e n t\right.$ ． Accommodation in huts；honsing．［Rare．］
On fereign statiens the only important sanitary werks of Cspe Town，．．．and £14，230 for hutment for tncreased garrison at Malta－The Lancet，No．342h，p． 650 huttef，$v$ ．A Middle English form of hit ${ }^{1}$ ．
Huttonian（hn－tō＇ni－an），a．In geol．，relating to the views and theories of James Hutton（1726－ 1797）．Hutton wrote and pubished voiumineusly in va． rious departments of natural science and metsphysics，bu When the term Huttonian ts used it is generaly wtth rel－ erence to his work in geology．The most important fea－ mer changes of the earth＇s crnst by the aid of nistural agen cies exclusively．In opposition to Werner，he malntained that granite and basalt were rocks，which had undergene fusion by subterranesn heat，and this view snd others heid
by him were for sones years the subject of vioient contro－ by him w
hut－urn（hut＇errn），$n$ A type of cinerary urn of pottery peculiar to the primitive Italic peo－ ples，and anterior to Etruscan or other oreign influence． The form of the urn is that of a circnlar cabin or hut，with a contcal roor，inttating a rode tered with ofarers plas－ uns are found ti these ites of archaic Ittalic civ． ilization，as st Vetulonia， Civita Castelisna，in the oidest tomlse of Corneto， of Torre del Mordillo near Sybaris，and notabiy tn the cemetery of Aibs
 Hutum． of eruptive deposits from the volcenoes of Latium．The always circuisr and with s conical roof，like the primeva huts of the race．Sometimes calied house－urn．
huvettet，$n$ ．［F．，＜OF．huvette，huvestc，a kind of hat used by soldiers：cf．huve，an ornament for the head，a woman＇s head－gear：see houve．］ Same as humette ${ }^{2}$
hux（huks），v．t．［Origin obscure；perhaps trans－ posed from＊hush，＜husk，a certain fish：see husk ${ }^{2}$ ．］To fish for，as pike，with hooks and lines fastened to floating bladders．

## huxter，$n$ ．See huckster

Huygenian（hī－gé＇ni－an），a．Of or pertaining to Christian Huygens（often incorrectly written Huyghens），a Dutch natural philosopher and mathematician（1629－95）．Also Huyghenian．－ Huygenian eyepiece．See eyepicc．
huz（huz），pron．A vulgar pronunciation of us． ［Prov．Eng．and Scotch．］
He hasna settied his account ．．．wi huz for sax weeks What need we care sbout his subsistence，sae lang as he asks nae thing frae huz，ye ked．Seott，Rob Ray，xxiv， huzz $\dagger$ ，v．i．［Imitative：cf．buzz ${ }^{1}$ and hizz，hiss， whizz．］To buzz；hum；murmur．
If the fire then burne in the chimney psle，snd keepe
therewith s huzzing noise，wee find by experience that it forsheweth tempest and stermie westher．

Holland，tr．of Pliny，xvilL． 35.

But summun＇ull come ster meat mayhsp wi＇＇ts kttlio o＇ stesm IIuzzin＇an＇manain＇the blessed feălds wi＇the Divil＇s oän huzza，huzzah（hu－zä＇or－zāa＇），interj．［＜G．hus－ sa，auother form of hurrah：see hurrah．］Vari－ ants of hurrah．Sometimes huzzay．
You begin to be something too old for us，we are for the brisk LIuzza＇s of Seventeen or Etghteen，

Wycherley，Gentieman Dancing－Master，i．
zay！＂
tion by uive huzzas．Bancroft，Hist．Const．， 1.120 ．
huzza（hu－zä＇or $-z \bar{a}^{\prime}$ ），v．I．intrans．Same as hurrah．

With that I huzzaed，snd took a fump across the tabie．
II．trans．Same as hurrah．
He was huzzaed into the court by several thonssnd of wesvers snd clothiers．

Addison．

## huzzy，$n$ ．See hussy 1

hw－．The original form，in early Middle Eng－ lish and Anglo－Saxon，of the consonant se－ quence now written wh－．For all words so be－ ginning，see under wh－．
hwang（hwäng），n．See fung－hwang．
$h y^{1}+$ ，$a$ ．An obsolete spelling of high．
$\mathrm{hy}^{2} \mathrm{t}, v_{\text {．}}$ ．An obsolete spelling of hie．
$\mathrm{hy}^{3}$（hì），interj．See hi．
hyacinet，$n$ ．A corrupt form of hyacinth．
Deepe empurpled as the Hyacine
Senser，F．Q．，II．xil． 54
hyacinth（hi＇a－sinth），$n$ ．［In older E．jacinth， jacint（see jacinth），く OF．hyacinthe，く L．hyacin－ thus，く Gr．vákıə 0 os，the hyacinth（a plant－name appar．comprehend－ ing the blue iris， the gladiolus，and the larkspur）；also a precious stone of blue color（prob． not the mod．hya－ cinth，but perhaps the sapphire）；ori－ giu obscure ；accord－ ing to one conjec－ ture，connected with $\operatorname{lov}\left({ }^{\prime} F i(o \nu)=\mathrm{L} . v i o-l a\right.$ ， violet．Doublet ja－ cinth，jacint．］1．An ornamental bulbous plaut of the genus Myacinthus（H．ori－ entalis），natural or－ der Liliacee．It is a netive of the Levsut， snd grows in ahnndance shout Aleppo and Bag． dsd．The root is a tani－ csted buith；the lesves sre brosd snd green；the
scspe is erect，bearing scspe is erect，bearing
numerous often droop－ ing beli－shsped flowers of almest sili ceiors，and both single－aud doubie－ flowered．The hyseinth appears first to have been cultivated as os garden－ flower by the butchisbout the beginning of the six－
teenth cencury．It was introduced into Fnglend abont the end of thst century，snd is new one of the most popu－ sickness of the hyacinth is produ．［The so－called yellow terium which occurs as yellow lifiny masses in the vac bac－ the resting bulb the bacteriny masses in the vessels． cular bundles of the bulb－scales；st flowering time they sre found also in the iesves，snd not in the vesseis only， nut a the cells．＂（De Bary，Comp．Morph．

The ietter＇d hyacinths of darksome hue
and the sweet vielet，a sable blue
Fa weres，ir．of Idylls of Theocritus，x． Sheets of hyacinth
That seem＇d the heavens upbreaking thro＇the earth． Tenay 8on，Guinevere．
2．By transfer，a plant of some other genus． The Califernia hyscinth is a plant of the liliaceous ge－ nus Brodice；the Cspe hyscinth，Scilla corymbosa and $S$ ． the grape－hyacinth，or－globe－hyacinth，Muscari botryoides： the illy－hyacinth，Scilla Lilio－Hyacinthus；the Missouri hyactith a piant of either of the genera IIequerant hurs star－hyscinth，Scilla amoena；the starch－hyscinth，IMus－ cari racemosum；the tsssel－hyacinth Muscari comossum； the wiid hyscinth，Camassia（Scilla）Fraseri．
3．（a）Among the ancients，a gem of bluish－ violet color，supposed to be the sapphire．（b）In modern usage，a gem of a reddish－orange color

## Hyænidæ

varietics of garnet and topaz also receive this name．

Dishes of agat set in goid，snd studded B．Jonsom，Alchemist，ii． 1 ．
4．In her．，the tincture tenney or tawny when blazoning is done by colors of precious stones． See blazon．－5．In ornith．，a purple gallinule， as of the genus Ionornis or Porphyrio；a sultan． －Hyacinth beans．See Egyptian beane，under bean1． cinthine．
hyacinthine（hī－a－sin＇thin），a．［＜L．hyacin－ thinus，＜Gr．vakívelvos，hyacinthine，＜iákıขOos， hyacinth：see hyacinth．］1．Made or consisting of hyaciuth；resembling hyacinth in color or odor．

Hyacinthine locks
Round from his parted forelock manly hupg
Clustering．Milton，P．L．，iv． 301.
Her lips more fragrant than the summer air；
And sweet as Scythtan musk her hyacinthine hair．
They［Msnhsttsu Isisud garnets］do net ．．．posses the nyacinthine huo of the Alaskan exampies，and are less transluceut．Sci．Amer．，N．S．，LVIII． 311.
2．Very beautiful or attractive：in allusion to Hyacinthus，a youth fabled to have been loved by Apollo．

> The hyacinthine boy, for whom Morn well might break and April bloom. Enerson. Th

Hyacinthus（hī－a－sin＇thus），$n$ ．［NL acinthus：sce hyacinth．］A genus of liliaceous bulbous plants，including about 30 speciēs，na－ tives of central Europe，Asia，and Africa．It is charseterized by having the perianth infundibuiiform－ shorter，or rareig longer，than the tnbe and the stamens fixed in the tube or throat，with slender filaments dilsted st the base．$H$ ．orientalis has been iong cetebrated for the endless varieties which cuiture has produced from tt H．Romanus（the Roman hyseinth）s small white－blos－ somed species，is often grown 88 sn early spring flower； there is also a psie－hius Roman hysinth．H．amethyzti nus is the smethyst or Spantsh hyscinth，and $H$ ．candi
cans the white Cspe hyscinth．See cut nuder hyacinth． Hyades（hī＇a－dēz），n．p］．［L．，〈Gr．＇Tádes（sing． ＇rás not used），prob．〈ús（ef．LGr．ovás，a sow）＝ L．sus，a pig，swine，like the equiv．L．suculex， the Hyades，lit．＇piglings，＇＜sus，a pig：see Sus， sow ${ }^{2}$ ，and swinc．But the ancient derivation was＜Gr．vecv，rain，whence Virgil calls them P＇uvice，＇rainy＇（see pluvious）．See also the def．］1．In astron．，a group of about seven stars，of which tho principal is Aldebaran，in the head of the Bull，supposed by the ancients to indicate the approach of rainy weather when they rose with the sun．In Greek mythelogy the Hysdes were originally nymphs whe nursed the infant Bacchus，sud were trsusformed into stars in compsssion for their incessant weeping for the fate of their brother
who was torn to pleces by a wild besst．Also $I$ yads． who was torn to pieces by a wild besst．Also IIyads．

Thro scudding drifts the rainy Hyades
Vext the dim sea Tennyron，Ulysses．
2．［Used as a singular．］In entom．，a genus of lepidopterous insects．Boisduval．
Hyads（hi＇adz），tr．pi．Same as Hyades， 1.
Then sailors quarter＇d heaven，and fonnd a name
For every fix＇d snd every wsndering star；
The Plelads，IIyds，and the Northern Car．
The Plelads，Iyads，and the Northern Car．
Hyæna（hī－ē＇nä̀），n．［NL．，＜L．hycena，hyena： see kyena．］1．（a）The typical genus of the family Hyomidce．There sre two living species of the genus in its restricted use：the comnion striped hyena，$H$ ． hyena is $I$ ．crocuta，or Crocuta maculata．The sponus is now confined to the warmer psrts of the old world，bu the csve－hyens，$H$ ．spelous，formeriy inhsbited much of Europe，its rensins being now found in caverns in Ger－ many，France，and England．See cut under hyena．（b） ［l．c．］The Linnean specific name of Canis hy－ ana，equivalent to the modern family Hyonidx． －2．In ichth．，a genus of fishes．Oken，1816．－ 3．［7．c．］See lyena．
Hyænarctidæ（hi－e－1ıärk＇ti－dē），n．pl．［NL．， ［Hyenarctos＋－ida．］A family of fossil are toid nammals，the type of which is the genus Hycmarctos．
Hyænarctos（hi－e－närk＇tos），n．［NL．，＜Gr． iauva，hyena，+ ipктоs，a bear：see arctic．］A genus of fossil bear－like carnivorous mammals from the Miocene and Pliocene，referred to the Ursida，or made the type of a family Hyanarc－ tida．The gemms，estshlished by Csutley sud Fslcener， is equivslent to Agriotheriun of Wagner，Nivalarctos and Fossii remains referred to tilits genus have been named II． hemicyon and II．insignis．
hyænic，$a$ ．See hyenic．
Hyænidæ（hī－en＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く تyana＋ －ille．］A family of Fere fissipedia，belonging

## Hyænidæ

to the series Aluroidea hyaniformia；the hye－ nas．They have 3 incisors and 1 canine on each side
above and below， 4 premolars in each npper and 3 in each lower half－jaw，and 1 molar on each side shove and molars are close together；the upper true melars are re daced in alzo，and inbercular；and the lower true molars and last upper promolar sre sectoriai．The feet sre digi．
tigrade，with wunt non－retractile claws；the tail is short and buaky；the eyes and ears are prominent；and the cena and Crocuta．With Hycenidge proper is sometimes associated the genus Proteles，now nanally made the type yæniform，$a$ ．See
Hyæniformia（hī－en－i－fôr＇mi－i．i），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Hycena＋L．forma，form．］Agroup or series of Alluroidea，constituted by the families Hya－ nide and Protelide，having 34 or 32 teeth，no tubercular true molar in the lower jaw，no sep－ tum of the auditory bulla，and digitigrade feet． hyænine，$a$ ．See hlyenine．
Hyænodon（hī－en＇ô－don），n．［NL．，く Gr．valva， hyena，+ ódovis（ódovt－）＝E．tooth．］A ge nus of fossil carnivorons mammals of the Eo－ cene and Lower Miocene，of uncertain system－ atic position．They had apparently 44 teeth，of a cs－ notar were aectoriai，and all the aucceeding teeth wer also sectorial，but not tuberculste aa $\ln$ existing carni－ vores．In H．Leptorhynchus，for example，the last lower molar la the largest and most completely sectorial of the aeries．Thia apecles is described by Boyd Dawkins，from
the Upper Eocene of fordwell．Many other spectes have the Upper Eocene of liordwell．Hany other specles have
been found in both Europe and America The animals were about as large as leopards．
Hyænodontidæ（hī－en－ō－don＇ti－dē），n．pl．［NL ＜Hycenodon（ $t$－）＋－idee．］A family of extinet carnivorous mammals，represented by the ge－ nus Hyanodon．
hyænoid，$a$ ．See hyenoid．
Hyalæa，n．See Hyolea，1．Lamarck， 1799.
Hyalæidæ（hī－a－lē＇i－dē），u．pl．See Hyaleide．
Hyalea（hī－ā＇lē－iè），n．［NL．，くGr．vínros，of glass，＜vanos，glass：see hyaline．］1．The ge－ nus of pteropods which gives name to the fam－ ily Hyaleides：a synonym of Cavolinia．Also wrongly spelled Hyalea．Lamarck，1801；Cr－ vier，1817．See cut under Cavolinia．－2．A ge－ nus of lepidopterous insects．Guenée， 1854.
Hyaleacea（hī－ $\bar{a}-1 \bar{e}-\bar{a} \prime s$ seè－ä̀），n．pl．［NL．，＜$H y$－ alea＋－acea．］A group of pteropods，including the genus Hyalea．Also wrongly spelled Hy－ aleacea．Menke， 1828.
Hyaleidæ（hī－a－lē̄＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Hyalea ＋－ide．］A family of thecosomatous pteropods， taking name from the genus Hyalea；the glass－ shells：synonymous with Cavoliniider．Also （wrongly）Hyalewide and Hyalidae．
hyalescence（hī－a－les＇ens），$n$ ．［ $<$ hyaleseen $(t)$ + －ce．］The process of becoming，or the qual－ ity or state of being，glassy in texture or trans－ parency；glassiness．
hyalescent（hī－a－les＇ent），a．［＜Gr．vajos， glass，+ －escent．］Becoming hyaline；exhibit－ ing hyalescence；hyaloid．
hyalin（hi＇e－lin），n．［く LL．hyalinus，く Gr． vánıvos，of glass：see hyaline．］The chief ni－ trogenous constituent of hydatid eysts，con－ taining about 5 per cent．of nitrogen．When boiled with aulphuric acid it it said to yield 50 per cent．of
its weight of dextrorotstory augar．Gampe． its weight of n dextrorotstory augar．Gaingee．
hyaline（hi＇a－lin），a．and $n$ ．
Sp．hialino $=\mathbf{P g}$ ．hyalino，〈 LLL．hyalinnes，$\langle\mathrm{Gr}$ iajuvos，of glass，＜ianos，also venos，glass，a word said to be of Egyptian origin；glass was first glass；consisting I．a．Glassy；resembling glass；consisting of glass；crystalline；trans－ eye．In anstomy the word is apecifically applied to the pureat or most typical khd of cartilage，as that of the fetal kikeleton，articnlar ends of adult bones，etc．，as dis－ tinguiahed from fibrocartilage und other varleties－Hya－ in parthol．，transformation of tissues into a glasgy anbstance resernbling lardaceous tissue，but not glving it chemical reactions．It affects the walls of the blood－vessels，Involun－ tary muscular fiber，and apparently interstitial connective tissue．Also called vitreous，fibrinous，and waxy degenera－ fion．－Hyaline layer，Köliker＇s name of the innermoot II 1
II．n．1．A glassy or transparent substance or surface．

Witness this new－made world，another heaven，
From heaven－gate not far，founded In view
filton，P．L．，vil． 619.
specifically－（a）The hyalold membrane of the eye．See ucid gubstance which determinee the spontaneous divi－ aten of cells or originates cell－nuclel；hyaloplasm．
hyalite（hi＇g－lit），n．［＜Gr．vojos，glass，$+-i t e^{2}$ ． Cf．Gr．vajitus，of glass．］A pellucid variety of opal，resembling colorless gum or resin．It is

2930

## hybrid

white，sometimes with a slasde of yellew，blue，or green，
and occurs in small botryoldal fncrnatations，especigliy on basaltic rocks．Also called Muller＇s glass．
hyalithe（hi＇ a －lith），$n_{\text {．}}$［Contr．＜Gr，iaios glass，$+2 i \theta o s$, stone．］A strong，dark－colored glass，sometimes used as a substituto for por－ celain．
hyalitis（hī－a－lī＇tis），n．［NL．，＜Gr．iados， glass（with ref．to the vitreous humor），+ －itis．］In pathol．，inflammation of the vitreous humor．
hyalo－．［＜Gr．va $\lambda 0-5$ ，glass：see hyaline．］An element in some scientific compounds，mean－ ing＇glass．＇As a prefix to names of rocks，it indicates pletely vitrified conditign： petth hyalo－trachyte etc．thas，hyalo－andeelte，hyalo－ba
hyalograph（hi－al＇o
 + ypaфciv，write．］An instrumont for etching
on a transparent surface． on a transparent surface．
hyalography（hī－a－log＇ra－fi），n．［＜Gr．vaios， glass，＋－үрафia，＜үрафеі，write．］The art of writing or eugraving on glass．
hyalold（hi＇a－loid），a．and $n$ ．［＜LL．hyaloides， glass－green，＜Gr．vaiosidhs，like glass，＜vaios， glass，+ eidos，form．］I．a．Hyaline；traus－ parent；glassy．－Hyalold canal．See canall．－تy－ aloid membrane，the capaule of the viltreous humer of the eye；a dellcate，pellucid，and neariy structureless
membrane investing the vitreous body excent in front where it is continuous with the auspensory ligament the crystalline lens．See second cut under cyel．
II．n．The hyaloid membrane．
hyaloiditis（hī＇a－loi－di＇tis），n．［NL．，＜hyaloid + －itis．］In pathol．，inflammation of the hya－ loid membrane．
hyalomelan（hi－a－lom＇e－lan），n．［＜Gr．vanos， flass，$+\mu \varepsilon \lambda a c(\mu \varepsilon \lambda a v-)$ ，black．］One of the names formerly given by mineralogists to glassy varie－ ties of basalt，under the idea that these were simple homogeneous minerals．See tuchylyte and obsidian．
Hyalonema（hi／allō－némă），n．［NL．，＜Gr．van．os， glass，＋vinua，a thread．］＂The typical genus of the family Hyalonemide．
hyalonemid（hī＂ $\mathrm{a}-1 \mathrm{oo}-n \bar{\prime}{ }^{-}$mid），$n$ ．A glass－ sponge of the family Hyalonemiac．
〈Hyalonema＋，A family of her line sponges，or glass－sponges，of the order silicoidea，and typificd by the genus Byalonema，hav－ ing a long stem of fine silicious threads，at one end of which is the sponge proper；the glass－rope sponges．There are several other genera，as I＇heronema，Styloealyx， genera，as Pheronema，Styloealyx，
and Poliopogon．Also Hyalone－ matide．
hyaloplasm（hī＇a－lō－plazm），u． ［KGr．vanos，glass，$+\pi \lambda^{\prime} \sigma \mu \mu$, any－
thing formed：see plasm．］A clear，homogeneous protoplasm； hyaline．
The gubdivisions within the fibre are the＂primitive tubules，＂and these con－ tain the hyatopasim，which is the true A distinct granular condition becomes apparent in what was the hemogeneons Jour，Roy．Aficros．Soc．， 2 d ser．，V1． hyaloplasmic（hi＂＂a－lọ－plaz＇mik）， a．Having the chäracter of hya－ hya
hyal glass parent wings，as an insect．
hyalosiderite（hi＇ a －lộ－sid＇e－rit），\％．［＜Gr． valos，glass，＋oidepitクs，of iron，〈 oidךpos，iron： see siderite．］A brown ferruginous variety of olivin or chrysolite．
hyalospermous（hī＂a－lọ－spér＇mus），$a$ ．［＜Gr． ivanos，glass，$+\sigma \pi \varepsilon ́ \rho \mu \dot{a}$ ，seed．］Having transpa－ rent seeds．［Rare．］
Hyalospongiæ（hī＇a－lộ－spon＇ji－ē），n．pl．［NL．， Gr．vanos，glass，＋onorlá，a sponge．］A sur－ perfamily group of sponges，equivalent to Hex－ actinellidee or Hyalonemide in a broad sense； the glass－sponges．In Claus＇s system of clasaifcestion the Iyalospongice are the fourth order of the clasa Spon－ latticework of 6 －rayed हilicious spiculea，whtch may be
 lotecite＜Gr vaîo gloss＋тйкev melt＋ －ite2．］A silicate of lead with barium and cal－ cium，from Sweden．It occurs In white te gray crys－ easlly to a clear glass．

Hyas（hi＇as），n．［NL．：see Hyades．］A genus of hirds：same as Cursorins．
Hyawa gum．See gum²．
hybernaclet，$n$ ．An obsolete form of hibernacle． hybernatet，hybernationt．Obsolete forms of Hyonate，libernation．
Hyblæan（hi－blóau），a．［＜L．Myblcus，＜Hyble， Hyble，＜Gr．＂$\beta \beta \eta$ ：：see def．］Pertaining to Hy－ bla，an ancient city ou the coast of Sicily，north of Syracuse，celebrated for the honey produced on the neighboring hills．The honey of Hybls is sometimes incorrectly ascribed to a Blount Hybla．The clty was closely connected and finally apparently identical
with the later one of Megara（Blegara Hybiæa）．It waa with the later one of Megara（Blegara Hybiea）．It waa
also called Hybla Minor，to distinguish it from another siso calied Hybla Minor，to
Hybocodon（hī－bok＇$\overline{\bar{o}}-$ don），n．［NL．，＜Gr． $\dot{v} \beta \dot{\beta}$ s，humpbacked，$+\dot{\kappa} \omega \delta \omega \nu, a^{\circ}$ bell．］The typi－ cal genus of the family Hyboeodonidoe．Agassiz， 1860.

Hybocodonidæ（hī－bok－ō－dou＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，〈Hybocodon＋－ida．］A family of gymnollas－ tic hydroid hydrozoans，represented by the ge－ nus Hybocodon．
hybodont（hib＇ō－dont），a．and n．［＜Hybodus （hybodont－），q．v．］I．a．Pertaining to or hav－ ing the characters of the Hybodontida．Also sladodont．
II．$n$ ．A fish of the genus Hybodus or family Hybodontinle．
Hybodontes（hib－ō－don＇tēz），n．pl．［NL．，（Gr． ujós，humpbacked，ißos，a hump，＋odoús（odovt－） ＝E．tooth．］A group of fossil sharks，corre－ sponding to the family Hybodontida．Agassiz． hybodontid（hib－ọ－don＇tid），$n$ ．One of the Hybodonticle．
Hybodontidæ（hib－ō－don＇ti－dē），n．pl：［NL．，＜ Mybochus（－lont－）＋idoe．］A family of fossil sharks，typified by the genns Hybodus．They sre characterized by teeth with broad fixed bases，which have a large cuap or cone，and two or more leasser secondary cones on the aides．The fin－spines are grooved，and attusted in
front of each of the two dorsal fins；the akin is covered with sparse ahagreen．The family prevsiled throughout the Oollitc，Trlassic，and Cretaceoua periods．In Uwer＇ aystem of classification the family，together with the Ces－ raciontidos，compoaes the subbrder Cestraphori of the order Plagiostomi．The specles were very closely related to the IIeterodontide or Cestracimtidte，and are by some
 humpbacked，ißos，a hump，+ odows（odovr－）$=$
E．tooth．］The typical genus of Hybodontida． Agassiz．
hybrid（hī＇brid or hib＇rid），$n$ ．and a．［For－ merly hybride $;<\mathbf{F}$. hybride $=$ Sp．hibrido $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． hybrido $=\mathrm{It}$. ibrido，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. hybrida，hibrida，ibrida， a mongrel，a hybrid．The spelling hybrida rests on the very doubtful assumption that the word is derived from Gr．$\hat{v} \beta \rho i s$（ $\dot{\boldsymbol{v}} \beta \rho_{i} \delta_{-}$），insult，wanton－ ness，outrage．］I．n．1．The offspring or pro geny of animals or plants of different varieties， species，or genera；a half－breed or cross－breed； a mongrel．Hybrid animala are more or iess frequent ac－ cording to the less or greater zoilogical difference of their parents．Thns，the commonest are those rcsulting Irom the unfon of oppoaite sexes of varieties of the ssme apecies； and theae ly trids are In fact of much more frequent occur－ rence thsn has usually been aupposed．Hybrids or half－
breeds of the human race are among the bestknown ex lireeds of the human race are among the best－known ex－
amples，and the occurrence of hybrids among plants is amples，and the occurrence of hybrids among plants is
very frequent．The most familiar hybrida between dis－ tinct species are mules，bred between the herse and the ass．Hyhrida between different genera are rare；but they occur，as in the case of the cross between the dog and the
fox．The fertility of hybrida amone themselves is as a rule proportionate to the nearness of their parents，fertile hy brids between varieties being common，those between ape cies less so，those between genera least so．Hybrids betwcen distinct speciea sre commonly Infertile，at least with one another，theugh they may propagate with an Individual of the pure breed of either parent．The natural ten－ up by repeated cross－breeding．But the degree of aterilliy is not always dependent sol ely upon the roological aftinity of the parents，for reciprocal hybrida of the same two species may difier in this respect．In botany a hybrid is
an individual which results from the union of the male an individual which results from the union of the male el ement of one apecles of plant with the female of another， a process frequently occurring in oaks，willows，etc．The resinting oifapring resembles both parents，yet differs in groft－hybrid is an Individual，or a part of an Individual， which resulte from the grafting of one apecles upon the stock of another apecles．Ordinarily the Ingrafted species retaina ita individual pecullarities nearly or quite intact． yet，as atated above，it may in exceptional cases become a sort of hybrid by exhibting the peculiaritles of both． Hence－2．Anything which is a product or mixture of two heterogeneous things，or comes from two different sources，as a word formed of elements from two different languages．See II．，2．－Reciprocal hybrids，hybrida the aexes of whose lion and a she－ass，and the mnle of a jackass and a mare， are reciprocal hybride
II．a．1．Produced from the union of oppo－ site sexes of two different or distinct varieties，

## hybrid

 species，or gegrel．Sce 1.
The mere fact that not only animals of distinct genera but even those classed in distinct families－as the pheas sut and the black grouse－sometimes produce hybrid off－ spring in a state of nature，is itself an argument against
there being suy constaot dufertility between the most ciosely

A．R．Wallace，Fortnightly Rev．，N．S．，XL． 311
Hence－2．Of heterogencous origiu；having a mixed charactel ${ }^{\circ}$ combinine diverse elements， as a word formed from two different languages， architecture combining diverse styles，ete．Hy－ brid words of various kinds sbound in Engishl．Exam－ on which Tentonic snd Latin＇eiementa are joined．In natural history hybrid names are generally condemned though many have been retained in science；it ia not re garded as an iniringement of the laws of precedence to rectity or wholly reject then．A word bodily transferred rom Greek to Latin and then taking the Latin infections is not regaried as a hybrid；butir Greek und Latin intiec Ioms herido 1 ave into semer use and lage bee allowed to remain．－Hybrid porcelain，a cermic ware which is not strictly hard porcelain like that of Clina，no the solt－paste porcelsin discovered in France，much used in Europe before the discavery of the secret of hard po celain by Bottcher at Meissen．Quartz and a glassy frit enter into the composition of this ware，with but littlo kaolin．－Hybrid syllogism，an indirect syllogism．

## aybridation（hī－bri－or hib－ri－dā＇shọn），$n$ ．

liybrid＋－ation．］Same ashybridization．［Rare．］
The theory of hybridation advocated by some ostreicul
hybridisable，hybridisation，etc．Sce hybricl－ izable，etc．
hybridism（hí bri－or hib＇ri－dizm），n．［＜leybrid －ism．］1．The state or condition of being hybrid；the character of a hybrid．Also hy－ bridity．
Until recentiy，the intere9t attsching to hybridiam was simost entirely of a practical nature．
2．The act of hybridizing；the production or formation of hybrids of any kind．
To tack on to a Gothic root a classicsl termination（snd vice versa）is to bs guilty of Hybridism．．o Hybridism is the commonest fauit that accompsnies the introduction of
new words．
Latham，Eng．Lang．， 88247,248 ． Insppropriste hybridism is checked by the Lsw of Ste－ ility．11．Drummond，Nstural Lsw in Spiritusl World，
hybridist（hī＇bri－or hib＇ri－dist），n．［＜Mybrid ＋－ist．］One whe hybridizes．Quarterly Rev． hybridity（hī－or hi－brid＇i－ti），n．［＜hybrid，a．， as hybrikm， 1
The test of hybridity csunot be spplied in one case in en thousand

A．R．Wallace，Nat．select．，p． 161 The investigation of the whole subject of crossing and
hybridity had shown that ．．crosse9 between slightly hybridity had shown that ．．．crosseg bet
different varieties led to increased fertility．
＇he Century，XXV． 427
hybridizable（hí＇bri－or hib＇ri－di－za－bl），a．［ hybridize＋－able．］Capable of hybridizing or offspring by crossing with another species． Also spelled lybridisable．
Hybridizable genera sre rarer than is generally supposed， even in gardens，where they are so often operated upos under circumstances most favourable to the production or hybridization（hï＂bri－or hib＂ri－di－zā＇shọu）， $n_{0}$［＜hybridizc＋－ation．］The act or process cross－fertilization；cross－breeding．See hybrid， n．，1．Also hybridisation．
For snything we can show to the contrary，many exist ing species may have had their origin in hybridization．
hybridize（hi＇bri－or hib＇ri－diz），v．；pret．and $\operatorname{ppp}_{-i z e .] ~ I y b r i d i z e d, ~ p p r . ~ h y b r i d i z i n g . ~[<~ h y b r i d ~}^{\text {I }}+$ thus produce hybrids．
Yet in some other gencra［than Primula］，species which sre well adapted for hybrid－fertilisation，have lie been largely hybridised．

Hence－2．To form or construct in a hybrid manner，as words．
II．intrans．To produce a hybrid or hybrids； cross or interbreed，as two different varietics or species of plants or animals
Also spelled hybridise．
hybridizer（hi＇bri－or hib＇ri－di－ze̊r），$I$ ．One who crosses different varieties or species，etc． to produce hybrids；a hybridist．Also spelled hybridiser．
The evidence from fertlisty sdduced by different hybrid－
Darvoin，Origin of Species（8th ed．），p．237．
It is important to remark that hybridisers usually ex perimeat with very distinct species．
with very distinct species．
A．R．Wallace，Fortnightly

2931
hybridous（hi＇bri－or hib＇ri－dus），a．［＜hy－
bricl，$n_{0},+$－ous．］Of hybrid character；hete－

## rogeneous．［Rare．］

## No hybridous srchitecture or noodegcript figures．

N．A．Rev．，CXL． 290.
hydatid（hī＇dạ－tid），u．and a．［Cf．L．hydatis （－id－），a water－colored gem，＜Gr．v́daric（－i（－），a drop of water，a water－vesicle，hydatid，a gem，〈idop（vidar－），water：see Mydra，hydro－．］I．$n$ ． 1．In pathol．，a cyst with aqueous contents found in the tissuc，formed by a tæuia in its larval state，especially in man by Trenia echi－ nococcus．The name has also been appifed loosely to varions other cysts filled with a watery finid．More fuily 2 In aöl the
2．In zool．，the encysted larval state of the wan－ dered scolex of a tapeworm，especially of Tania echinocoeeus．Its characterwas formerly misunderstood， and it was called Echinococcus hominis when occurring in man．Other true hydatids，in a zoölogical sense，sre called cysticerci and coenures．see echinococcus，cysticercus，coe－ ure，and cot under T＇ania．
This remarksbly minute parasite［the hydatigenous ispe－ worm，Toenia echinococcus，thongh not resident in man in its adult condition，is neverthcless in one of its larys） stages of frequent occarrence in the humsin ooy． inch inl length，the larve，on the other hand，scquire s pro－ digions size．＂＇he latter are familisrly known to the ！medi－ call profession under the name of hydatids．

T．S．Cobbold，Tapeworms（1836），p． 55. Hydatid of Morgagni，in anat．，a name applied to the Ons or more small peduncuisted grow ths which lie beside the glohus major of the epididymis，and are formed mainily of connective tissue and blood－vessels．They are common－ ly regardec the remsins of Muller＇
II．a．In zoöl．，encysted；being in the cystic state，as the larva of a tapeworm when it is a cysticercus，cœnure，or echinococcus．
hydatidiform（hì－dạ̄－tid＇i－fôrm），a．［＜Gr．iva－ Tiş（－t $\delta-)$ ，a hydatid，+ I．forma，form．］Resem－ bling or having the character of a hydatid．Also hydatiform．

They［tubes in the organ of Rosenmïller］are flexuous， hydatiduarm enlargements． hydatidinous（hī－dā－tid＇i－nus），a．［＜hydaticl －ine ${ }^{1}+$－ous．］Pertaining to or exhibiting one or more lydatids．
hydatiform（hī－dat＇i－fôrm），a．Same as hydu－ ticiform．
hydatigenous（hī－dạ̄－tij＇e－nus），u．［＜hydatid + －genous．］Bearing or producing hydatids：as， a hydatigenous tapeworm．
－hydatigenous formstions connected with the chorion．
 of water，watery，＜vioup（idar－），water．］I．A genus of mollusks．Sehwmacher，1817．－2．A genus of rotifers，typical of the family Hyda－ timide，containing such species as H．senta，one Elurenberg， 1830 ．Seo eut under Rotifera．
Inydation scent is a classical animal，because it was principally on this species that the illustrious Ehreuberg
gtudied the snstony of this group of animalcules．The gtudied the snstony of thig group of animalcules．The
brosd body has only a very short foot－atalk，which isforked brosd body has only a very short foot－gtalk，which is forked
behind．The mouth is armed with two jaws mnd msny behind．The mouth is armed with two jaws and msny
teeth．There are no eye－specks whatsoever．The cuticle is delicate snd soft．Ey－spechs Stand．Nat．Hist．，I．zo5．
Hydatinidæ（hī－dā－tin＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，$\langle H y$－ clatina，2，＋－idae．］A family of schizotrochons rotifers，typified by the genus Hydatina．The trochal disk or wheel－organ is transverse snd has cllisted prominenccs，the wresth is double，the trophi are msileste， sud the foot is furcste．There are many genera besides $H y$－ ardatis（hi＇dō－tis），$n$ A hydatid
hydatis（hi＇dā－tis），$n$ ．A hydatid．
hydatism（hī＇dậ－tizm），n．［＜Gr．í $\delta \omega \rho$（ídar－）， water，＋－ism．］In med．，a sound produced by the motion of an effused fluid in some cavity of the body．
hydatoid（hì＇dạ－toid），a．and $n$ ．［＜Gr．vivaroєıסj／c， like water，＜$v \delta \dot{\delta} \omega \rho(i \delta \delta a \tau-)$ ，water，+ cidos，form．］ I．a．Watery；aqueous；resembling water in any way；specifically，in anat．，pertaining to the aqueons humor of the eye

II．$+n$ ． 1 ．The aqueous himor of the eye，as distinguished from the vitreous lumor．－2． The investing membrane of the aqueous hu－ mor，as distinguished from the hyaloid invest－ ing the vitreous humor
hyde ${ }^{1+}+$ ，hyde $e^{2}+$ ，hyde ${ }^{3}+$ ．An obsolete spelling of hide ${ }^{1}$ ，hide ${ }^{2}$ lide ${ }^{3}$
hydert，$\ldots$ ．［＜F．lydire，a water－adder：see hy－
lra．］A water－snake．Cotgrave． dra．］A water－snake．Cotgrave．
Hydnei（hid＇nē－ī），n．pl．［NL．（Fries，1836），く IIyduum + －ci．］An order of hymenomycetous fungi，typified by the genus Hydmem．
hydnoid（hid＇noid），a．［＜NL．Hydnum＋Gr． eidos，form．］Resembling in form or structure eidos，form． 1 Resem
the genus Hydnum．

hydra

Hydnum（hid＇num），n．［NL．，＜Gr．ivovov，an edi－ be rungus，prob．the truffie．］A genus of hy－ menomycetous fungi，type of the order Iydnet characterized by having the hymenium infe－ rior and spread over pcrsistent spines or teeth which project from the pilens．The pileus is tougb， ore a few in which it is fleshy，snd a small II．revolum snd II coralloides are described as di bie．Two well－guthenticated fossil specics of IIydnum are known，from the Miocene deposits of Switzerland and hydra（hī＇drä̀），n．；pl．hydrus，hydrex（－dräz， －drē）．［＝F．llydre，〈L．hydra，〈Gr．vivpa，Ioñic $i \delta \rho \eta$ ，the Lernæan serpent，masc．$v \delta \rho o s$, a water－ snake，the ringed snake，Coluber natrix，also a smaller kind of water－animal（＝Lith．udra，an tter,$=$ OBulg．vydra $=$ Pol．wydra $=$ Russ vuidra，an otter，$=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．otter $=\mathrm{AS}$. oter， E otter），＜$\dot{v} \delta \omega \rho(\dot{v} \delta \rho-)$ ，water：see otter，hydro－， and water．］I．In Gr．myth．，a monstrous ser－ pent or dragon of the lake or narsh of Ler－ na in Argolis， represented as having nine heads，each of which，being cut off，was im－
 mediately suc－ ceeded by two hew ones un－ less the wound was cauterized．The destruc－ tion of this monster was one of the twelve la－ bors of Hercules．

Another king！they grow liks Hydrar＇heads． Shak．， 1 Hen． 1 V．，V． $4 .^{2}$
Gorgons，and hydras，snd chimeerss dire．
Milton，P．L．，ii． 628
Hence－2．Figuratively，multifarious evil； evil or misfortune arising from many sources and not easily to be surmounted．

And yet the hydra of my cares renews
Daniel，Sonnets to Delin，xv．
3．［cap．］An ancient southern constellation， representing a sea－serpent．It is of Bisbylonian ori－
 gin，like most of the ancient constel－ istions．It is bounded by the ancien Constcllations Canis Minor，Argo， Leo，snd Cancer sud by the moder consteliations Sextans sud Mono－ ceros（which separates it from Csnis Major）． $1 t$ contains one star of the second magnitude，and slout four 4．In zoöt：：（a）A venomous sea－snake；any one of the Hy －
droplide of the Indian ocean． G．Cuvier．（b）In Hydrozoa （1）［eap．］A gemus of fresh water polyps of very simple structure，typical of the fam ily IIydrider．Among the species are I．The body has the form cyilidricsl tabe，composed of two fundamental Isyers，the ectodern and endoderm，the fonner coatain ing in ons variety green grsnule identical with the chlorophyl of by it the snimsl can attsch itself to any body，being capable of shifting ed by a circle of extremely contra tile tentacles，by which th contrae The Constellation obtainsits food，gnd which are richly endowed with the urticating organs der．The mouth opens immedistely into the stomsch，an here are no internal organs of sny kind，snd no snal ori－ tee． polypite．Reproduction is effected by gremmindependen polypite．Reproduction is erfected by gemmation as welt have been first describod by frembley in 1774，but it is st ributed by Agassiz to Limueus（1756），and the suimal ws described by A，van Leeuwenhoek in 1703．See cat under Mydrozoa．
The wonderful power which IIydra possesses of repro－ ducing lost parts was first discovered and made known by Trembley，of Geneva，in the frst hali of the eigbteenth century．He deternined that even a smsll piece of Hy （
dra vuljaris possesses the power，under favorable condi－ dra vulgaris possesses the power，under is
tions，of developing into s perfect animai．

Stand Eist，，1． 7
An individual or a species of the genus Hydra．（3）The sexual bud or medusa of any hydroid hydrozoan：so called from its resem－ blance to a species of the genns Hydra．－5．A form of self－registering thermometer having a compound head or bulb to contain the spirits with the object of increasing the surface ex－

## hydra

posed to the air，and thus making the instru－ ment work with great rapidity．－Cor Hydræ，See corl．－Hydra tuba（pi．hydree tubie）in III drozona，a stage name，s larvil form of such scatephs，which was supposed

Hydrachna（hī－drak＇uä），$n_{0}$［NL．，＜Gr．idwp
（vop－），water，$+\dot{a} \chi v \eta$ ，foam，froth，chaff，the least （vit（ mite），water，$+\dot{a} \chi \sim \eta$ ，foam，froth，chaff，the least bit（mite）．］1．A genus of acarids founded by Müller in 1781，at present restricted to those fresh－water mites in which the third joint of the


Hydrachna belostomur．
s．natural size）；$\delta$ ，mature lar
ing within（highly magnified）．
palpi is the longest，the beak is as long as the palpi，and the mandibles have sharp blades． These mites are parasitic upon aquatic Insects，attaching themselves to species of Nepa，lianatra，Dytiscus，etc．，
during what msy lee called the pupa－stage．H．belostome during what may be called the pupa－stage．H．belostomee
is often found apon bugs of the family is often found upon bugg of the
2．A genus of water－beetles，of the family $1 y$－ tiscida，containing such as the European $H$ ． tarda．Fabricius， 1801.
Hydrachnidæ（hī－drak＇ni－dē），n．pl．［NLL．，く Hydrachna＋－ida．］A family of aquatic Acari－ da，typified by the genus Hydrachna；the water－ mites．The skeleton is composed of sclerites embedded in sort skin，snd the body is spparentiy unsegmented． gost of the IIydrachnidae Inhahit tresh water，and many Other geners besldes Hydrachna are Atax，Hydrochoreu－ tes，Limnochares，Pontarachnn，snd Thalassarachno，the two last nsmed belng marine．Also written Hydrarach．
hydracid $\dagger$（hī－dras＇id），n．［＜hydr（ogen）+ acid．$]$ in chem．，a halogen；an acid which cloes not contain oxygen．
hydracrylic（hï－dra－kril＇ik），a．［＜hydr（ogen） + acrylic．］Differing from acrylic by the addi－ tion of the elements of water， $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ．－Hydra－ crylic acid， $\mathrm{C}_{3} \mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ ，a monobasic lactic acid which when concentrated 18 a thick yon－crystallizable scid syrup，sud
decomposes on heating into water and acryic acid． Hydractinia（hī－drak－tin＇i－ä），n．［NL．，＜Gr． $\hat{v} \delta \omega \rho$（ $\dot{v} \delta \rho-$ ），water，+ Actinia．］The typical ge－ nus of Hydractinitice．H．echinata is an example． Colonies of these polyps mas be found growing on sheils， Hydractiniidæ（hī－drak－ti－nī́i－dō），no
＜Hydractinia＋idex．］A family of hydroid hydrozoans with free or rudimentary medusæ， of which tho type is the genus Hydractinia． These hydroids form polyp colonies consisting of a dense mass of liydrorhize，whence simple or branched hydro－ cauli arise with three kinds of zooids ：ordinary nutritive zobids with a verticti of filiform tentscies；reproductive zooids of esch sex ；sund s third kind，of slender form，with－ colony．The free meduspa have ocelli at the base of the colony，The free meduse have ocelliz at the base of the
tentacies，but 110 otoliths．The fertilized ovs develop lito planulas．
Hydradephaga（hī－dra－def＇ạ－gạ̈），n．pl．［NL．， neut．pl．of＊hydradephagus：see hydradepha－ gous．］The aquatic and adephageus beetles， comprising the two families Dytiscidce and Gy－ rinida，in which the legs are fitted for swim－ ming：distinguished from Geadephaga．Mac－ leay，1825．The group is also called Hydrocan－ thari．
hydradephagous（hī－dra－def＇a－gus），a．［＜NL．
 фаүos，gluttonous：see adephagous．］Aquatic and predatory，as certain beetles；specifically， pertaining to or having the characters of the Hydradephaga．
Hydræ，$n$ ．Latin plural of Hydra．
hydræmia，hydræmic．See hydremia，hy－
hydraform（hi‘drạ－fôrm），a．Same as hydri－
hydragogic（hī－dra－goj＇ik），$a$ ．Having the character or effect of a hydragogue．
hydragogue（hī＇dra－gog），n．［＜F．hydragogue， ＜LL．hydragogus，conducting water，a plant so called，〈Gr．id jay $\omega \gamma \dot{s}$ ，conducting water，a wa－ ter－carrier，an aqueduct，〈ivop（id $\rho$－），water，+
 In med．：（a）An active purgative，as jalap，which produces a great fux from the intestinal mem－

## Hydraspididæ

 or a diuretic． through channels． and the like． Hydroplyta． an excessive accum spelled II ydrangia．hydrangead（hī－d of this genus． fragea，tribe Hyarangce．

## Hydrangeæ

（hī－dran＇jē̄－ē） n．pl．［NL．（A． P．de Candolle， 1830），く Hy － －ece．］A tribe of plants of the plants of the natural order Saxifragea． They are shrubs or trees with op－ posite exstipulate lesves，petals of－ mens often epl－ gynous，snd the the geners 3－to $5-c e l l e d$.
brane，and consequently gives rise to very wa－
tery stools．（b）A reluedy believed to be capa ble of drawing off serum effused into any part of the body，as a cathartic of the above class
hydragogyt，$n$ ．［＝Sp．hidragogia，＜Gr．vipa－ iwjia，a conducting of water，〈 $\dot{v} \delta \rho a \gamma \omega \gamma$ os，cou－ ducting water：see hydragogue．］The ant of constructing aqueducts，or of conducting water

Hydragogie demonstrateth the possinde leading of water ing a spring standing or running water）to any other place． assigned．Dee，Pref．to Euclld（1570）
hydra－headed（hī＇drä－hed＂ed），a．Having nu－ merous heads，like the Lernæan Hydra；hence， difficult of extirpation；self－renewing；spring－ ing up again after suppression，as abuses，vices，

Never Hydra－headed wilfulness
So soon did lose hts seat，and sll at once，
As in this king．
Hydralgæ（hī－dral＇jē），n．pl．［NL．，くGr．vo $\delta \omega \rho$ （vi $\rho-$ ），water，$+\mathrm{L} . a \lg a$ ，seaweed．］Same as
hydramnios（hī－dram＇ni－os），n．TNL．，く Gr． $v \delta \omega \rho(i \delta \rho-)$ ，water，$+\mathfrak{a} \mu v i o v$, amnion．${ }^{-1}$ In pathol．， an excessive accumulation of liquor amnii．See
Hydrangea（hī－dran＇$j e ̄$－ä；；properly hī－dran－
 vessel：see angio－．］1．A genus of shrubs or herbs，of the natural order saxifragece，type of the tribe Hydranger，containing about 33 spe－ cies，natives of Asia and America，characterized by having the ovary inferior， 4 or 5 valvate pet－


Hydrangea arborescens．$a, b$ ，fertile and sterile flowers；$c_{\text {，fruit }}$ cut
als， 4 or 5 styles，free or connate at base，the fruit a capsule，and the leaves deciduous or persis－ tellt．The common hydrangea，II．IFortensia，is a natlve in China．It was introduced into England by Sir J．Bsnks in 1790 ．It is a favorite for the heauty and size of its fiow． white．H．arborescens，the wild Amerlcan hydrangea，was White H．arborescens，the wild Amerlcan hydrangea，was 1736 ；it is not much cultivated io the United States． $\boldsymbol{H}$ ． quercifolia，the oak－leafed hydrangea，is wild from Georgis south，and is hardy gt the north in cuitivation．The ge－ nus is found in 8 fossil state，five extlact specles having been described from the 3liocene of Europe．Sometime
＋－ad1．］A［く Hydrangea Hydrangcacce，now placed in the order Saxi

hydrant（hi＇drant），$\mu$ ．［＜Gr．viduo（id $\delta_{\rho-}$ ），water， + E．－ant ${ }^{1}$ ．］An apparatus for drawing watel． directly from a main（particularly from a main iu a street），consisting of a hellow cylinder provided with one or more nozles to which hose may be attached，or with a spout，or the like， and usually with a valve and pipe for the es－ cape of the excess of water，in order to guard against freezing．The common form of a fire－hydrant is that of an upright pipe standing aloont two feet above the ground，as on the edge of a sldewsik，with a nozle to which the filling－hose or suctlon－pipe of a fire－engine can srranged thst the closing of it freestio hydrant from water．See cut in preceding column hydranth（hī＇dranth），n．［＜Hydra，4，＋Gr． artos，flower．］A polypite；
the fundamental the fundamental struc－ tural element in Hydro－ zoa．It conslsts（with vari－ ous modifications）of a sac hav－ ing at one end an ingestive or oral aperture leading Into a di． gestlve cavity．The walls of the ${ }^{\text {sac ace are formed of at least two }}$ centiar membranes，
outer，or endoderm and ecto－ derm，whlch have the morpho． logical valence respectively of the eplthellum sud epldermis of the higher suimalg．Between these memhranes a third lisyer， the mesoderm，may be devel－
oped．See also cuts under Campanularia and Diphyidre．
In an early stage of its existence every hydrozoon is represented by a single hydranth，but，in the majority of formed by a process of gemmatlon or tission．Humley hydrapult（hi＇dra－pult），$n$ ．See hydropult．
Hydrarchus（hīdrär＇kus），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr．v $\delta \omega \rho$ （vi $\rho-$ ），water，$+\dot{a} \rho \chi \delta s$ ，ruler，＜á $\rho \chi \varepsilon \iota v$, rule．］ A genus of fossil cetaceans：same as Basilo－ saurus．Also Hydrarelos．Koch．
hydrargillite（hī－drär＇ji－līt），n．［＜Gr．vi $\delta \omega \rho$ （id $\rho-$ ），water，＋ajpin hos，white clay：see argil－ laceous．］A crystalline variety of gibbsite，a hydrous oxid of aluminium．
hydrargiret， 1 ．See hydrargyre．
hydrargochlorid，hydrargochloride（hï－drär－ gọ－klō rid，－rid or－rid），n．［く hydrarg（yrum） + chlorid．］A double chlorid of mercury and some other base：as，hydrargochlorid of am－ monium．
hydrargyralt，a．［＜hydrargyrum＋al．］Mer－ curial．Bailey．
hydrargyrate（hì－drär＇ji－rāt），a．［＜hydrargy－ rum + －ate ${ }^{1}$ ］Of or pertaining to mercury． hydrargyret，$n . \quad[=S p$. hidrargirio $=P g$. hydrar－ gyro＝It．idrargiro；＜L．hydrargyrus，quick－ silver：see hydrargyrum．］Quicksilver；mer－ cury．Also spelled hydrargire．

Th＇hidden loue that now－s－dayes doth holde
The Steei and Loadstone，Hydrargire and Golde
Amber and straw
hydrargyria
drargyrum．］（h1－drär－jir＇i－ä），$n$ ．［NL．，（hy－
hydrargyriasis（hī－drär－ji－2i＇g－sis），n．［NL．〈hydrargyrum＋－iasis．］In pathol．，mercurial poisoning；a morbid condition produced by the introduction of mercury into the animal sys－ tem．Also called hydrargyrism，hydrargyrosis， hydrargyria，hydrargysm．
hydrargyric（hī－drär－jir＇ik），a．［＜hydrargyrum $+-i c$ ．］Pertaining to hydrargyrum，or mer－ cury；mercurial．
hydrargyrism（hī－drär＇ji－rizm），$n$ ．［＜hydrar－ gyrum＋－ism．］Same as hydrargyriasis．
hydrargyrum（hī－drär＇ji－rum），n．［NL．，く L． hydrargyrus，〈 Gr．ivó́pyopos，quicksilver（as ar－ tificially prepared from cinnabar ore；native quicksilver was called áprvpos $\chi$ vтб́，＇fused sil－ ver＇），＜vøю $\rho(v \delta \rho-$ ），water，+ apzvoos，silver： see argent．］Chemical symbol，Hg．Quicksil－ ver；mercury．See mercury．
hydrargysm（hī－drär＇jizm），n．Same as hy－ drargyriasis．
hydrarthrosis（hī－drär－thrö＇sis），$n$ ：［NL．，く Gr． $v \delta \omega \rho(v \delta \rho-)$ ，water，$+a \rho \theta \rho \omega \sigma t$, ，a jointing：see rous liquid in a joint－cavity
hydrarthrus（hī－drär＇thrus），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr． ${ }_{v} \delta \omega \rho(\dot{v} \delta \rho-$ ），water，$+\dot{a} \rho \theta \rho o v$ ，joint．］Same as hydrarthrosis．
Hydraspidæ（hī－dras＇pi－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Hy－ draspis + －ida．］Same as Hydraspidida．
Hydraspididæ（hī－dras－pid＇i－dē），n．pl．
［NL．，く Hydraspididæ（hi－dras－pid＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，
Hydraspis（ $-i d-$ ）+ －ide．］A family of tortoises， typified by the genus Hydraspis．The head is depressed and covered with small polygonsi plates，and the fist skull has a distinct bony crown with a more or
less elevated occipital arch．The specles inhabit South America and Australia．In Cope＇s system of classificstion

## Hydraspididæ

the family is limited to pleurodirons tortoises with thres phalanges to most of
Hydraspis (hī-dra, vo $\rho(v . \rho-)$, water, $+\dot{a} \sigma \pi$, $s$, a shield. $]$ The typical genus of Hydraspidide, contaiuing such tnrtles as the Brazilian H. naximiliani.
hydrastine (hi-dras'tin), n. [< Hydrastis + -ine ${ }^{2}$.] 1. An alkaloid found in the root of goldonseal, Hydrastis Canadensis. It is crystalline, odorless, and, on account of its insolubility, nearly tasteless. Also hydrastia.-2. A medicine nsed by eclectic physicians, which is a mixture of hydrastine, berberine, and resin. It is not to be confounded with the alkaloid hydrastine. U. S. Dispensatory
Hydrastis (hi-dras'tis), $n$. [NL. (said to allude to the aetive properties of the juice), irreg. < Gr. $\hat{v} \delta \omega \rho$ ( $\left.\dot{v} \delta \rho_{-}\right)$, water, $+\delta \rho \bar{a} v$, act: see drastic.] A genus of North American plants, of the natural order Ramunculaceec. The oniy known apecies is H. Canadensis, a amsil perennial herb, with a hifck knotted rootstock, a singie radicai i ieaf, and a simple 2 -leated hairy stem which bears a solitary greenish.white flower. It is sometimes nsed in dyeing, and gives a baautifui yellow coior; hence the collumon nam
root, goldenseal, and yellow puccom,
hydratation (hì-drā-tā'shon), $n . \quad[<$ hydrate + -ation.] Same as hydration.
hydrate (hìdrāt), u. $[=$ F. hydrate; as Gr. $\delta$ iow (iv $\delta \rho-$ ), water, + -ate ${ }^{1}$.] In chem., a compound of a class which may be regarded as formed upon the same type as water, or by the substitution of a metallic atom, or a basic radical, for one of the atoms of hydrogen in water: for example, HOH , water; KOH , potassium hydrate; $\mathrm{NH}_{4} \mathrm{OH}$, ammonium hydrate.-Crotonchloral bydrate. seo croton.
hydrate (hídrāt ), v. t.; pret. and pp. hydrated, ppr. hydrating. $[=$ F. hydrater; as Gr. ido $\rho$ ( $v \delta \rho-$ ), water, +- ate $\left.^{2}.\right]$ 1. To combine or impregnate with water.-2. To form into a hydrate.

To hydrate the milk and cane-sugar.
IIueppe, Bacteriological Invcatigationa (trans.), p. 96. Hydrated copper oxid. See copper.
hydration (hī-dràslôn), $n$. [< hydrate + -ion.] The process of combining or impregnating with water, or the resulting condition. Also hydratation.
The trutha he [Prof. Graham] established respecting the hydration of compounds, the transpiration and the diffuoriquids, . . . are all of them cardinal truths. 226. The solidity of the crust of the earth is limited by tempersture and preasure under conditiona of chemical con-
hydraulic (hī-drâ'lik), $a . \quad$ [ $<\mathrm{F}$. hydraulique $=$ Sp. hidráulico $=\mathrm{Pg}$. hydraulico $=\mathrm{It}$. idraulico (cf. D. G. hydraulisch = Dan. Sw. hydraulisk), < L. hydraulicus, < Gr. v́pavñєкоs, pertaining to the water-organ, < v $\delta \rho a v \lambda \iota s$, also $v \delta \rho a v \wedge ̊ o s, ~ a ~ w a t e r-~$ organ invented by an Egyptian namedCtesibius, lit. a water-pipe, < $\dot{v} \delta \omega \rho(\dot{v} \delta \rho-)$, water, $+a \hat{v} \lambda o ́ s$, a tube, pipe: see auletic.] Pertaining or relating tofluids in motion, or to hydraulics. See hydrau-lics.-Hydraulic balance, a regulator or governor for a water-wheel.- Hycraulic bear, a form of hydrsulic press especislly designed for punching rivet-hoiea or ahearing iron.-Hydraullo belt, a water-lifting device conaisting of an endless belt fitted with caps or buckets, ilke the wheel submerged in the water, and the buckets discharge their loada as they turn over an upper wheel.-Hydrauic block, in a repairing-dock, a hydranlic lifting-press used as a subatitute for a building-block under the kee of a veasel. It ia adjustabie as to height, and is used in atraightening hogged or sagged vessels.- Hydraullc blower, a form of bellowa operated by a inydraulic motor. thydranlic brush, a brush at the end of a long handle, from s hoae, or scting as an aquapult or syringe- Hy irauntc buffer, a device for checking the recoii of a can non. A piston-rod working in a cylinder filled with iiquid a fastened to the top carriage. The liquid escapes through holes in the piston-head, but so slowly that it hinders the motion of the piston, thus acting as a buffer.- Hydraulic cane, a rude form of pump, consisting of a tube having a valve opening inward at the lower end. By plunging the wawer end in water snd moving it rapidiy up and down, the water can be inado to riso ment. See cement.-Hyaraulic comoressor, in a gua receiving the impact upon a piston which forces iiquid through holes in a diaphragm contsined in a chamber. Hydraulic condenser, in gas-manuf., a chamberin which gas from the retorts is cooied.-Hydraulic crane, an ap paratus for the raising or hoisting of loada on the principis of the hydrauic press.-Hydraulic dook, a float See elevator.-Hydraulic engine, a motor employing water under pressure as the source of power.- Hydraulie engineering, a special branch of civil engineering hydranlic machinery, and the improvement and control of atreams, navigable waters, and canala--Hydraulic gage, a kind of insnometer used to record the pressure
dicator, a gage to indicate the pressure of water. Hydraulic jack, a jack or lifting-apparstus opersted
 by mesns of some liquid usually ofi, acting sgainst a piston or piunger, the presduced by a force-pump.Hydraulic lime, a species or which can lis used for mak, ing hydraulic cement.-Hyaraulic main, in gas-works, a large iron pipe partly filled
with water, into which all the pipes bringing the raw gas from the retorts enter, dipping below the water to form s seal. The main eerves sa the first purifier of the gas for use, and also to couvey the crude gaa to tha condenser.-Hydraulic
mill, a form of cruahing-mill mil, a form of cruaning-mill ed and pressed.-Hydraulic mining, a method of attacking the gravel or auriferoua detritua and bringing it into the sluices, invented and until re$A_{0}$ cylinder: $B, B_{3}$ ram; $C_{0}$ the gravel or auriferoua de-
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { space beneath the ram; } D_{0} \text { tritua and bringing it into the } \\ \text { plunger; } L_{0} \text { lever. } & \text { sluices, invented and until re- } \\ \text { cently extensively empioyed }\end{array}$
in California. It itaa also heen introduced into other gold in California. It itaa alao heen introduced into other gold regiona, notabiy those of Ansiralia. The essential feature of the method is that the gravei is broken up and wastied
down into the head of the aluice by one or more powerfui jeta of water thrown upon the bank and uaed in anch a way as to furnish s current of sufficient velocity to carry the


Hydraulic Mining.
debris down into the sinice. The volume of water uscd is often very large, and the delivery from the pipe takes place with great velocity, the wster being under a heavy hesd. The diameter of the stream as it issues from the pipe is from 100 to 200 feet.-Hydraulic mortar. See mortar. Hydralio motor, a motor driven by water-pow was used to regulate the preswas used the reguate the prea-
sure of tho calied hydraulicon. - Hydraulic pivot, in mach, a device by which a film of water is introduced below the end of a verticsl $s x i s$ to receive its weight, and relieve friction. Also called liquid bearing. oress, a press operated by oress, a preas operated by the action either of gravity or of somemechanicai device, as a force-pump. It depends on the law of hydrostatics that any pressurs upon a body of in all directiona throughout the whole mass, whistever its shape. In the more common forms the preasure of a piston upon a body of water in a cyl
 inder of smali area is distrib uted through pipes or opeuings to a piston of larger area, of the arear of the pistons multipired in the direct ratio smail piston $A$ is one inch and of the larger piston $C$ in
 cylinder $B$ is one foot, the area of $C$ wlli be 144 a load of ons ton ia appiled to $A, C$ will exert force of 144 tons. The press properly ao calied issimply aframe place
over the large plunger over the large plunger thruat can be exerted against iny misterial Since the power of a hydraulic press can be exerted in any direction, it is used as the basis of a great number of machines, as the hydraulic biock, crane, jack, dock, hoist, list,
punch, raii-bender, and shears, and for the pressing of papel punch, raii-bender, and shears, and for the pressing of paper
and other materials. Tha preasure is applied to the water in the amalier cylinder by the simple weight of a column of water, aa in the hydrostatic beliows, or by a weight placed on the piston by means of a iever or a screw, etc. Aiso called hydrastatic press and Bramah's press.- Hydraulic ram. (a) A aelf-contained and antomstic pump operated parily by the vissure of a column of water ining force acquired by intermittent

## hydrencephalon

motion of the column. The simplest form is shown in the figure. $A$ is the aupply-pipe; $L$, the source of supply; B, a hollow ball-valve seating upwardly, of less diameter ity enough greater than that of the water to enable it to overcome the presaurs of the watcr in $A$, snd fall awsy from ita aeat when the wateris at rest. $D$ is an air-chamber comected at sud near the hottom with a much smalier discharge-

clack-vaive. Wster at first flowa freely through $A$, by the ball-valve, and ont at $B$. The columm in $A$ soon acquires velocity and consequent living force competent to lift the bail-vaive toits aest, sbruptiy stopping the flow at $B$;
but the living force of the column in $A$ is now sufficient but the living force of the column in $A$ is now aufficient to overcoms the back pressurs upon, and iift, the valve $C$,
snd to force a part of the water from $A$ into the chamber $D$. The discharge-pipe, $F$, being much smaller than $A$, the flow into $D$ is temporarily much iarger than the discharge from $F$. The confned air in $D$ is therefore compreased. This prossure soon becomea sufficient to bring the liquid column in $A$ to rest. The valve $C$ then cioses, but the pressure of the air in $D$ atill acts with diminishing force to expei water from $D$ through $F$. The valva $B$ now dropa away irom its seat, which again begins the series of water escaping from $B$ ia wasted. Tise mschine can bc used to raise water to a helght many times greater than the available head. In another form this inachins is adspted to draw wster from a source independent of that which aupplies the power for operating it. (b) The larger or lifting piston of s hydraulic press. - Hydraulio valve, an inverted cup which is lowered over the upturned open end of a pipe, the edge of the cup heing aubmerged in wapsssage of sir or gasea. E. H. Knight.
hydraulical (hī-drấli-kal), a. [< hydraulie + -al.] Same as hydraulic. [Rare.]
I look not on a humsn body ss on a watch or a handmill,. but as an hydraulical, or rather hydrsulo-pneu matical engine, that consists not only of solid and stable parts, but of fluids, and those in organical motion.
oyle, Works, p. 232
hydraulically (hì-drâ li-kal-i), advo By hydraulic means; according to hydraulic principles.
hydraulician (hī-drâ-lish'an), n. [< hydraulic + -ian. 1 One who is skilled in hydranlics. hydraulicity (hī-drâ-lis'j-ti), n. [<hydraulic + -ity.] The qualities necessary for making hydranlic cement, or that kind of mortar which will harden under water; the property of setting under water.
hydraulicking (hī-drâ'li-king), n. [< mydranlic $(k)+-i n g^{1}$.] Hydraulic mining. See hydraulic.
 (sc. $\delta \rho \gamma a v o v)$, the hydraulic organ: see hydraulic.] Same as hydraulic organ (which see, under hydraulie).
hydraulics (hī-drâ'liks), $n$. [Pl. of hydraulic: see -ics.] That branch of engineering science which treats of the motion of liquids, the laws by whicll it is regulated, and the application of these principles to machinery, marine engineering, etc.
hydraulist (hī-drầ ${ }^{\prime}$ list), n. [ $\langle$ hydraul(ic) + -ist.] One who is skilled in hydraulics.
Meton (the sstronomer and hydraulist).
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archeol.
hydrazine (hī'dra-zin), $n . \quad[<h y d r(o g e n)+$ ( $z\left(\right.$ ote ) (?) $+-i n e^{2}$.] 1. Diamide, $\mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{~N}_{2}$, a colorless stable gas, soluble in water, having a peculiar odor and a strongly alkaline reaction. -2. The general name of a class of bodies derived from this gas by replacing one or more of its hydrogen atoms by a compound radical: as, ethyl hydrazine, $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{3}$.
hydremia, hydræmia (hī-drémi-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. $v \delta \omega \rho(v \delta \rho-)$, water, $+a i \mu \alpha$, blood.] A watery state of the blood; an excess of plasma in the blood.
hydremic, hydræmic (hī-drem'ik), $a$. [<hydremia, hydramia, + -ic.] Pertaining to or of the nature of hydremia; affected with hydremia: as, a hydremic state of the blood.
hydrencephal (hī-dren'se-fal), $n . \quad[<$ hydrencephalus.] Same as hydrencephaton.
hydrencephalocele (hī-dren-sef' a-lō-sēl), $n$. [<
 tumor.] 1. A cephalocele in which the sac contains serous liquid and brain-substance.-2. A monster laving this deformity. Dumglison.
hydrencephaloid (hi-dren-sef' a-loid), a. [<Gr. $v \delta \omega \rho(\dot{v} \delta \rho-)$, water, $+\varepsilon \dot{\varepsilon} \gamma \kappa \varepsilon ́ \phi a \lambda o \check{c}$, brain, $+\varepsilon i \delta o \varsigma$, form.] Same as hydrocephaloid.
hydrencephalon (hī-dren-sef'a-lon), n. A hydrocephalous brain; a case of hydrocephalus. Also hydrencephal.
hydrencephalus
hydrencephalus（hī－dren－sef＇a－lus），u．［NL．

hydrenterocele（hi－dren＇tér－ō－sēl），n．［＜Gr．
 tumor．］Intestinal hernia the sac of which in－ closes water．
hydria（hīdri－ii），u．；pl．hydrice（－ē）．［L．，＜Gr． vopia，a water－pot，〈 vidco（id $\rho-$ ），water：see hy－ dro－．］In ar－ chcol．，a large used especially for carrying wa－ ter．It has a capa－ clous hody，with a usualiy a broad rim， and three handies， one st the back ex－ tending sbove the rim，and a smaller one on eacb sid． hydriad（hi＇dri－ ad），$n$ ．［＜Gr． idjıás（ v́dpıaס－）， of the water （vater－nymphs）， water－nymphs）， ＜vi $\omega \rho(i d \rho-)$ ，wa－
ter．］In myth．，
 hydriæ（hi＇dri－

## e），n2．pl．［L．］1．Plural of hydria．－2．［cap．］

 ner 1816hydric（hídrik），a．［＜hydr（ogen）＋－ic．］Per－ taining to，combined with，or containing hydro－
gen．
hydrid ${ }^{1}$ ，hydride（hīdrid，－drid or－drid），$n$ ．［＜ hydr（ogen）$+-i d{ }^{1}$ ，－ide1．］In chem．，a substance consisting of hydrogen combined with an ele－ ment，or with some compound radical which plays the part of an element：as，phosphorus hydrid；amyl hydrid．
hydrid ${ }^{2}$（hī＇drid），$n$ ．A fresh－water polyp of the family Hydride；a hydra．
Hydridæ（hìdrídē），n．pl．［NL．，く Hydra＋ －ida．］1．A family of hydrozoans，typified by the fresh－water genus Aydra，alone represent－ ing in some systems the suborder Elcuthero－ blastea，of the order Hydroida．They are solitary polyps of simpieat atructure，maturing the aexual pro－ by budding or fisaion．The process of budding is similiar to that whicb takes place in colonisl hydromedusans，ouly the buds become detached so that the polyp remains aofi－ tary；therefore Clazs and others consider the Hydridle
aimply as a family of $H y d r o m e d u s e$ ．See cut under $H y$－ aimply as a family of Hydromeduse．See cut under Hy －
drozoa．
2．In Gray＇s classification，a group of serpents， 2．In Gray＇s classification，a group of serpents，
containing the venomous sea－serpents or $H y$－ drophidee，with many harmless snakes belong－ ing properly to several different families．

## hydride，$n$ ．See hydridl．

hydriform（hì＇dri－iôrm），a．［＜NL．hydriformis， hydra，q．v．，＋I．forma，shape．］Relating to or resembling a hydra，or one of the Hydroida； hydroid．Also hydraform．
hydriodate（hī dri－ō－dāt），$n$ ．［＜hydriod（ic）+ －ate1．］A salt of hydriodic acid．
hydriodic（hī－dri－od＇ik），a．［＜hydr（oyen）＋ iod（ine）$+-i c$. ．］Produced by the combination of hydrogen and iodine．－Hydriodic acid，HI，a colorlesa gas formed by combining hydrogen and iodine，
having a suffocating odor and fuming in the air．Its com－ pounds with basea are calied iodides．
hydro－［＜L L．hydro－（＞It．idro－$=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．hidro－$=$ Pg．F．hydro－），く Gr．v $\rho \rho o-$ ，before a vowel $i \delta \rho-$ ， the usual combining form（idar－being the usual derivative form）of $\dot{v} \delta \omega \rho$（stem $i \delta \alpha \sigma$－），water：
see water． 1 An element in many compound see water．］An element in many compound
words of Greek origin，meaning＇water．＇In chemical compounds other than hydrogen it usu－ ally represents hydrogeu．
hydroa（hī－drō＇ä），n．［NL．，＜Gr．vi $\delta \omega \rho$（ $\mathfrak{i} \delta \rho-$ ）， water，$+\dot{\psi} \dot{0} v=$ L．ovim，egg．］In pathol．，a name of certain forms of vesicular or bulbous eruptions，usually regarded as forms of pemphi－ gus，also of forms of herpes and herpes iris，and of sudamina．
hydroadenitis（h̄̄－drō－ad－e－nī＇tis），n．［NL． （prop．＊hydradenitis），く Gr．vi $\delta \omega \rho$（v $\delta \rho-$ ），water， + NL．adenitis，q．v．］In pathol．，inflammation of the sweat－glands．
 Gr．$\hat{v} \delta \omega \rho$（ $\dot{\delta} \delta \rho-$ ），water，+
pathol．，a lack of thirst．
hydrobarometer（hī＂drō－baa－rom＇e－tèr），n．［＜ Gr．$\dot{v} \delta \omega \rho$（ $\dot{v} \delta \rho-$ ），water，+ E．barometer．］An instrument for determining the depth of the

2934

## hydrocephalus

for themselves cases of two ovai bits of leaf．The genins is
widely dietributed in most parts of the world，though the widely diatributed in most parts of the world，though the speciea are few and none are North Amcrican．II．nym
phatata
und II．stagnata are two Brittsh apecies，known as phatata ald 17.8 stagnata are two B
chinu－marks．Also IIydrocampe．
Hydrocampidæ（hī－drộ－kam＇pi－dē），n．pl．［NL． ＜Hydrocampa＋－ide．］A family of pyralid moths，typified by the genus Hydrocampa：so called from the aquatic habits of the larve． Hydrocanthari（hī－drō－kan＇tha－rī），n．pl．［NL．，
 Latreille＇s system of entomological classifica－ tion，the swimmers；the third tribe of pentamer－ ous Coleoptera，including the aquatic carmivo－ rous beetles，of the old genera Iytiscus and Gy－ rinus．It thua includea the modern families Dytiscide and Gyrinid $a$, sud is identical with the modern group $1 F y-$ hydrocarbide（hī－drō̄－kïr＇bid or－bīd），n．Same as hydrocarbon．
hydrocarbon（hī－drō－kär＇bon），n．［＜hydro（gen） ＋carbon．］A compound of hydrogen and car－ bon；the general name of any compound con－ sisting of hydrogen and carbon alone．The hydro－ carbons are an exceedingly large and important group of
componnda，and witl their derivativeg form the subject－ matter of organic chemistry．－Hydrocarbon black， burner，engine，furnace，etc．See the nouns．
hydrocarbonaceous（hī－drō－kär－bọ－nā＇shius），
［＜hydrocarbon + aceous．］Consisting of or having the nature of hydrocarbon．
In order to obtain the highest ininminating power of a going combustion，the reguiation of the suppiy of atr gossential．

Lommel，Light（trana．），p． 5.
hydrocarbonatet（hī－drọ̄－kär＇bọ－nāt），n．［＜hy－ （rocarbon + ate ${ }^{1}$ ．］Carbureted hydrogen gas． hydrocarbonic（hī ${ }^{\prime}$ drō－kär－bon＇ik），a．［＜hy－ drocarbon + －ic．］Pertaining to or having the nature of hydrocarbon．
hydrocarbonous（hī－drọ－kärı${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{bo}-\mathrm{nus}$ ），$a$ ．［＜hy－ drocarbon + －ous．］Same as たydrocarbonic．
This hydrocarbonous pyrocone is ciosely aurronnded or euveioped hy gyrating，atrongiy－heated sitmospheric sir． hydrocarburet（hī－drọ－kär＇bū－ret），n．［＜hy－ dro（gen）＋carburct，q．v．］Carbureted hydro－ gen gas．
hydrocardia（hī－drọ－kür＇di－ä̈），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr． $i . \delta \omega \rho(\dot{v} \delta \rho-)$ ，water，$+\kappa \alpha \rho \delta i \alpha=$ E．heart．］Same as hydropericardium．
hydrocastorite（hī－drọ－kas＇tor－īt），n．［＜Gr． vঠ $\omega \rho$（ $i \delta \rho-$ ），water，＋castorite：see castor ${ }^{3}$ ．］A hydrated silicate of aluminium and calcium，de－ rived from the alteration of petalite from Elba． hydrocauli，$n$ ．Plural of hydrocaulus．
hydrocanline（hī－drọ－kâ＇lin），a．［＜hydroccutus + －inel．］Pertaining to or having the charac－ ter of a hydrocaulus．
hydrocaulus（hī－drō－kâ＇lus），n．；pl．hydrocauli
 stem．］In zoöl．，the main stem of the coenosare of a hydrozoan．
hydrocele（hī＇drō－sēl），$n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. hydrocèle，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．
 water，$+\kappa \dot{\eta} \lambda \eta$ ，tumor．］In pathol．，a collection of serous fluid in the cavity of the tunica vagi－ nalis of the testis．Dunglison．
hydro－cellulose（hī－drō－sel＇ụ－lōs），$n$ ．See the extract．
Cotton completely disorganised by acid，and obtained as a fine powder，aeema to contain one molecule of water more than ordinary ceilulose，and the substance thus pro－ duced has been termed hydro－cellulose．

Hammel，Dyeing of Textile Fabrica（1886），p． 7. hydrocephalic（hi＂drộ－sẹ－fal＇ik or hī－drọ－sef＇ạ－ lik），a．［＜hydrocephial－us + －ic．］Pertaining to or exhibiting hydrocephalus．
hydrocephaloid（hī－drọ－sef＇a－loid），$a$ ．［＜hydro－ cephalus + －oid．］Resembling hydrocephalus． Also hydrencephaloid．－Hydrocephalotd disease a condition or somnolence or coma in children in conditions of
hydrocephalous（hī－drō－sef＇ą－lus），$a$ ．［＜NL． hydrocephalus：see hydrocephalus．］Same as hydrocephaloid．
hydrocephalus（hī－drō－sef＇g－lus），$n$ ．［＝F．hy－ arocéphale $=\mathrm{Sp}$. hilrocéfato $=\mathrm{Pg}$. hydrocophalo， ＜NL．hydrocephalus，〈 Gr．vঠpoкє́¢aiov，water in the head，く vi $\delta \omega \rho$（ $\dot{\delta} \delta \rho-$ ），water，$+\kappa \varepsilon \phi a \lambda \dot{n}$ ，head．］ 1．In pathol．，an accumulation of serous fluid within the cranial cavity，either in the subdural space（external hydrocephalus）or in the ven－ tricles（internal hydrocephalus）．Acute hydro－ cephalus is uavaily，and apparently always，due to menin－ to airophy of the brain to preasure on the veina of Galen by tumors or inflammatory products，or to other canses． Also hydrencephalus，hydrocranium． 2．［cap．］In zooil．，a genus of trilobites．Bar－ rande， 1846.

## hydrocerusite

hydrocerusite（hī－drō－ser＇$\ddot{\text {－sith }}$ ），$n$ ．［＜Gr．i $\delta \omega \omega \rho$ （id $\rho$－），water，+ ccrusitc，q．v．］A basic lead Hydrocharideæ（hī＂drö－ka－rid＇ẹ－ē），n．pl．［＜ Hydrocheris（－id－）＋－cic．］A natural order of monocotyledonous aquatic herbs，with diœecious or polygamous regular flowers on scape－like peduncles from a spathe，aud simple or double floral envelops，which in the fertile flowers are united into a tube，and cohere with the 1－to 3 － celled ovary；stanens 3 to 12，distinct or mona－ delphous；stigmas 3 or 6 ；fruit ripening under water，indeliscent，and many－seeded．This，the frogbit family，embraces 14 genera and about 40 species， Which are widely distributed in the warm and temperate
parts of the world，in ponds，lakes，aud ditches．Alse writ－ Ien II ydrocharaceece（Lindley），II ydrocharece（Reichenbach）， IIydrocharice（Dumertier），Hydrocharidacece（Ventant） Hydrocharis（hīd（rok＇ a －ris）
Hydrocharis（hī－drok＇ $\mathrm{G}-\mathrm{ris}$ ），$n$ ．［NL．（Linnwus），
 water，＋xaípev，delight，rejoice．］A genus of monocotyledonous plants，of the natural order Hydrocharidece，having floating stems，with fioating tufts of radical leaves，peduncles，and submerged roots．The peduncies of the maie plant are hhort， 2 －or 3 － A owered，the remale spathe is sessile smeng H．Morsus－rance，the fregbit，the only spectes，is dispersed ver Europe and nerthern and central Asia．The torm ap－ pears to have been inere sbundsat in 3iecene times，four or five extinct species occurring in that formation in Eu－ Hydro Gr．$v \delta \omega \rho(\dot{v} \delta \rho-$ ），water，$+\chi \varepsilon \lambda \omega \delta \dot{d} \hat{v}$, a swallow．］A genus of Sternince，or terns，known as black terns or short－tailed sea－swallows．It contains severai species of small size，with shert and emarginate or mod erateiy iorked tail，very long and ample wings，and smaii
feet with deeply emarglnate webs．These birds underge


## Common Black Tern（Hydrochelia lariformis）

changes of plumsge unusual in the group，the aduits be ing chiefly biack or hlackish．There are several specles， lound in all parts of the world，such as the cemmen black tern of Eurepe snd America，II．Lariformis，er fisipes，or nigra，the white－winged black tern，$H$ ．leucoptera；s
the whiskered black tern，$H$ ．hybrida．Boie， 1822.
hydrochinon（hīdrọ̆－ki＇non），$n$ ．Same as hy－ droquinonc．
hydrochlorate（hī－drō－klō＇rāt），n．［＜hydro－ chloric + －ate ${ }^{1}$ ．］A salt of hydrochloric acid． hydrochloric（hīdrō－klō＇rik），a．［＜hydro（gcn） + enor $(i n)+-i c$ ．］Pertaining to or compound－ ed of chlorin and hydrogen gas．Also chlorhy－ dric，chlorolydric，elliorydric．－Hydrochlorte acid， IICl，a coloriess gas having a suffecsting odor and an acid taste．It is irrespirable，and not a supporter of cembus tien．It is extremely soluble in water，and its solution it is one of the most important acids commercialiy，snd is made as a by－product of the soda－ash manufacture．Its salts，the chlorids，are universally distributed in nature and extensively used in the arts．Also calied hydrogen chlorid．－Hydrochloric
Hydrochcoridæ（hīdrō－ker＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Hydrochorus＋－ida．］A family of hystrico－ morphic rodents，represented by the genus $H y$ drocherus，related to the Caviida，but distin－ guished by certain cranial and dental charac－ ters；the capibaras or water－cavies．
Hydrochœrus（hī－drọ－kḗrus），n．［NL．，＜Gr． $\hat{v} \delta \omega \rho(\dot{v} \delta \rho-)$ ，water，＋$\chi e i \rho o \varsigma, ~ a ~ p i g.] ~ T h e ~ t y p i-~$
cal and only cenus of Hydrochaeride，common－ cal and only genus of Hydrocharida，common－ ly referred to the Caviida．There is but one species，$H$ ．capibara．See cut under capibara． Hydrochoreutes（hī drō－kō－r＇ö＇tēz），$n$ ．［NT． （Koch，1837），くGr．viop（vi $\rho-$ ），water，＋хорєथт多， a dancer，＜xopeverv，dance，＜xopós，a dance： see chorus．］A notable genus of water－mites， of the family Hydrachnides．They are parasitic upon water－bugs，as $H$ ．gtobulus upon Nepa cinerea，and their larver have been found sdhering to the eyes of the larva
of Libellulide． hydrocincho
hyarocinchonine（hī－drō－sing＇kō－nin），n．［＜
hydro（gcn）＋cinchonine，q．v．］An artificial al－ hydro $(g c n)+$ cinchonine，q．v．］An artificial al－
kaloid $\left(\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{26} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right)$ derived from cinchonine kaloid $\left(\mathrm{C}_{20} \mathrm{H}_{26} \mathrm{~N}_{2} \mathrm{O}\right.$ ）derived from cinchonine，
and differing from it in having two additional hydrogen atoms．
hydrocœlia（hī－drò－sē＇li－ä），n．［＜Gr．vo $\delta \omega \rho(i, \delta \rho-$ ）， same as ascites．Thomas，Med．Dict．

185

Hydrocorallinæ（hì－drō－kor－a－lī＇nē），$n$ ．pl
$[$ NL．$<$ Iydra（q．vo）$)+$ LL．corallinus，coral line．］An order or suborder of Hydroidea，class Mydrozoa，resembling true corals，or corallige－ nous Actinozoa，but belonging to a different class；the coral－making hydroid hydrozoans，as millepores or milleporic corals．They have s hard coral－like polypary sod two kinds of zooids，the ordlnary known as dactyiozoölds ：the conoaarc consists of a net work of anastomosing ceils；reproduction is by meana of gonophores．The Hyarocorallace inciude two families， Millcporider and Stylasteride．
hydrocoralline（hī－dro－kor＇a－lin），a．and $n$ ． 1．a．Pertaining to the Hydrocorallime，or hav－ ing their characters；milleporic．
II．n．One of the Hydrocorallince；a mille－ pore or some similar coral．
Hydrocorax（hī－drok＇ō－raks），n．［NL．，＜Gr． $v d \omega \rho$（id $\rho-$ ），water，$+\kappa \delta \rho a \xi$, a raven，crow．］ 1.
A genns of hornbills，of the family $B u c e r o-$ tida，in which Brisson（1760）placed all the species of hornbills known to him：restricted by late writers to the group of hornbills of the Philippines of which Buceros Iydrocorax of Lin－ neus is the type，characterized by a flattened casque，chestnut－red and black plumage，and white tail．－2．A genus of cormorants，of the family I＇halacrocoracide：a synonym of Phala－ crocorax or Graculus．Vieillot，1816．See cut under cormorant．
Hydrocores（hī－drok＇ō－rễz），n．pl．［NL．，〈Gr． id $\omega \rho$（iv $\rho-$ ），water，${ }^{\circ} \kappa \delta \rho \iota \varsigma$ ，a bug．］Same as Hydrocorisa．
Hydrocorisæ（hī－drō－kor＇i－sē），n．pl．［NL．（La－ treille），irreg．＜Gr．v $\delta \omega \rho(\dot{v} \delta \rho-$ ），water，$+\kappa \delta \rho \iota s$ ， bug．］A division of heteropterous Hemiptera， embracing the aquatio species．They are charac－ terized by having short sntenuse cenceaied in csvities be－ neath the eyes，and ustatorial legs．Called Cryptocerata by Douglass snd scott，snd by Fallen distributed into two divisions．Also IIydrocores，Hydrocorisa．
hydrocotarnia（hī＂drộ－kọ－tär＇ni－ä̀），n．Same as lydrocotarnine．
hydrocotarnine（hīdrō－kō－tär＇nin），$n$ ，［＜hy－ dro（gen $)+$ cotarnine，q．v．］A erystalline al－ kaloid（ $\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{15} \mathrm{NO}_{3}$ ）occurring in small amount in opium
Hydrocotyle（hī－drō－kot＇i－lē），n．［NL．，＜Gr． $\dot{v} \omega \rho$（ $\dot{\delta} \delta \rho-$ ），water，$+\kappa о \tau v \lambda \eta$ ，a cavity，a cup． The plants grow in moist situations and the leaves are hollowed like cups．］A genus of plants of the natural order Umbellifera，type of the tribe Hydrocotylea，having the fruit much compressed，the calyx－teeth minute or obso－ lete，the petals concave，valvate，or imbricate， and the umbels simple．About 70 species are knewn， very widely distributed over the warm and temperste parts of the worid．They are ususliy small herbs，creep－ （common pennywort，pennyrot，or flukewert）is a com－ mon Britlsh plant，growing in boggy piaces and on the and smali slmple umbels of pale－pink flowers．There are

$a$ ，flower ：$b$ ，fruit ；$c$ ，same cut transversely：$d$ ，tuber．
several American species，of which $H$ ．Americana and II．umbellota sre the mest sbundant，the former being common in the Northern States，snd the latter from Mas served to produce tubers．（See cut．）II．umbeliata ob sometimes been calied sheer＇s－bane，from its being sup posed to cause foot－rot．H．Asiatica is employed in India ss sn siterative tonic，snd the South African pennywort II．contella，is emplayed in dysentery．
Hydrocotyleæ（hī drō－kō－til＇ $\bar{e}-e ̄)$ ，n．pl．［NL．hydrodynamical（hī＇drō－dī－nam＇i．kal），a．［＜ （A．P．de Candolle，1830），＜Hýdrocotyle + －ew．］hydrodyncemic＋al．］Same as hydrodynamic A tribe of plants of the natural order Umbelli－hydrodynamics（hídrō－dīnam＇iks），$n$ ．［Pl．of ferce，in which the fruit is laterally much com pressed or with the commissures of ten narrowly presscd or with the commissures often narrowly back．Also written Hydrocotylida（Lindley）， Hydrocotylinea（Sprengel），and Hydrocotylenea （Koch）．
hydrocranium（hī－drọ－krā＇ni－um），$n$ ．［NL．， Same as hydrocephalus，1．Dunglison．
hydrocuprite（hì－drọ̃－kū＇prit），n．［＜Gr．idop （id $\rho-$－），water，+ cuprite，q．v．］A supposed hyo arated oxid of copper．
hydrocyanic（hī＂drō̄－sī－an＇ik），a．［＜hydro（gen） + eyan $(o g c n)+-i c$.$] In chom．，pertaining to$ or derived from the combination of hydrogen and eyanogen．－Hydrocyanic acid，HCN，a color－ less itquid whlch soliulfies at $5^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ ． 10 feathery crystais， and bolis at $80^{\circ}$ ．Its specific \＆ravily is about 0．7．It dis－
solves freely in water，forming a liquid which reddena sitmus－psper but slightly．Laurel－leaves，bitter slmonds， and many stone－fruits contain anygglalin，which under the actlon of a frinent breaks up into grape－sugar，oif of bitter almonds，snd bydracysnic scid．It is generaliy prepared by the action of suiphuric acid on potassinm ferrocyanide．It is one of the most prompt snd virulent poisons known．Very difute hydrocyanic scid is irequently uscd medicinally as a powerfui sedative and anti－irritant，
especially to allay cough．Its salts are called cyouides， especialiy to allay cough．Its salts are called cyanides， particularly potasslum cyanide snd the complex cysnides， potassium ferrocyanide and ferricyanide．Also prussic acid． hydrocyanide（hī－drō－sī＇a－nid or－nĩd），n．［＜ hydrocyanic + －ide1．］Ä salt of hydrocyanic aeid：same as eyanide．
hydrocyanite（hī－drō－si＇？̣－nīt），n．［＜Gr．v̈ $\delta \omega \rho$ （vi $\rho-$ ），water，+ кvavós，blue，+ －itc ${ }^{2}$ ：see cya－ nite．］Anhydrous sulphate of copper in pale－ green crystals，found at Vesuvius as a sublima－ tion product of the eruption of October， 1868. When exposed to the air the crystals absorb water and become bright－blue．
Hydrocyon（hī－dros＇i－on），n．［NL．（orig．Hy－
 ＋кivw，dog．］The typical genus of Hydrocyoni ne．It includes African fresh－water fishes with elongated canine teeth，whence the name．
Hydrocyoninæ（hī1－drō－sī－0̂－ní＇n̄̄），n．pl．［NL．， ［Hydrocyon＋－ino．］A subfamily of fishes of the family Characinida，typified by the ge－ nus Hydrocyon．They have iarge conical teeth in beth gaws；sn sdipese fin；s short dorssi fin；rather narrow gur－openings，the gili－membranes being grown to the isth－ cur in the fresh waters of both Airica snd South America． hydrocyst（hī＇drọ－sist），n．［＜Gr．vi $\omega \rho$（ídp－）， water，＋кiorts，a bladder（cyst）．］One of the processes or tentacles attached to the conosare of the physophorous oceanic hydrozoans，borne with groups of gonophores upon a common stem，constituting a gonoblastidium or blasto－ style．See cut under gonoblastidium．
hydrocystic（hī－drō－sis＇tik），a．［＜hydrocyst＋ －ic．］Having the character of a hydrocyst．
Hydrodictyeæ（hīn drō－dik－ti＇ē－ē），n．pl．［NL． （nuetzing，1843），〈 IIydrodictyon＋－ew．］A subfamily of green－spored alge，typified by the genus Mydrodictyon．Also written Hydrodic－ tyonea（Hassall），Hydrodictyonidece（Gray），and Hydrodictiea（Mathew）
Hydrodictyon（hī－drō－dik＇ti－on），n．［NL．（A． W．Roth，1800），〈Gr，$\hat{v} \delta \omega \rho$（ $\dot{\delta} \delta \rho$－），water，+ дiктvov， a net．］A genns of curious fresh－water alge，the type of the subfamily Hydrodictyeae of the fam－ ily Protococcacea．The indlvidual cellsare obiong－cy lindrical and united into s retículated saccate comobium all are fertile；some produce macrogonidia，which join themselves into a conobium within the mother－cell；oth－ ers produce inicrogonidia，which are furnished with vi－ tile period subside into protococcoid，thick－walled spores． （Cooke．）The plant when full－grown resembles a long purse， whence the nsme water－net，snd consists of a beautifully regular network of threads．The single knewn specles， II．utriculatum，is common to North America snd Europe． The IIydrodictyon may be iooked upon as an elaborate
type of a cell－family，one in which ceils are coojoined
in accerdance with s definite pian，so as to make a body in accerdance with s definite pian，so as to make a body of definite shape and size，yet In which each cell is an in－ dependent bcing，drawing nothing from its neighbors．
H．C．Wood，Fresh－Wster Algæ，p． 93.
hydrodynamic（hīdrô－di－nam＇ik），a．［＝F． hydrodynamiquc，く Gr．vi $\delta \omega \rho$（ídp－），water，＋$\delta \dot{v}$ vau！s，power：see dynamic．］Pertaining to or derived from the force or motion of a fluid；re－ derived from the force or
lating to hydrodynamics．
An impertant property of the harmenic nedal line，in－ dicated by an interesting hydrodynamic thearem due to lankine，is that，when self－cutting at any point or points， the different branches make equal angles with one an－ other round each point of section． hydrodynamic：see－ics．］The mathematical theory of the application of the principles of dynamics to fluids．As dynamics is used in two senses， the wider to inciude the theories both of rest and of motion， the narrower to include only the theory of motion，there are two confeng senses of the ward hydrodynamics． hydrodynamics．See equation．
hydrodynamometer（liī－lrō－dī－nâ－mom＇e－tèr）， n．［＜（irr．$i \delta \omega \rho(i \delta \delta \rho-)$ ，water，+ E．dynamometer．］

## hydrodynamometer

An instrument for measuring the pressure ex－
erted by a flowing liquid，and hence for deter－ mining its velocity．
Hydrcecial（hī－drè̀＇si－gi），n．［NL．（Guenéc， 1841），〈Gr．vi $\delta \rho$（ $v \delta \rho-$ ），water，＋оiкоs，a house．］ A genus of noctuid moths，of the family Apec－ midee，having the male antenne not pectinato the proboscis moderately long，and the legs stout．There are many specics，confined to Europe snd North America．M．immonis la a hop－peat in tha United States．I．micacea ia known aa he roby－rust
hydræcia ${ }^{2}, n$ ．Plural of hydrocium．
hydrcecial（hī－drē＇si－al），a．［＜hydracium＋ －al．］Having tho character of a hydrœecium． hydrœecium（hī－drē＇si－um），u．；pl．hydrecia
 house．］A sac attached to the swimming－bell or nectocalyx of certain oceanic hydrozoans， as calycophorans，into which the conosare may be retracted．See cut under Diphyide．
hydro－electric（hí ${ }^{\prime} d r o ̄-e ̄-l e k^{\prime}$ trik），$a$ ．［く Gr． $\nu \delta \omega \rho(v \delta \rho-)$ ，water，+ E．electric．］Effecting the development of electricity by a certain use of steam：as，a hydro－electric machine．Hydro－ electric machine，a machine for generating electricity by the eacape of ateam under high preaanre rom a seriea of


Armstrong＇s Hydro－electric Machine．
produced．The jets of ateam（whlch have to pass through a coling－box）are electrified by friction，Poiltive elec－
tricity is collected by drecting the ateam npon a metal comb hydroferricyanic（hi drō－fer＂1－si－an＇ik），$a_{\text {a }}$ hydrogen and ferricyanogen．－Hydroferricyanic acid， $\mathrm{H}_{6} \mathrm{Fe}_{2}(\mathrm{CN})_{1}$ ，a atrong hexavalent acid prodnced by the action of sulphuric acid and pota
hydroferrocyanic（hī＂drộ－fer $\left.{ }^{\prime \prime} \overline{0}-\mathrm{sin}-a n^{\prime} \mathrm{ik}\right), a$ ．［ $\langle$ hydro（gen）+ ferrocyanic，q．v．］Compounded of hydrogenand ferrocyanogen．－Hydroferrocyanic acid， $\mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{Fe}(\mathrm{CN})_{3}$ ，a atrong tetrabasic acid forme
hydrofluoboric（hī－drō－flö－ō－bō＇rik），a．［
hydrofluoric（hī ${ }^{\prime}$ drō̄－flö－or＇ik），a．［＜hydro（gen） + fluor $(i n)+-i c$.$] Consisting of fluorin and$ hydrogen．Also fluohydric，fluorhydrie．－Hydro－ fluoric acid，14F，an acid obtained by diatiling a mix－
ture of fluor－spar with aulphuric acid．It haa an tutense－ ly irritating，auffocating odor，and a very atrong affinity for water，acts energetically on glass，and la most destructive to animal matter．Also called fuoric acid．
hydrofluosilicate（hī－drộ－flö－ō－sil＇i－kāt），n． ［＜hydrofthosilic（ic）＋ate．］A salt formed by the union of hydrofluosilicic acid with a base．
hydrofluosilicic（hī ${ }^{\prime}$ drō－－flö＂$\overline{0}$－si－lis＇ik），$a$ ．［ $<$ hydro（gen）＋Anosilicic．］Consisting of hy＊ drofluoric and fuosilicic acid．－Hydrofluosilicic acid，a compennd acid（ $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SiF}_{8}$ ）whith ia formed when
ailicon tetrafluorlde ia led into water．The asturated so－ intion is a very acid，fiming，colorless liquid．
 water，+L ．fugare，put to flight，く fugere，flee： pervious to water，as the plumage of ducks，the pubescence of many insects，etc．
hydrogalvanic（hīidrō－gal－van＇ik），a．［＜Gr． i $\delta \omega \rho$（vo $\rho-$ ），water，+ E．galvenic．］Pertaining to，consisting of，or produced by electricity evolved by the action or use of fluids：as，a mydrogalvanic current．
Hydrogastreæ（hī－drọ－gas＇trẹ̄－ē），n．pl．［NL． （Endicher and Unger，1843），く Hydrogastrum closely to the Vavheriacere．The plantare alinali， closely to the Vaucheriaceer．The planta are sunali， terrestrial，and niceilular，in the form of an expanded
sack or bag at the top，with the low er portion excessively contalna the single genus II drogastruin．Also written $H_{y}$ drogastridece（Lindley）．

2936
 （Desvaux，1810）（so called in allusion to the
sack－like shape of the plants），く Gr．vdop（id $\rho-$ ）， water，$+\gamma a \sigma \tau \eta \rho$ ，stomach．］A genus of fresh－ water alge，the type of the family IIydrogastrea． hydrogen（hī drō－jen），n．［＝F．liydrogène $=$ sp．hidrógeno $=1 \mathrm{~g}$ ．hydrogeneo，hydragenio $=$ It．idrogeno，＜NL．hydrogenimm，hydrogen（so called because it is one of the elements of water，
 cing：see－gen．］Chemical symbol，H．One of the clementary substances，existing as a colorless， tasteless，and inodorous gas．It is the lightest sub－ stance known，and for that reason its spectic gravity has been taken as the unit for comparing the speeffic gravity of gases，though air is the mora commonjy accepted standard． Under like conditions of temperature and pressure，hydro－ gen is approximately 14.4 timesas light aa an cquai volume of air．1ts combining weight ia also fess than that of auy other element，and is therefora calied unity，all the other but alightly solable in water or any otiher liquid．Hydro－ gen refracts light atrongly，is extremeiy diffuaibie，and is ahsorbed or occlnded in a remarkabie manner by certain metala when they are heated，as thongh it formed a kind of alloy with them．Hydrogen burns in air with a very paie blue flame and intense hest，the soia product of com－ bustion being water， $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{O}$ ，which is tha protoxid of hydro－ gen．A mixture of two volumes of hydrogen and alx of contact with s fame or the electric spark．Hydragen is not apecifically polsonona when inhaled，bot is tatal to life by preventiug or hindering access of oxygen to the blood．It is prepared by the setlon of dilute sulphuric acid on zlnc or fron，by passing steam through a red－hat tube filled with iron turnings，by the electrolyats of water， and in a variety of other ways Hydrogen occars iree in nature in amal quantity in the emanations of volcanoea and or some on－wells， ninth ef the weight of water consiats of hydrogen，and it is an indiapensabie eiement of every animal or vegeta ble structure．It is a component of all acids，and its replacement in them by bases produces salts，in De－ cemher，1877，and Jannary，1878，tha French chemist Callletet and Pictet succeeded in ifquefying hydrogen， and the latter in solidifying it，by means of extreme pres－ sire and cold prodnced in special forms of apparatus in－
dependently invented by them． cpendenty inven． bureted hydrogen．Same as ethylene．－Hydrogen chlorid，iodide，bromlde，etc．Same as hylarochloric acid，hydriodic acid，etc．－Hydrogen sulphld，or sul－ phureted hydrogen， $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{S}$ ，a colorieas intlammahie gas having a aweetish taste and an exceedingiy fetid smeli resemhiling rotten eggs，it is extremely poisonona when inhaled．It has feeble acid properiles，and its componinda with hases are called sulphuds．It occurs in the emana－
tlona of volcanoea，and is evoived when anlmal or vegeta． tlona of volcanoea，and is evoived when anlmal or vegeta－ mineral springa，being liberated by tha reduction of gyp－ aum or other sulphates throngh the action of a microbe． light carbureted hydrogen．Sce carbureted．－Se－ see，und er hydroselenic）．
hydrogenate（hī＇drṑ－jen－āt），v．t．；pret．and pp． hydrogenated，ppr．hydrogenating．［＜hydrogen $+-a t e^{2}$ ．］To cause to combine with hydrogen； hydrogenize．
hydrogenation（hī＇droō－je－nā＇shonn），n．［＜hy－ drogenate + －ion．］The act of lydrogenating， or the state of being hydrogenated．
Thia hydrogeration is esaily effected jy treating cnproua acetylcne with hydrogen．

W．R．Bowditch，Coai Gas，p．2s4． hydrogeniferous（hî $\left.{ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{drö}-j e-n i f^{\prime} e-r u s\right)$ ，a．［＜ hydrogen．
hydrogenise，$v, t$ ．See hydrogenize．
hydrogenium（hī－drọ̄－jē＇ni－um），$n$ ．［NL．：see hydrogen．］1．Hydrogen regarded as a metal； solidified hydrogen．
Water is the rnat of hydrogenium，a trus metal．
R．Nichots，Firealde Science，p． 182
2．Hydrogen occlnded by palladium．See oc－
clusion．Graham．
hydrogenize（hi＇drō－jen－iz），v．t．；pret．and pp． hydrogenized，ppr．hydrogenizing．［＜hydrogen $+-i z e$.$] To combine with hydrogen；form a$ hydrogenous compound of．Also spelled hy－ arogenise．
Chlorine readily enters into reaction with a large nam－ ber of hydrogenized carbon compounds，and diaplacea the hydrogen more or less completely．Encyc．Brit．，V． 493.
hydrogenous（hi－droj＇e－nus），a．［＜hydrogen + －ous．］1．Pertaining to or containing hy－ drogen．－2．Formed or produced by water：ap－ plied to rocks formed by the action of water， in contradistinction to pyrogenous rocks，or those formed by the action of fire．
hydrogeology（hī＂drō－jọ̄－ol＇ $\bar{o}-\mathrm{ji}), n$ ，［＜Gr． vdup（ $v \delta \rho-$ ），water，+E. geology．］The geology of water；that part of geological science which has to do with the relations of water standing or flowing beneath the surface of the earth． The term is bit little naed，and rarely，if ever，with refer－ sgency of water，or in which water playa a part．

## Hydroidea

hydrogiobertite（hí ${ }^{\prime}$ drô－jō̄－bert＇ít），n2．［ $\langle$ Gr． vow $(v \delta \rho-)$ ，water，+ giobertite，q．v．$]$ A liydrous
carbonate of magnesium occurring in small spherical forms of a light－gray color at Vesuvius． hydrognosy（hī－drog nọosi），थ．［＝Sp．Midro－
 ledge．］A treatise on，or a history and descrip－ tion of，the waters of the earth．
hydrographer（hī－drog＇r＇ạ－fér），$u$ ．［As hydrog－ rap $7_{1-y}+-e r^{2}$ ．］One who is versed in the sci－ ence or engaged in the practice of hydrography specifically，one who has charge of hydrograph－ ic surveys and of other operations belonging to hydrography．
In ali coaste，what moon maketh full sea，and what way the tidea and ebbes come and go，tha hydrographer ought
to record．
Deq，Prel．to Enclid（1570）． He［Dr．LIalley］fikewise corrected the poaition of the by ali former hydrographers．Ansom，Voyage，is hydrographic（hī－drộ－graf＇ik），a．［Ashydrogra－ phey＋－ic．］Of，pertaining to，or treating of hydrography：as，a hydrographic survey or treatise－－Hydrographic Office，an office of the Navy Department of the United States，connected with ths charts and others．Its head ia called the hydrographer．Other governments have similar bnrcaus．
hydrographical（hī－drō－graf＇i－kal），$a$ ．［＜hy－ drographic + －al．］Same as hydrographic．
The arificer must in the framing of his little engine have had due regard to ali these，and conseqnently have had a comprehenalon of divers celestial and hydrographi－
cal truths．
hydrography（hī－drog＇ra－fi），$n . \quad[=F$ ．hydro－ graphie $=\mathrm{Sp}$. hidrografia $=\mathrm{Pg}$. hydroyraplia $=$ It．idrografia，＜Gr．vi $\omega \rho$（id $\rho-$ ），water，+ －$\quad$ paфia，〈 $\gamma \rho \dot{\phi} \phi \varepsilon \iota v$, write．］．1．The science of the measurcment and description of the sea，lakes， rivers，and other waters，with especial reference to their use for the purposes of navigation and commerce．It embraces pilotage and marine survey－ ing，the determination of winds，currents，etc．，as well as coast，guifa，bays，isisnda，promontories，channela，sud their confguration and geographical position，bnt aiso the con－ tour of the botton of the aea and of harbors．it aiso embracea the study of the relation of changes in depth to heir causes．
Hydrographie requireth a perticuiar regiater of certsin innimarka（where marka may be had）from the sea well abie to ba akried，in what points of the sea－compasse they appear，and what apparent form，aitust lon，or bigness
they have in reapect of any dangerona place in the aea or neer nuto it assigned． Setting downe alwayea with great care and diligence true encrualiona a nota or aina mitreya，siands， of Danigation and hydrographie．${ }_{\text {Hakluyt＇s }}$ Voyages，I． 417. 2．The distribution，character，and relations of bodies of water；the condition of the earth or any part of it with respect to its seas，rivers， etc．：as，tho hydrography of North America． hydroguret（hi－drog＇ü－ret），\％．［＜hydrog（en） + －uret．］A compound of hydrogen with a base．
hydrogureted，hydroguretted（hī－drog＇ū－ret－ ed），$a$ ．［ $\left\langle\right.$ hydroguret + －c $d^{2}$ ．］Combined with hydrogen，as a metal or other base．
hydrohematite，hydrohæmatite（hī－drō－
 hemafite．］A hydrated iron sesquioxid，resem－ bling the anhydrous iron sesquioxid hematite， particularly in its red streak．See turgite．
hydrohemostat，hydrohæmostat（hī－drō－ hem＇ō－stat），2．．［＜Gr．id $\omega \rho$（ivo $\rho$－），water，+ aipa，blood，+ oratos，verbal adj．of iotával，
cause to stand：see static．Cf．hemostatic．］ A device to arrest a hemorrhage，consisting of a bag through which cold water is passed， while it is pressed against the surface． hydroid（hī＇droid），a．and n．［＜Gr．vopoetōns， like water，＜$\hat{\nu} \delta \omega \rho(\hat{v} \delta \rho-$ ），water，$+\varepsilon i \delta o s$, form． In defs． 2 and 3，as Hydra＋－oid．］I．a．1．Like water；living in the water．－2．Resembling the hydra，or an animal of the genus Hydra． －3．Pertaining to the Hydroida or Hydroidea， or having their characters：as，a hydroil hydro－ oan．－Hydroid stock，a stolon；a hydrorbiza．
II．\＃．One of the Hydroidea．
In the Gnif of Mexico are communittes of hydroids so nstitute hut one animal．
$P_{0 p}$ Sci．Mo．，X1II． 318.
Calyptobiastic hydroids．See calyptoblastic．－Tubu－ lar an hydu（
Hydroidea（hī－droi＇dē－－ï），n．pl．［NL．：see lyy－ droid．］An order or subclass of the class $H y$－ drozoa，approximately equivalent to Hydro－ phora，and consisting of the eleutheroblastic， gymnoblastic，and calyptoblastic hydrozoans．

## Hydroidea

In some systems of ciassification it aiso incindes the
Trachymeduse and IIydrocoralline．The group IIydro－ meduse of some authors is eqnivalent to IIydrovidea．Aiso hydrokinetic（hī＂drộ－ki－net＇ik），a．［＜Gr，í $\omega_{\rho}$ （vop－），water，+ Kunt
moveros，of moting，
Pertainiug to the motion of fluids．
IIydrokinetic permeability -a name for the specific quslity of a porous solld according to which，when p． Sir C．JI．Thomson，Reprint of Pspers， 862.
hydrokinetical（hī ${ }^{\prime}$ drọ－ki－nct＇i－kal），a．［＜hy－

hydrokinetics（his 1 drọ－ki－net＇iks），$n$ ．［P1．of $7 y$－ rrokinetic：see－ics．］．The mathematical theory of the motion of fluids；the kinctics
Hydrolea（hī－drōlē－ien），，R．［NL．（Tinnæus）（so called because growing in wet places），Gr． ov，olive－oil，oil）．I A genus of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants，of the natural order $\boldsymbol{H y}$－ drophyllaceer，and the type of the tribe Hydro－ lecre．They have a subrotate 5 －cieft corolia，sepsils dis－ flaments dilated st the insertion，ovary 2 －or 8 －cefled，and styles 2 or 3 ．They sre herbs or rarely suffruticose piants ofth ovate or lanceolate entire leavea，which are numerous on the stem and often with s spine in the axilg，and clnstered blue or white flowers．About 14 apecies are known，widely
alstributed in warm comntries，Four species are fonnd in the southern United States．H．Zeylanica of India has bitter leaves，which are beaten into pulp and applied as a poultice to sores，with good effect．
 drophyllaceer．
 Brown，1816），く Hydrolea + eece．］A tribe of plants of the natural order Hydrophyllaceer， containing the single genus Hydrolea．
hydrolite（hīdrō－lit），$n$ ．［＜Gr．iv $\delta \omega \rho$（ $\dot{v} \delta \rho-$ ）， water，＋$\lambda i$ ifoc，stone：see－lite．］The zeolitic mineral gmelinite．
hydrologic（hī－drộ－loj＇ik），$a$ ．$\quad[<$ hydrolog－y + $-i c$ ．］Of or pertaining to hydrology．
We ．．consider the forests $\mathfrak{i}$ as regulstors of $h$ h－ drologic conditions，influencing the waterflow in springs，
brooks，and rivers．
hydrological（hī－drọ̄－loj’＇i－kạl），a．［＜hydro－ logic＋all．］Same as hydrologic．
hydrologist（hin－drol＇o－jisist），n．$[<$ hydrolog－y + －ist．］One skilled in hydrology．
hydrology（hi－drol＇ö－ji），$n$ ． $\mathrm{I}=\mathrm{F}$ ．hydrologie $=\mathrm{Sp}$. hidrologia $=$ Pg．hydrologia $=\mathrm{It}$ ．idrolo－
 speak：see－ology．］The science of water，its properties，phenomena，and laws，its distribu－ tion over the earth＇s surface，etc．
hydrolysis（hi－drol＇ i －sis），$n$ ．$[<\dot{G r}$. water，$+\lambda$ ivaus，a dissolving，$\langle\lambda i \varepsilon \varepsilon v$, loose，dis－ solve．］A kind of chemical decomposition by which a componnd is broken up and resolved into other compounds by taking up the ele－ ments of water．Thus，by hydrolynis cane－sugar takes np s moleculeof water and th resolved into ne mo moiecule ap a molecule ot water and trise
of dextroee and one of levuloee．
hydrolytic（hī－drō－lit ${ }^{\prime}$ ik）， ， ［〈 hydrolysis $(-$ lyt．）$+-i c$.$] Producing hydrolysis，or relat－$ ed to the process or results of hydrolysis．
Hydrolyticic decompositions，that is to say，such as sre connected with the nnion of the elements of water with
the decompooing body．
Encyc．Brit，XVII． 671.
hydromagnesite（hī－drộ－mag＇ne－sit），n．［＜ A white native hydrous carbonate of magne－ A white native hydrous carbonate of magne－
sium，sometimes occurring in crystals，but more frequently amorphous，earthy，and chalk－ like．
hydromancy（hī＇drō－man－si），n．$\quad[=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．hidro－ mencia $=$ It．idronuanzia，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. hydromantia，$\langle$ Gr． as if＂$\dot{v} \delta \rho о \mu a v \tau \varepsilon i a$（ef．íd $\rho \dot{\mu} \mu v \tau \tau \varsigma$ ，one who divines from water），＜ivd $\omega \rho$（ $\dot{v} \delta \rho-$ ），water，$+\mu a \nu \tau \varepsilon i a$ ，divi－ nation．］Divination by some use or from some
phenomenon of water． phenomenon of water．
 species of melancholia under the influence of which the sufferer is led to commit suicide by drowning．It sometimes appears in pel－
hydromantic（hī－drō－man＇tik），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［As lydromancy（－mant－）$+-i c$ ．］I．a．Pertaining to hydromancy．
II．$n$ ．The art of producing surprising effects dependent on the principles of hydrostatics and hydrodynamies．
hydromechanics（hì drō－mệ－kan＇iks），n．［ $\langle$ Gr． vid $\rho$（id $\rho-$ ），water，＋E．mechanies，q．v．］The
science of the mechanics of fluids，or of their

2937
laws of equilibrimm and motion，including the and also hydraulies．
1 tis perhaps superfluous to speak of the important pisce modern mathemitical physics since the iabore $H$ in holtz Maxwell，and Thomson in reducing the mathe matical treatment of electricity and magnetism to that of
the motion of incompressibfe fuids．Science，IlI． 78 ．
hydromedusa（hi＂drọ̄－mê－dū＇säi），n．；pl．hydro－ mechuser（－sē）．［NL．（cf．Gr．＂Tסpouédovoa，the name of a frog in the poem＂Batrachomyo－ machia＂），＜Gr．$v \delta \omega \rho$（ $i \delta \rho-$ ），water，＋Mé $\delta o v \sigma a$ ， Medusa：see Medusa，medusa．］I．Same as hydromedusan．
One hydromedusa isys its eggs early in the morning．
2．［cap．］A genus of reptiles．Wagler．

## Hydromedusæ（hi＂drō－mē－dū＇sē），n．pl．［NI

 pl．of Hydromcdusa，q．₹．］A zoölogical group， variously limited．（a）A ciass oi coelenterstes cor－ responding to the class IIydrozoa．C．Vogt，1851．（b）A subciass of IIydrozoa，contrasted with Scyphomedure， containing all those hydrozoans which are reisted to IIydra through the fact of reprodncing by meane of lateral dra through the fact of reprodncing by means of latera class is composed of the gymnoblastic and calyptoblastic hydroids，the trachymednsans and nsrcomedusans，the hydrocorallines，and the aiphonophorans．The non－6exuai individuals constitute the characteristic hydroids，of com－ paratively narrow and elongate form，often branching or aggregated in colonies．In this sense the group corre－ sponds to the cryptocarpous discophorans of Ebchscholtz， the Craspedota of Gegenbanr，the Cycloneura of Eimer， hydromedusan（hī＂drō－mē－dū＇san），and 1．a．Of or pertaining to the Hydromedusa．

II．n．A member of the Hydromedusa．Also hydromedusa．
Hydromedusinæ（hī－drō－mē－dū－sí＇nē），n．pl． ［NL．，く Hydromcdusa＋－ince．］Same as Hy－ dromeduse．
hydromedusoíd（hī＂drọ̄－mē－dū＇soid），a．［く Hydromedusa＋－oid．］Having the characters of the Hydromedusa；resembling the Hydro－ mcduse．
hydromel（hi＇drō－mel），n．［＜F．hydromel＝ Sp．hidromel $=\mathrm{P}$ ． ．hydromel $=\mathrm{It}$ ．idromele，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． hydromel，hydromeli，＜Gr．víро́ $\underset{\text { ，} \lambda, \text { ，a kind of }}{ }$ mead made of water and honey，$\langle v \delta \omega \rho(i \delta \rho-$－ ， water，$+\mu \varepsilon ́ \lambda \iota=$ I．$_{\text {．mel }}$ ，honey．］A liquor con－ sisting of honey diluted with water，ferment－ ed or unfermented：in the former case called vinous hydromel，and also mead．
As tonching the mead cailed Hydromell，it consteted in times past of rain water，well purited，snd hony．

## Hydromel，or water－hony，

 Holland，tr．of Pliny，xxxi．come wine
Hakluyt＇s Voyages，I． 566
In divers parts of Muscovy and some other northern fermented with honey ：and indeed，if a due proportion betwixt those two be observed，and the fermentation he skilifully ordered，there masy he that way，as experience hath assured us，prepared such a iquor，both for clear－ nasted anch a one wonld believe．

Boyle，U6efuiness of Nat．Philos．，ii． 4.
They［British Gsuis］drank beer and hydromel，which was carricd abont in metal beakers or jugs of earthen－
ware． hydromeningitis（hī－drō－men－in－j̄̄＇tis），n． ［NL．，〈Gr．vid $\omega \rho$（ $\dot{v} \delta \beta$－），water，＋NL．meningitis， q．v．］In pathol．，meningitis with serous effu－ sion．See meningitis．
hydrometallurgy（hī－drō－met＇al－ér－ji），n．［＜ Gr．$\hat{v} \delta \omega \rho(\dot{v} \delta \rho-)$ ，water，＋metallürgy．］The pro－ cess of assaying or reducing ores by liquid re－ agents．
hydrometamorphism（hī－drō－met－ā－môr＇fizm） n．［＜Gr．$\tilde{\delta} \delta \omega \rho$（iv $\rho-$ ），wator，＋E．netumorphism．］ A kind of metamorphism of igneous rocks brought about by water，in contradistinction to pyromctamorphism，or metamorphism of sedi－ mentary rocks effected by heat．
hydrometeor（hī－drō̄－mē＇tē－or），$n$ ．［＜Gr．vid $\omega \rho$ （ $\dot{\delta} \delta \rho-$ ），water，$+(\mathrm{NGr}) \mu \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \dot{\omega} \rho o v$, a meteor：see meteor．］A meteor or atmospheric phenome－ non dependent upon the vapor of water；in the plural，all the aqueous phenomena of the at－ mosphere，as rain，hail，snow，etc．
hydrometeorological（hī－drō－mē＂tē－or－ō－loj＇i－ kal），$a$ ．［＜hydrometeorology $+-i c-a l$ ．］Relating or pertaining to hydrometeorology．
or pertaining to hydrometeorology． ［＜Gr．vi $\delta \omega \rho(v i \delta \rho-)$ ，water，$+\mu \varepsilon \tau \varepsilon \omega \rho \dot{\nu} 0 \gamma i ́ a$, meteor－ ology：see meteorology．Cf．hydrometeor．］That branch of meteorology which is concerned with water in the atrnosphere in the form of rain， clouds，snow，hail，etc．
hydrometer（hī－drom＇e－tėr），n．［＜Gr．vidpouér $\rho \iota \nu$ ， a vessel for measuring hydrostatically，＜vi $\delta \omega$ （vid $\rho-$ ），water，＋$\mu$ ét $\rho o v$, a measure．］1．An instru－
ment for measuring specific gravity，es－ pecially that of water and other fluids，and hence the streugth of spirituous liquors and of various solu－ tions．In Nteholson＇e hydrometer for solide（sce cut）the weight is first de－ termined whtch，placed in the upper pan，will depress the tustrument to the zero． mark（ $a$ ；；then the weights
are found which are need－ ed to do this when the body experimented npon is placed，first in the upper and then in the lower pan． The difference between these jast welghts and weight first found givea the weight of the body in aif
and in water respectively whence the speciffic gravit ner．The common type of hyd calculated in the ugual msn
 of a glass tube with stem of unfform diameter，a buib to cance it to tloat in the liquid，and s weight or counterpolse to cause the stem to stand upright 86 it scale at the point which of the level with the surfsce of the liqutd in which it is floating，the spectfic gravity ts ascertained either di－ rectly or by a simple calculation． Scales in common use are those of Beanmé，es applicable to lifqutde etther more or less dense than wa ncar the top and in the the zero is the bottomof the stem；the sradu－ ation is conventional，snd the spe cific gravity is obtained from the reading by means of a aeries of ta bies．Another form th that of Twed deil．Hydrometera constructed to measure the purity，density，or de gree of concentration of particn－ iar ifquids receive apecial names， 2．An instrument used for
 measuring the velocity or discharge of water， as in rivers，from reservoirs，etc．
［NL．，＜Gr． ij $\omega \rho$（ $\dot{\delta} \delta \rho-$ ），water，$+\mu \varepsilon \tau \rho o v$, a measure．］The typical genus of the family Hydrometrida．The examples．The genus as originally established by Fsbri cius（1796）was divided by Latreille（1807）into Hydrometra proper，Gerri，and Velia．
hydrometra ${ }^{2}$（hī－drō－mē＇trä），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr． vid $\omega \rho(\dot{v} \delta \rho-$ ），water，$+\dot{\eta} \tau \rho a$ ，uterus．］In pathol．， catarrhal endometritis．
 tion of the lining membrane of the nterus，giving rise to a mucous or muco－purulent secretion．．．．If the fluid is watery，this is called hydrometra．
－Barnes Dia．of Women，p． 180.
hydrometric（hi－drō－met＇rik），a．［As hydrome－ ter $+-i c$.$] 1．Pertaining to a hydrometer，or$ to the determination of the specific gravity， velocity，discharge，ete．，of fluids．－2．Made by means of a hydrometer：as，hydrometric ob－ servations．－Hydrometric pendulum，an instrument consisting of s hoilow ball suspended from the center of a gradusted quadrant，snd held in a stream to mark by it
deflection the velocity of the current；a current－gage． hydrometrid（hij－drom＇e－trid），n．An insect of the family Hydrometrida．
Hydrometridæ（hī－drō－met＇ri－dē），n．pl．［NL．，〈Hydrometra ${ }^{1}+$－ide．］A family of heteropter ous insects with long legs fitted for walking on the water，typified by the genus Hydrometra． The family formerly included the genus IIydrometra in a The family formerly included the genus II ydrometra in moved to other famtiles．Spectes of the restricted fam ily are frequently observed on the surface of poois and streams，where they walk with the very siender body ele－ vated upon their long legs，but do not swim tn the wster like the true water－bugs，Hydrocorise．Also called Hy
drometrides，Mydrometrina，and IIydrometrites
hydrometrograph（hī－drō－met＇rṑ－grảf），$n$［＜
 termining and recording the quantity of water discharged from an orifice in a given time．
hydrometry（hi－drom＇c－tri），n．［As hydrome－ ter $+-y$.$] The art or operation of determin－$ ing by means of hydrometers the specific grav－ ity，density，velocity，etc．，of fluids．
hydromica（hī－drō－mík kị），$n_{\text {．}} \quad[<\mathrm{Gr} . v \delta \omega \rho(i \delta \delta \rho-)$ ， water，+ NL．mica，q．v．］A variety of potash－ mica which contains more water than ordinary muscovite，and is less elastic．See mica．
hydromicaceous（hi／drō－mī－k $\bar{a}$＇shius），a．［ $\langle h y-$ cromica + －accous．］Of the nature of hydro－ mica；containing hydromica．

## hydromicaceous

IIydromicaceous and argillaceona schists． Amer．Jour．Sci．，3d ser．，XXX． 282.
hydromotor（hī－drọ－mō＇tor），n．［＜Gr．vidwp （vi $\rho-$ ），water，＋NL．motor，motor．］A form of motor，designed for the propulsion of vesscls， in which the propelling power is that of jets of water ejected from the sides or stern．
The little veasel supplied with the hydromotor met with
hydromphalum（hī－drom＇fą－lum），n．［NL．，＜ Gr．idрó $\mu \phi$ алоs，having water in the umbilical re－ gions，＜vid $\omega \rho(\dot{v} \delta \rho-)$ ，water，＋ó $\mu \phi$ a $\partial \dot{s}$, boss，knob， navel．］In pathol．，an accumnlation of serous liquid in the sac of an umbilical hernia，or simply the extension of the umbilicus by as－ cites．Also hydromphalon．
hydromyd（hī＇drọ－mid），$n$ ．An animal of the genus Hydroniys．E．Blyth．
 vi $\delta \omega \rho$（ $\dot{v} \delta \rho-$ ），water，＋$\mu v \varepsilon \lambda \dot{s}_{s}$ ，marrow．］In pa－ thol．，the distention of the central canal or ven－ tricular cavity of the spinal cord with a se－ rous liquid．Seo hydrorachis．Also hydromye－ lus．
Hydromyinæ（hi＂drọ－mi－1̄＇nē），n．pl．［NL．，＜ Hydromys + －ine．］A subfamily of rodents of the family Muridee，of which the type is the ge－ nus Hydronys，and in which the teeth are only 12 in number．
Hydromys（hīdrọ̄－mis），u．［NL．，く Gr．vidw （v $\delta \rho-$ ），water，＋$\mu \bar{v} s=$ E．mouse．］A genus of rodents constituting the subfamily Hydromyi－ $n \neq$ ，confined to the Australian region，where the species are known as water－rate and beaver－ rats．H．chrysogaster is an example．Geoffroy， 1805．See cut under beaver－rat．
hydromysta，hydromystes（hī－drō－mis＇tä，
 water，${ }^{+}$poguris，one who initiates：see mysta－ gogue．In the early church，a presbyter or
cleric who sprinkled with holy water the people cleric who sprinkled with holy
hydronaphthol（hī－drō－naf＇thol），n．［＜Gr． idop（id $\rho-$ ），water，+F. naphthol．］An antisep－ tic preparation，probably one of the naphthols， prepared from naphthalene．［Trade－name．］
Hydronemateæ（hí＂drō－nē－mā＇tē－ $\bar{e}$ ），u．pl． ［NL，（Nees von Esenbeck，1823），〈Gr．vowp （vj $\rho-$ ），water，$+v \bar{\eta} \mu a(\tau-)$ ，a thread，+ eec．$]$ In
bot．，same as Alge． bot．，same as Alga．
hydronephelite（hī－d
hydronephelite（hī－drō－nef＇e－līt），$n$ ．［＜Gr．viowp cate of aluminium and sodium，related to thom－ sonite in composition，and derived from the al－ teration of elæolite（nephelite）．
hydronephrosis（hī＂drō－nef－rō＇sis），$n$［NL1．，＜ Gr．vjop（id - －），water，$+v \varepsilon \phi \rho o ́ s$ ，kidney，+ －osis．］ In pathol．，a condition produced by obstruction of the outflow of the urine through the ureter， so that the urcter and the renal pelvis become greatly distended．
hydronephrotic（hī／drō－nef－rot’ik），a．Per－ taining to or affected with hydronephrosis．
hydronette（hi＇drō－net），n．［ $<\mathbf{F}$ ．hydronette，
Gr．vjw（id $\rho-$ ），water，$+\quad-n-, ~ a ~ m e r e ~ i n s e r-~$ Gr．vjw $\rho(i \delta \rho-)$ ，water，$+-n-$ a mere inser－
tion，+ ette．］1．A syringo．－2．A portable tion，＋ette．］1．A syringo．－2．A portable
force－pump for nse in gardens and conserva－ force－p
Hydroparastatæ（hīdrō－pa－ras＇tā－tē），n．pl．
 ＋тарабтáтŋऽ，one who stands by，an assistant： see parastatic．］A sect which separated from the early church in the latter part of the see－ ond century：so named from their use of water only，instead of wine and water，in the eucha－ rist．Also called Aquarians and Encratites． hydropath（hídrō－path），n．［＜hydropath－y．］ same as hydropathist．
hydropathic，hydropathical（hi－drō－path＇ik， －i－kal），a．［＜hydropathy + －ic－al．］Relating to hydropathy．
hydropathist（hi－drop＇a－thist），$n$ ．［＜hydrop－ athy $+-i s t$.$] 1．One who is versed in or prac－$
tises hydropathy．-2 ．One who believes in the efficacy of hydropathic treatment．
He has tried both hydropathy and homoeopathy；
has now aettled into a conflimed hydropathist．
G．A．Sala，Dutch Pictures．
hydropathy（hi－drop＇a－thi），n．［ $=\mathrm{F}$. hydropa－$^{\prime}$ thie；a name formed after the supposed analo－ gy of homeopathy，allopathy，etc．，and intended to signify＇water－cure＇or＇water－treatment＇； ＜Gr，v $\delta \omega \rho$（ $\dot{\delta} \rho-$ ），water，$+\pi a ́ \theta o s$ ，suffering，dis－ ease．］The method of treating diseases by the external and internal use of water；hydrother－ apeutics，especially in the cruder forms．See water－cure．
hydropericardium（hī－drộ－per－i－kär＇di－um），$n$ ． ［NL．＜Gr，idup（idp－），water，$+\pi \varepsilon \rho \iota \kappa$ óodiov pericardium．］In pathol．，the accumulation of serous liquid in the pericardial cavity．Also called Fydrocardia．
hydroperitoneum（hī－drọ－per＂i－tō－nē＇um），$n$ ． L＜Gr．id $\delta \omega \rho$（ $\dot{v} \delta \rho-$ ），water，$+\pi \varepsilon \mu \iota \tau o ́ v a \iota o v, ~ p e r i t o-~$ neum．］In pathol．，the effusion of lymph into the peritoneal cavity；ascites．
hydrophane（hī drō－fān），n．［＜Gr．vi $\delta \omega \rho$（i $i \delta \rho-$ ）， water，＋фavós，clear，〈 фaivecv，show，shine．］ A partly translucent whitish or light－colored variety of opal，which absorbs water upon im－ mersion and then becomes transparent．Also called oculus mundi．
hydrophanous（hī－drof＇a－nus），a．［As hydro－ phane＋－ous．］Made transparent by immer－ sion in water．See hydrophone．
Hydrophasianus（hī－drọ－－1ā－si－ā＇nus），$n$ ．［NL．， Gr．vidw（id $\rho-$ ），water，＋фaбtavos，a pheas－ ant．］A genus of jacanas，of the family Par－

ride or Jacanidex，established by Wagler in 1832， containing the Asiatic water－pheasant orpheas－ ant－tailed jacana， H．chirurgus．See Jacana．$^{2}$ hydrophid（hīdrō－fid），$n$ ．A venomous sea－ suake of the family Hydrophida．
Hydrophidæ（hī－drof＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Hy－ drophis + －idde．］A family of ophidians of the suborder Proteroglypha，with permanently erect poison－fangs，and the tail compressed and fin－like，aud thus fitted for swimming； the sea－snakes，or marine venomous serpents． Theee anakea Inhabit the Indan ocean and tropical parts of the Pacifc，and are extremely poisonous．There are
hydrophile（hī＇drō－fil），n．［＜NL．Hydrophilus．］ A water－beetle of the genus Hydrophilus，or one of the Hydrophitide．
hydrophilid（hī－drof＇i－lid），$n$ ．One of the $H y$－ drophilide．
Hydrophilidæ（hī－drō－fil＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Hydrophilus + －idice．］A family of clavi－ corn beetles， with numerous gencra and spe－ cies．The dorsab． dominal segments are partly membra－ nous；the ventral segmenta sre free；
at least one pair at least one pair of tars are palpi are dis－ the palpi are dis－
tant at base；and the anglea of the large quadrate mentum are not
prolonged．${ }^{\text {The }}$
garne or a corre
sarne or a corre
aponding
aponding group of
water－loving bee．
water－loving
tlea la called
$H y$


phuti，Hydrophil See also cut under hydrobius
 water，＋фiNos，loving，＋ite2．］Native calcium chlorid．Also called chlorocalcite．
hydrophilous（hī－drof＇i－lus），a．［〈Gr．vo $\omega \rho(v i \delta \rho-$ ）， water，＋фinos，loving．］In bot．，pollinated by the agency of water．Compare anemophilous， entomophilous．
Hydrophilus（hi－drof＇i－lus），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr． $\dot{v} \delta \omega \rho(v \delta \rho-)$ ，water，＋фinas，loving．］The typi－ cal genus of Hydrophilide．It contains the Jargest beetiea of the ramily，such as the giant water－beetle H．triangularis，a common North American apecles，of a phining black color， $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long．The correapond－ ing European apeciea is II．piceus．Also called \＃ydro． Bydro
 water，+ obls，a snake．］The typical genus of Hydrophidae or sea－snakes．One of the com－ monest aea－anakes is the chital，$H$ ．cyaneicincta，which
attains a length of 5 or 6 feet，and is of a grcenish color
hecoming yel－ lowth below， with numer－ ous transvergo
black bloteches hydrophite （hī ${ }^{\text {dro }}$－$\left.-\overline{1} \mathrm{i}\right)$ ）， ${ }_{i}{ }^{n} \delta \omega \rho$［ Gr ． $i \delta \omega \rho(\dot{v} \delta \rho-)$ ， water， oprs，snake，
$\left.+-i t e^{2}.\right]$ massire $A$ massive milu－ eral of a
green color．

## Hydrophyllaceæ

It is a hydrous silicate of iron and magnesium， allied to deweylite and to serpentiue．
hydrophobe（hì drō－fōb），$n$ ．［＝F．hydrophobe $=$ sp. hidrófobo $=\mathrm{Pg}$. hydrophobo $=$ It．idrofobo， ＜L．hydrophobus，३ Gr．idpoфóßos，having a hor－ ror of water：see hydrophobia．］One who is suffering from hydrophobia．
hydrophobia（hī－drō－fō＇bi－ï̀），u．［Also hydro－ phoby，formerly hydrophobie，＜F．hydrophobie＝ Sp．hidrofobia＝Pg．hydrophobia＝It．idro－ fobia；＜LL．hydrophobia，＜Gr．vípoфoßia，a horror of water caused by the bite of a mad dog，＜$\dot{v} \delta_{\rho o \phi} \beta_{\beta o s,}$ having a horror of water，＜ $\dot{v} \delta \omega \rho$（ $v \delta \rho-$ ），water，$+\phi \in \beta \varepsilon \sigma \theta a \iota$ ，fear，$\phi \delta \beta o s$ ，fear．］ In pathol．：（a）A symptom of rabies in man， consisting in a furiousaversion to liquids and an inability to swallow them．See rabies．Hence －（b）Rabies，especially in human beings．
Athenodorus．．Writeth that not only the lepro－
sie，but slso the hydrophobie－that la to say，the fear of sie，but slso the hydrophobie－that ia to say，the fear of
water occasloned by the biting of a mad dog－were first discovered in the daya of Ascleplades．
llolland，tr．of Plutarch，p． 638.
（c）Any morbid or unnatural dread of water， such as may exist independently of rabies．
hydrophobic（hī－drō－fō ${ }^{\prime}$ bik），$a_{0}$［＜LL．hydro phobicus，＜Gr．idpopoßciós，＜idpoфoßia，hydro－ phobia：see hydrophobia．］Of，pertaining to， or affected with hydrophobia or rabies；rabid．
There are people who deny the existence of hydrophobic
The American，VI．277． hydrophobophobia（hī－drō－fō－bō－fō＇bi－ặ），n． ［NL．，＜Gr．ídooфoßia，hydrophobia，＋－оمia， fear，as in hydrophobia，q．v．］In pathol．，a morbid condition produced by excessive dread of rabies，which may simulate its real or sup－ posed symptoms．
hydrophoby（hìdrō－fö－bi），n．［See hydropho－ bia．］Hydrophobia．［Rare．］

They set up the long howl of hydrophoby at my princl－ Hydrophora（hi－drof＇ọ－rä̈），n．pl．［NL．，く Gr．idpoфópos，carrying water：see hydrophore．］ One of the three divisions into which Huxley and other authors divide the Hydrozoa，the other two being the Discophora and the Sipho－ nophora．The members are，in sll casea except that of Hydra，fixed ramitied hydrosomes，on which many hy－ dranthe and gonophorea are developed．The tentacles are either scattered over the hydranths or arranged in one month and one near the aboral end．Very generally－for example，in all Sertularidoe and Tubulariuloe－there is a hard chitinous coticular skeleton or ccenosarc，which uau－ ally gives rise to hydrothecw，into which the hydranths can be retracted．The gonophores present every variety， from sacs to free－swimming medusolds．The inner mar－ gin of the bell in these medusoida 18 always produced into erally disposed at regular intervala round the circumfer－ ence of the bell．The great majority of what are some－ times termed the naked－eyed meduse，Gymnovhithalmata， are simply the free－swimming gonophores of Hydrophora． hydrophoran（hī－drof＇ọ－ran），a．and n．I．$a$ ． Having the characters of the Hydrophora；per－ taining to the Hydrophora．

II．$n$ ．One of the Hydrophora．
hydrophore（hī drō̄－fōr），n．［＜Gr．ídooфópos， carrying water，＜v $\delta \omega \rho$（ $\dot{v} \delta \rho$－），water，$+-\phi o \rho \rho o s$, ＜$\phi$ peetv＝E．bear1．］An instrument for obtain－ ing specimens of water from any desired depth below the surface．
hydrophorous（hì－drof＇ō－rus），a．Pertaining to －Hyarophora．
hydrophthalmia（hi－drof－thal＇mi－ä），n．［NL．
 pathol．，an increase in the quautity of either the aqueons or the vitreous humor．Dunglison．－ Hydrophthalmia anterior．Same as buphthalmos．
hydrophthalmy（hi＇drof－thal－mi），$n$ ．Same as hydrophthalmia．［Rare．］
Hydrophyceæ．（hi－drọ－fi＇sē－ē），n．pl．［NL．
 seaweed（see fucus），+ －ere．］In bot．，same as Algie．
Hydrophyllaceæ（hī＊drọ－fi－lā＇sệeè，n．p7． ［NL．（Lindley，1836），＜Hydrophyllim －－cecere．］$^{2}$

Hydrophyllaceæ
A natural order of plants，the waterleaf family， consisting mostly of herbs，or rarely shrubs， with a watery insipid juice，alternate or rarely opposite leaves，no stipules，mostly scorpioid in－ florescence，regular pentamerous and pentan－ drous flowers，with the stamens borne on the lower part of the corolla and alternate with its lobes，a dimerous ovary，and 2 distinct styles． There are 16 genera and about 150 species，most of which are North American．Also called $M y$－ droleacca
Hydrophylleæ（hī－drọ－fil＇è－ē），n．pl．［NL．， Hydrophyllum＋－ece．］A tribe of plants of the natural order Hydrophyllacea，differing from the other tribes in having the corolla－lobes oftel contorted
hydrophyllia，$n$ ．Plural of hydrophyllium．
hydrophylliaceous（hī－drō－fil－i－ā＇shius），$a$ ．［ Hydrophyllium＋－accous．＇］Having the char－ acters of a hydrophyllium．
hydrophyllium（hīdrō－fil＇i－um），n．；pl．hydro－ phyllia（－ä）．［NL．，$<$ Gr
 ov $=\mathrm{L}$ ．folium，leaf The peculiar protectire nvelop or hydrotheca of the hydranths of some oceanic hydrozoans，as the Siphonophora，of laminar or foliaceous character． Also called bract．
Detached Hydrophyllia
hydrophylls（hī＇drọ－filz），n．pl．，［（Lindley the waterleaf family，the Hydrophyllacece． Hydrophyllum（hì－drō－fil＇um），n．［NL （Tournefort）（so called because of a cavity in each leaf which holds a small quantity of wa－ ter），く Gr．viowo （id $\rho$－），water，+ ф́n $\lambda o v$, a leaf．］ A genus of dicotyledoneus gamopetalous plants，the type of the natural order Hydro－ phyllacere and hyllea．Hydro－ re characterizey by having the calyx neariy open，with ppendage at each nnua；the corolia campanulate，the tube within bear ing a tinear iongi－ tudinal appendage opposita eith in． olded edges form． ing a mectariferous rove；filament nd atyle fong－ex erted；ampie petioled leaves；and the flowers white or pale－blue，and cymose．Oniy 6 or $\$$ apeciea are known，ali hydrophysocele（ $\mathrm{hi}-\mathrm{drō}-\mathrm{fi} \bar{\prime}$＇sō－sēl），$n$ ．［＜Gr． vou $(v \delta \rho-)$ ，water，$+\phi \bar{v} \sigma a$ ，a bellows，a bubble，+ $\kappa \eta \lambda \eta$ ，a tumor．］In pathol．，a hernia containing both serous fluids and gas．
Hydrophyta（hī－drof＇i－tä），n．pl．［NL．（Lyng－
 plant．］1．A name propesed as a substitute for the word Algie．The word has never been much used and is，moreover，objectionable，aince not all submorged pianta are alge，and it is not applicabie to aërial forma． 2．［l．c．］Plural of hydrophyton．
hydrophyte（hīdrō－fīt），$\mu_{\text {．}}$［ $\langle\mathrm{Gr}$ r．$\hat{v} \delta \omega \rho$（ $i \delta \rho-$ ）， water，+ фurov，a plant．］A plant which grows in water；an aquatic plant．
hydrophytography（hī＂drọ̄－fī－tog＇ra－fi），n．［As hydrophyte＋Gr．－$\gamma \rho a \phi i a, ~<\gamma \rho a ́ \phi \varepsilon ı v$, write．］The description of water－plants．［Rare．］
hydrophytology（hī＂drō̄－fi－tol＇ộ－ji），$n$ ．［As hy drophyte＋Gr．－ 2 orica，＜$\dot{k} \gamma \varepsilon v$, ，speak：see－ology．］ That branch of botany which relates to aquatic plants．
hydrophyton（hī－drof＇i－ton），$n . ;$ pl．hydrophyta （－tặ）．［NL．，＜Gr．v $\delta \omega \rho$（i $i \delta \rho-$ ），water，$+\phi \nu \tau \delta \nu$ ，a plant．］In the hydroid acalephs，the common support by which the several zoöids of a colony are connected one with another．The base or proximal end of the hydrophyton is the hydrorhiza；the ia the hydrocaulus．
hydrophytous（hī－drof＇i－tus），a．［As hydrophy－ ton + －ous．］Having the character of a hydro－ phyton．


Waterleaf（Hydrophyllum V

## －

Wateriah or hydropical tumoura are the effects of an
iViseman，Surgery，i． 23 ．
hydropically（hi－drop＇i－kal－i），adv．In a hy dropical or dropsical manner．
It may I confeas by aiccity and astriction afford a con－ firmation
diaposed．

2939
yydropic（hī－drop＇ik），a．and $u$ ．［ $\langle\mathrm{ME} . y d r o p i k$ ， OF．hydropique，idropique， F ．hydropique $=\mathrm{Sp}$ hidrópico $=\mathrm{Pg}$. hydropico $=\mathrm{It}$ ．idropico，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. hy－ dropicus，＜Gr．idp $\omega \pi \iota \kappa \delta{ }^{\prime}$ ，dropsical，く i $\delta \rho \omega \psi$,
dropsy：sce hydropsy，dropsy．］I．a．Contain－ ing or produced by water；dropsical．

Drye foik \＆ydropike，\＆dede at the faste；
Alia calied on thai cortayse \＆ciaymed his grace．
Allilerative Poems（ed．Morris），ii． 1006.
Hydropick humora not diacernable at first from a iair and juicy fisahinesse of body

Mitton，On Def．of Humb．Remonst．
Every luat is a kind of hydropic diatemper，and the more arink the more we shali thirst Tillotson
II．n．1．A medicine that relieves or cures dropsy．－2．A dropsical person．
yydropical（hī－drop＇i－kal），a．［＜hydropic＋ Same as hydropic．
，and auch as bs hydropically
hydropisyt，$n$ ．An earlier form of hydropsy
hydroplanula（hī－drō－plan＇ū－lä），n．；pl．hydro－ planuloe（－lē）．［NL．，く Hydra，a genus of hy drozoans，+ planula，a stage of the embryo．］ The transitional stage of the embryo of a hy drozoan intermediate between the planula and the tentroulated actinula．
hydropneumatic（hī＂drọ̄－nụ̄－mat＇ik），a．［＜Gr． $i \delta \omega \rho$（id $\rho-$ ），water，$+\pi \nu \varepsilon v \mu a t i k o ́ s$, of or caused by wind or air：see pneumatic．］Of or pertain ing to，or produced by，the action of water and air；involving the combined action of water and air or gas．－Hydropneumatic accumulator． Ses accumulater．
hydropneumonia（ $\mathrm{hi}^{\boldsymbol{I}} \mathrm{d}$ drō－nū－mō＇ni－g．ig），n．［NL． ＜Gr．vowo（ido－），water，＋NL．pneumonia，q．v．］ In pathol．，dropsy or edema of the lungs hydropneumopericardium（hī－drō－nū－mọ̄－per i－kär’di－um），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr．$\dot{v} \delta \omega \rho(\dot{v} \delta \rho-$ ），water，+ $\pi \nu \varepsilon \nu \mu a$ ，breath，wind（cf．$\pi \nu \varepsilon \chi_{\mu \omega \nu}$ lung），$+\pi \varepsilon \rho \iota-$ kápóov，pericardium．］In pathol．，the presence of serous fluid and air in the pericardial cavity hydropneumothorax（hī－drộ－nü－mō－thō＇raks） n．［NL．，〈Gr．vdco $(\nu \delta \rho-)$ ，water，＋NL．pueu mothorax，q．v．］In pathol．，the presence of air and serous fluid in a pleural cavity
hydropolyp（hī ${ }^{\prime}$ drō－pol－ip），n．［＜Gr．$i \delta \omega \rho$ （id $\rho-$ ），water，$+\pi 0 \lambda$ viovs，polyp：see polyp．］A
hydroid polyp；a hydrozoan，as distinguished from a coral polyp or actinozoan．
Hydropolypinæ（hī－drọ̉－pol－i－pī＇nē），n．pl．
 ＋－ince．］A suborder of Hydromeduse，mul tiplying by budding and by sexual products which do not appear in the shape of meduse． The budding poiyps may be disintegrated from the parent and soform a colony In bor casy sexula invitipicat alternatea with the process of budding The sexual pro ducts are matured in the wali of the body．cavity，which may form holiow tentacuiar processes in which the ova and apermatozoa are found．
hydropropulsion（hì ${ }^{\text {droop－prọ－pul＇shon），}} n$ ．［＜ Gr．voco（id $\delta$－），water，＋E．propulsion．］Pro－ pulsion of vessels by a hydromotor
hydrops（hī＇drops），n．［NL．，くGr． $\begin{gathered}\text { v } \delta \omega u \nmid, \text { drop－}\end{gathered}$
sy，＜$\dot{\delta} \delta \omega \rho$（ $\dot{v} \delta \rho$－）；water：see hydro－．Cf．lydrop－
sy．］Same as hydropsy．－Hydrops of the anterior hydropsy（hi＇drop－si），n．［Earlier hydropisy，く F．hydropisie $=$ Sp．hidropesia $=\mathrm{Pg}$. hydropesia hydropisia $=1$ ．．idropisia，$<\mathrm{L}$. hydropisis，for ＊hydropiasis，〈 Gr．id $\rho \omega \pi i a \sigma \iota \varsigma$, dropsy，く $\dot{v} \delta \omega \omega \pi$ tâv have the dropsy，〈 $v \delta \rho \omega \psi$ ，dropsy：see hydrops．］ Dropsy：the original form，of which dropsy is a contraction．

Solt－swoin and pale，here lay the Hydropsy；
Unwieidy man ；with befiy monatroua round．
Thomson，Castle of Indolence， 1.75
Hydropsyche（hī－drop－si＇kē），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr．
voup（ $\quad \delta \rho-)$ ，water，$+\psi v \chi \grave{\psi}$ ，a butterfy：see Psy－ che．］The typical genus of Hydropsychida．
Hydropsychidæ（hi－drop－sik＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL （Curtis，1835），＜Hydropsyche＋－idce．］A fam ily of trichopterous insects，or caddis－flies，typi－ fied by the genus Fydropsyche，having the third joint of the maxillary palpi elougate and fili－ form，the antennæ setaceous，and the feet spurred．The larvæare aquatic and predaceous， and inhabit stationary cases．
Hydropterideæ（hī－drop－te－rid＇ē－ē），n．pl．［NL．， Gr．$i \delta \omega \rho$（ $\dot{\delta} \delta \rho-)$ ，water，$+\pi \pi \varepsilon \rho i \varsigma$ or $\pi \tau \varepsilon \rho \iota \varsigma(-\iota \delta-)$ ，a fern，＋ece．］A class or group of cryptogamous plants，the heterosporous Filicinece，comprising

## Hydrosaurus

the families Marsiliaccere and Salviniacea，which are characterized by possessing both macro－ spores and microspores．Also called Rhizocar－ рег．
tydroptic（lü－drop＇tik），a．［Irreg．＜llydropsy + －ic．］Pertaining to or affected with hydrop－ sy；dropsical；hence，thirsty．［Rare．］
This I made account ihat I begur eariy，when I under－ tood the study of our isws；but was diverted by the worst voiuptuonaness，which is an hydroptic inmoderate desire of human learning and ianguages．Donne，Lettera，xx． He，soul－hydroptic with a ascred thirst， sucked at the flagou．

## Browning，Grammarian＇a Faneral．

Hydroptila（hī－drop＇ti－lä̀），n．［NL．（Dalman， 1819），＜Gr．$\hat{i} \delta \omega \rho$（ $\dot{\sim} \delta^{\prime} \rho-$ ），water，$+\pi \tau i h o v$, down， feathers．］The typical genus of caddis－flies of the family Hydroptilida，having ocelli，scarcely acuminate wings，and the head with elevated lobes pesteriorly．
Hydroptilidæ（hī－drop－til＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL． （Stephens，1836），く Hydroptila＋－ide．］A fam－ ily of trichopterous insects，or caddis－flies，typi－ fied by the genus Hydroptila，containing very minute forms which resemble microlepidopter－ ous insects．They are very hairy，with simple paipi and abort antennæ．The larve are found in both running and atanding water，and buila free membranous cases，to which a few graina of aand ara sometimea added
hydropult（hī＇drō－pult），$n$ ．［＜Gr．i $\delta \omega \rho$（ $i \delta \rho \rho$－），wa－ ter，$+\mathbb{E}$. （ cata）pult．］A portable force－pump； a garden－pump．Also hydrapult．
hydropyretic（hī ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ droō－pī－ret＇ik），a．［＜Gr．i $\delta \omega \rho$
 pathol．，of or pertaining to fever that is accom－ panied by sweating．
hydroquinone（hī－drọ－kwínōn），$n$ ．［＜hydro－ （gen）+ quinone．$]$ A divalent phenol $\left(\mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4}\right.$ $(\mathrm{OH})_{2}$ ）prepared by the oxidation of aniline and treatment of the quinol formed with sul－ phurous acid．It a a cryataiiine substance with a aweet taste，and is readiy soiu ble in hot water．It is much naed in piaca of pyrogalifc acid as an agent for the deveiopment of photographic piates．Also hydrochinon and ericinone， and more properly hydroquino．
Hydroquinone belonga to a class of organic bodiee that the chemist calia diphenola．SCi．Amer．，N．S．，LVI1． 376. hydrorachis，hydrorrhachis（hī－dror＇a－kis）， n．［NL．，〈Gr．$v \delta \omega \rho(\dot{v} \delta$－），water，＋páxts，spine．］ In pathol．，serous effusion in the spinal canal． When thia is in cavities within the apinal cord it is called hyarorachis interna，or hyaromyelia；when between the cora and the wais of the canal，hydrorachis externa．Hy－ hydrorhiza（hī－drộ－mīzạ̈），u．；pl．hydrorhizee （－zé）．［NL．，く Gri，$\hat{v} \delta \omega \rho$（ $(i \delta \rho-)$ ，water，$+\delta i \zeta a$ ， root．］The corm or rootstock of a fixed hydro－ zoan；the common base of a colony of hydroids， by which it is attached to some support．
The bass begina to divide up and send out procesaes． Theag latter grow and ramify in a manner atrikingiy like that of the roota of a tree，and produce what is techulcaliy
known as the hydrorhiza．Stand．Nol．Hist．，1．78．
hydrorhizal（hī－drọ－rī＇zạl），a．［＜hydrorhiza + －al．］Having the character of a hydrorhiza； pertaining to a hydrorhiza．
hydrorhodonite（hī ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ drọ̄－rō＇dọ̄－nīt），n．［＜Gr． $i \delta \omega \rho\left(i \delta \rho-\right.$ ），water，+ pódov，rose，$+-i t e^{2}$ ．］A hy－ drated manganese silicate found at Lågban in sweden．
hydrorrhea，hydrorrhœa（hī－drọ－rē＇ä），$n$ ． ［NL．hydrorrhoca，く Gr．ídpóppota，lit．a flowing of water，＜$\hat{v} \delta \omega \rho$（ $v \delta \rho-$ ），water，＋poía，a flowing，＜ peiv，flow．］In pathol．，a copious watery dis－ charge．
hydrosalpinx（hī－drọ－sal＇pingks），$n$ ．［＜Gr． $\hat{v} \delta \omega \rho$（ $\dot{\delta} \delta \rho-$ ），water，$+\sigma a ́ \lambda \pi \iota \gamma \xi$ ，a trumpet．］In pathol．，the accumulation of sereus liquid in a Fallopian tube．
hydrosarcocele（hī－drō－sär＇kō－sēl），n．［＜Gr． v $\delta \omega \rho$（ $i \delta \rho-$ ），water，+ sarcocele，q．v．］In pathol．， sarcocele attended with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis．
Hydrosaurus（hī－drọ－sầ＇rus），n．［NL．，＜Gr． $\hat{v} \delta \omega \rho$（ $\dot{v} \delta \rho$－），water，＋$\sigma a \bar{v} \rho o s$, lizard．］A notable


## Hydrosaurus

genus of monitor-lizards, of the family Monitoride or Varanidle: so named from their aquatic habits. II. salvator, the water-monitor, is the Maiay peninsula, and io known there as the kabara. goy. An Anstralisn specien, il. giganteus, is known as hydroscar.
$=\mathrm{Pg}$ lype (hì drọ̄-skōp), n. [= F. hydroscope Toov, a water-clock $=$ It. id roscopo, 〈 Gr. ídршбко-
 vow ( $\nu \delta \rho-$ ), water, + бкот ind of water-clock or instrument formerly used for measuring time, consisting of a cylindrical graduated tube, from which water slowly escaped through an aperture in the conical bottom, the subsidence of the water marking the lapse of time.-2. A hygroscope.
hydroselenate (hī-drō--sel'e-nāt), $n$. [< hydro-selen-ic + -ate ${ }^{1}$.] In chom., a salt formed by the union of hydrosclenic acid with a salifiable base. Also called selenide.
hydroselenic (hì"drō-sệ-len'ik), a. [< hydro-$(\mathrm{gen})+\operatorname{selen}(\mathrm{ium})+-i c$.$] \quad Of or pertaining to$ a combination of hydrogen and selenium. - Hydroselenic acld, $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{Se}$, a coloriess gas which resembles sulphoreted hydrogen, but is much more offensive. Also calied seleniureeted hydrogen.
hydrosoma (hī-drọ-sō'mä̀), $u$. [NL., < Gr. viow (id $\rho-$-), water, + $\sigma \tilde{\omega} \mu a$, body.] 1. Pl.hydrosomata (-ma-tä). The entire body of a hydrozoan, usnally compounded of several hydranths. Also hydrosome.
o an eariy atage.
every hydrozoön is represented by a single hydranth, . . . . but, in many cases, the buda developed from the primary hydranth remain connected to a compound body, or hydrosomosarc, and thus give rise
2. [cap.] In entom., same as Hydrophilus. Laporte, 1840
hydrosomal (hī-drō-sō'mal), a. [< hydrosoma + -al.] Of or pertaining to a hydrosoma: as, a hydrosomal expansion; a hydrosomal layer. See extract under Millepora. Also hydrosomatous.
hydrosomata, n. Plural of hydrosoma, 1.
hydrosomatous (hī-drọ̄-som'â-tus), a. Same as hydrosomal.
hydrosome (hī'drọ̄-sōm), n. [<NL. hydrosoma.] Same as hydrosonia, I.
hydrosphere (hi'drṑ-sfēr), n. [<Gr. id $\kappa \rho(i \delta \delta \rho-)$, water, $+\sigma \phi a \bar{p} a$, sphere.] The aqueous envelop of the globe. The term if used in contradistinction to sphere always contaius, and which therefore surrounds sthere alwaya contaius, and which hereiore surround
the gobe, juat as the atmosphers jtself does.
[Rare.] hydrospire (hi'drō-spir), $n_{0}$ [<Gr. i $\delta \omega \rho(i \delta \delta \rho-$ ) water, $+\sigma \pi \varepsilon i p a$, a coil, a spire.] One of a system of lamellar tubes which lie between and below the ambulacra of some crinoids, supposed to have been connected with the respiratory function.
Porea on the sntamhulacral surface may be, ${ }^{\text {and }}$, as in
Pseudocrinus, Echinoencrinus snd other genera, alit-like, sud srranged to form pectinsted rhombs or hydrospires, the two halvea of each rhomb being on separate plates,
Encyc. Brit., V1I. 638.
Hydrostachydeæ (hï"drō-stã-kid'ē- $\bar{\theta}), n . p l$. [NL. (S. de Jussieu), < Hydrostachys (-yd-) + -ece.] A tribe of dicotyledonous apetalous plants, of the uatural order Podostemacee, conHydrostachyea.
Hydrostachys (hī-dros'tā-kis), n. [NL. (Dupetit Thouars), 〈 Gr. $\hat{\delta} \kappa \rho \rho$ ( $v \delta \rho-$ ), water, $+\sigma \tau \alpha \chi v \varsigma$, an ear of corn.] A small genus of aquatic herbs, of the natural order Podostemacer, the type of the tribe Hydrostachydece. It has dhecious flowers In dense apikes; the flowera naked; the male with 1 stsmea, the femsisis with a 1-celled ovsry and 2 pariets pia. cente: stem tubular; and leavea iong, dilated at the base,
snd simply pinnatifd or pinnatisected. About 9 species
hydrostat (hī'drọ-stat), $n$. [<Gr. idjooctárns, a hydrostatic balance: see hydrostatic.] 1. An apparatus of any kind for preventing the ex-
plosion of steam-boilers.-2. An electrical device for detecting the presence of water, used as a protection against damage to buildings from overflow or leakage.
The first hydrostat I constrncted consisted of two sets
of conductors running at angles to each other, and gepsof conductors running at angles to each other, and aepsrated by a material which would act as an insuiator when
dry and become a conductor when wet.
hydrostatic (līi-drọ-stat'ik), a. [= F. Mydrostatique $=\mathrm{Sp}$. hidrostático $=\mathrm{Pg}$. hydrostatico $=$ It. idrostatico, < NL. lydrostaticus (NGr. idooбтатıкós), hydrostatic, ( Gr. idpoarátทs, a hydrostatic balance, < $v \delta \omega \rho(v \delta \rho-)$, water, $+\sigma \tau a \tau \delta s$, standing, > oratuós, causing to stand: see static.]
Pertaining to or in accordance with the prin-

## 2940

hydroxid
ciples of the equilibrium of fluids; relating to hydrostaties. Also hydrostatical. - Hydrostatic Itnear arch. suited for sustaining at each point a normal
pre pressure, proportional, like the pressure of a iiquid in redrotatic balance, a balatice used for determining accruately the specinc gravity of bodies by weightng them
in water. - Hydrostatc bed. Sams as water-bed. -Hyin water. - Hydrostatic bed, Sams as water-bed.- Hy-
droatatic bellowa, ap aparatus contrived to illustrate the law of the distribution of pressare through ifquids, is pressed by any force,
every part of the suriace
of confining vessel equal in area to that part of the liquid is pressed by
an equal force. It an equal force. It gen
erally consists of two cir cuiar boards connecte by feather fastened close iy round their edges, as in sin ordinary bellows, and having a amall upright
tube tube communicating with the interior. If a quantity of water and apon the upper board ths water in the tube will rise sbove the leve of the water in the beilows: bnt a point wili be resched whers (on ac
 count of the sbove-me
tioncd principle) the pressure csused by the small quantity of water in the tube will balance that of watcr in the tube the greater the weight; the higher tbs tained by it. See hydraulic prese, under hydraulic.-Hydrostatic joint, a joint need for large water-mains, and consisting essentially of a ring of eheet-lesd, which is driven into the beil of the pipe hy pressure appiied to a
liguid in an annular space within the beil. The liquid commonly used is tar, and it it ieft in the pipe atter the joint is closed.-Hydrostatic paradox, the princinie that suy quantity of s perfect liquid, however small, may be made to balance any welght, however great. See hydrasfatic bellows, above.-Hydrostatic press. Same as hydraulic press (which see, under hydraulic).-Hydroatatic welghtng-machine, a machine opersting npon the sams hydrostatic princtipe as the hydrostatic beliows, Which latter may be considered as such a machine. The weight of a body is indicated by or inferred from the of $4^{\circ}$ C., which holds the budy to be welghed in equiliibrium.
Hydrostatica $\dagger$ (hī-drō-stat'i-kiii), n. pl. [NL. neut. pl. of hydrostaticus: see hydrostatic.] In Cuvier's system of classiflcation, the second order of Acatepha, distinguished from the simple acalephs by having one or more vessels filled with air, by means of which they suspend themselves in the water. The term is not now used ; the gronp corresponds to the Siphonophera or oceantc hydrozosns, orders Physophora and Calyoophora. ${ }^{\text {and }}$ static + -al.] Same as hydrostatic.
But this scarce evitable imperfection of hydrostatical and the inke experimenta does not hinder, but that by and buiks of very many bodies. Bonle, Worke, V. 455 .
hydrostatically (hī-drọ-stat'i-kal-i), udı. According to hydrostatics or to bydrostatic principles.
hydrostatician (hī ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ drọ-stā-tish'an), n. [ $\quad$ hy drostatic + -ian. Cf. statician.] One who is versed in hydrostatics.
It is kaown to hydrostaticians that, according to a theorcm of Archimedes, the weight of a body belonging to that kind may be gathered from the welpht of the water
that is equal in magnitude to that part of the body that is that is equal in magnitude to that part of the body that is $i \mathrm{~mm}$.
itsed in that hiquor, when the solid floats freely upon
Boyle, Works, V1. 482.
hydrostatics (hī-drō-stat'iks), $n$. [Pl. of hydrostatic: see -ics.] The mathematical theory of the pressure and equilibrium of incompressible fluids.
hydrostomia (hī-drọ̀-stō'mi-ạ̈), n. [NL., < Gr. $v \delta \omega \rho(\dot{v} \delta \rho-)$, water, + бróuc, mouth.] In pathot., excessive secretion of fluids into the mouth. The Lancet, No. 3413, p. 16 I .
hydrosudopathy (hī'drō̄-sū-dop'ạ-thi), n. [Irreg. $<$ Gr. vow $\rho(v \delta \rho-$ ), water, + L. sudare, sweat (sudor, n., sweating), + Gr. זádos, suffering: see hydropathy.] The treatment of diseases by cold water and sweating.
hydrosulphid (hī-drọ-sul'fid), n. [< hydro(gen) + sutphid.] Same as sulphid.
hydrosulphuret (hī-drō-sul'fū̀-ret), $n$. [< $h y$ -
dro (gen) + sulphuret.] Same as sulphid or sulphuret.
hydrosulphureted, hydrosulphuretted (hī--ed ${ }^{2}$.] Combined with sulphureted hydrogen.
hydrosulphurous (hì-drō-sul'fèr-us), $a$. hydro(gen $)+$ sulphiur + -ous.] Compounded of hydrogen and sulpliur.--Hydrosulphurous
acidt, hyposulphuroue acid, $111_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{2}$.
hydrotachylite (hi-drö-tak'i-lit),
idw (id $\rho-)$, water, + E. tachylite.] [< Griety of tachylite containing as much as 15 per cent. of water.
hydrotalcite (hī-drō-tal'sitt), n. [< Gr. vidwp (id $\rho-$ ), water, + E. ituleite.] In mineral., same as houghite.
hydrotellurate (hī-drọ--tel'ū-rāt), n. [< hydrotellur (ic) +-ate ${ }^{1}$.] In chem., a salt formed by the combination of an acid composed of hydrogen and tellurium with a salifiable base.
hydrotelluric (hī"drō̄-te-lū'rik), a. [< hydro$(g e n)+$ tellur $(i u m)+-i c$.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from hydrogen and tellurium
hydrotheca (hī-lrō-thē kä), $n . ;$ pl. hydrotheece (-sē). [NL., < Gr. i vöönк7, a reservoir of water, < $\dot{i} \delta \omega \rho$ ( $i v \rho-$ ), water, 4 Өik $\eta$, a case, receptacle: see theca.] In zoöl., a little chitinous cup in which each polypite of the Sertularida and Campanularida is protected; a calycle. See cut under Campanularia.
In many Hydrozoa, the ectoderm gives rise to a hard cuticular coating, and in some of these (Campanuisrider, Sertularidm) this cuticuiar lovestment, on the hydranth, takes the shape of a chse or "cell" - the hydrothcea-into which the hydranth may be more or iess completely re-
tracted.
Huxley, Anat. Iuvert, p. 117. hydrothecal (hī-drọ̃-thé'kal), a. [<hydrotheca + -al.] Having the character of hydrotheca; calycular.
hydrotherapeutic (hī-drō-ther-a-pū'tik), $a$. [< Gr. $\dot{v} \delta \omega_{\rho}(i \delta \rho=)$, water, + E. therapeutic.] of or pertaining to hydrotherapeutics: as, hydrotherapeutic treatment.
hydrotherapeutics (hī-drō-ther-a-pū'tiks), $n$. [Pl. of hydrotherapeutic: see -ics.] .The use of water in various ways and at various temperatures for therapeutic purposes.
hydrotherapy (hī-drṑ-ther'a-pi), n. [=F. hydrothérapie =Sp. hidroterapía, <'Gr. idop (i $\delta \rho-$ ),
 Same as hydrotherapeutics.
hydrothermal (hī-drō-thèr'mal), a. [< Gr. vdwp (i $\delta \rho-$ ), water, $+\theta \varepsilon \rho \mu \sigma^{\prime}$, hot.] Of or relating to heated water: specifically applied to the action of heated waters in producing geological changes by dissolving mineral substances and redepositing them when cooled.
hydrothorax (hī-drō-thō'raks), $n$. [NL., < Gr. $i \delta \omega \rho$ ( $\dot{v} \delta \rho-$ ), water, $+\theta \bar{\omega} \rho a \xi$, the chest.] In pathol., the presence of serous fluid in one or both pleural cavities.
hydroticł (hī-lrot'ik), a. and n. [ $<\mathbf{F}$. hydro-
 ter.] I. a. Causing a discharge of water.
II. n. In med., a hydragogue.
hydroticalt (hī-drot'i-kal), a. [< hydrotic + -ul.] Same as hydrotic.
hydrotimeter (hi-drō-tim'e-tér), $n$. [Irreg. < Gr.
 strument used in the determination of the hardness of water. It consista of a tube so graduated that an aicohoilic soap.soiution of stadard atrength contained ${ }_{40}$ in 23 divisione of it giall give a permanent iatiner with standard strength. Each one of these divisions is called a degree, and in saying that " the water does not exceed 8 degrees hydrotimeter, "it is meant that not more than 8 divisions of the standard soap-soiution delivered from the hydrotimeter is necessary to make s permanent
with 40 cubic centimeters of the water in questlon.
hydrotitanite ( $\mathrm{hi} \mathbf{-}$ drō-tī'tan- $\overline{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{t}$ ), $n$. $[<\mathrm{Gr}$. ${ }^{v} \delta \omega \rho$ ( $i \delta \rho-$ ), water, $+{ }^{\circ}$ E. titumite, q. v.] A hydrated alteration product of the perofskite of Magnet Cove in Arkansas.
hydrotrophe (hì drō-trōf), $n$. [< Gr. i v $\delta \omega \rho$ ( $i \delta \rho-$ ), water, + т $\ell \emptyset \varepsilon w$, thicken, congeal, nourish.] An apparatus for raising water by means of condensing steam in chambers. It is similar in principle to the pulsometer, aquometer, etc. E. M. Knight.
hydrotropic (hī-drō-trop'ik), a. [< Gr. vok ${ }^{\text {[ }}$ (ivp-), water, + rןóтos, a turn.] Pertaining to or affected by hydrotropism.
hydrotropism (hī-drot'rọ-pizm), n. [As hydro-trop-ic + -ism.] A state induced in a growing organ by the influence of moisture, in which under certain conditions it turns toward the moisture, and under other little understood conditions it turns away from the moisture. Organa which curve so at to apply themsel yes to the moist
surfaces are termed positively hydrotropic; those which surfaces are termed positively hydrotropic ; thiose which
are induced to curve away from the dampuess are termed negatively hydrofropic.
hydrous (hī́drus), a. [<Gr. iv $\delta \omega \rho$ (i $\delta \delta-$ ), water, -ous.] 1. Coutaining water; watery.-2. hydroxid, hydroxide (hi-drok'sid, -sid or -sid), n. [<Gr. vow (id $\rho-$ ), water, + E. oxid.] A metallic or basic radical combined with one or

## hydroxid

more hydroxyl groups：as，potassium hydroxid， KOH ；ethyl hydroxid， $\mathrm{C}_{2} \mathrm{H}_{5} \mathrm{OH}$ ．IIydroxida may he regarded as formed from water（HOH），by the aubir
tution for one of its indrogen atoms of a metal or basic radical．An acifid radical combined with hydroxyl is called an acid，the term hydroxid being reserved for basic con－ hydroxyl（hī－drok＇sil），$n$ ．［＜hyd ox（ygen）＋－yl．］A compound radical（OH） which has never been isolated，but which is a factor iu a vast number of chemical compounds． Thus，the oxygen bases are regarded as conpounds of hy－ droxyl with electropositive atoma or radicala，as aodinin hydroxid，NaOII．The oxygen acida are also regarded as cals，as sulphuric acid， $\mathrm{SO} 0(0 \mathrm{OH})_{2}$ ．Water nay be regarded cals，as sulphuric acid，SO
aa hydroxyi hydrid，HOH．
hydrozinkite（hī̀－droọ－zing＇kīt），$n$ ．［＜Gr．iv $\delta \omega \rho$ （vi $\delta$－），water，+ E．zinkitc．］A hydrous zine carbonate occurring in massive earthy forms of a white or nearly white color．
Hydrozoa（hȳ－drō－zṓä），$n, p l_{1}$［NL．，pl．of $k y-$ drozoon，q．v．］A class of Ccelenterata，one of troo prime divisions of that subkingdom，Acti－ nozoa being the other．The Hydrozoa are aquatic and cherty marine organiams，sirgle or ortener compound， a chitinons perisarc）．Each individual polypite consistg


Diagrams of Principal Forms of the Hydroooo in their mutual


essentially of a simple sac composed of an outer（ectoder－ mal）and an inner（endedermal）memhrane，with a simpie gatrovascular cavity or stomach－sac，not differentiated into an esophageal tube nor separated from the general woli，and nanaily furnished with tentacnlar processee． wail，and nauaily furmished with tentacnlar processez． duction ia accomplished either by gexuai elementa（ova and spermatozoa）or by gemmation or fisaion；the genera－ tive zooids are developed as medusoid organisma，which may become detsched and free－swimming，or remain per－ manently attached to the parent stock．The class is of worid－wide diatribintion，and incindea the numerous crea－ blubbers，etc．Thelr forms are endiesaly varied，and range in complexity from the aimple fresh－water hydra to the complicated atructure of the oceanic hydrolds as the Por－ tuguese man－of－war．The classification of the IIydrozoa varies with different writera，and it is difficuit to define most of the larger groups into whtch they have been dt－ vided．They are separated into frem three to six groupa， as the Hydrophora，Discophora，and Siphonophora of Hux－ ley＇s arrangement，or the Hydroida，Siphonophora，Lu－ of Nicholson＇s arrangement．The class is sometimes call－ ed Polypomeducce．It was named as a class of Polypi by owen in 1843.
hydrozoal（hī－drō－zō＇al），a．［＜hydrozoön + －al．］Pertaining to or resembling the Hydro－ zoa；hydrozoan．
The theca of hydrozoal polypes．Huxley．
hydrozoan（hī－drọ̄－zō＇an），a．and n．［＜hydro－ $z o o ̈ n+-a n$ ．］I．a．Pertaining to the Hydro－ zoa；resembling the Hydrozoa，or having their characters．
II．$u$ ．One of tho Hylrozoa，as an acaleph， mydran，or jelly－iish
hydrozoic（hī－drō－zō＇ik），a．［＜hydrozoön +
－ic．］Of the nature of Hydrozoa；hydrozoan －ic．］Of the nature of Hydrozoa；hydrozoan． As a question of development，the formation of the radi－
ate Echinoderm withtn its vermiform larva seems to me to ate Echinoderm1 withtn its vermiform larva seems to me to
be anaiogous to the formation of a radtate Medua upen a Hydrozoic atock．II uxiey，Critiques and Addressea， p ． 282 hydrozoön（hī－drō－zō＇on），$n$ ；pl．hydrozoa（－ï）． ［NL．，＜Gr．$\delta \delta \omega \rho(i \delta \rho-)$ ，water，＋$\zeta$ ¢оv，aı aüi－ mal：see zoön．］A hydrozoan．

Hydrurex（hi－drö＇reēee），$n_{0} p l . \quad$［NL．（Mene－ ghini，1838），＜Hydiurus + －ew．］A division of fresh－water alga，of the order Coccophycce， typified by the genus Hydrurus．This division is no longer accepted，the genera being now ro－ ferred to the tribe Palmellacew．
hydrurett（hī＇drö－ret），n．［＜hydr（ogen）＋ －uret．］Same as hydrid
hydruria（lıī－drö＇ri－ü），$n_{\text {．}} \quad[<\mathrm{Gr} . \hat{v} \delta \omega \rho(\dot{v} \delta \rho-$ ）， water，＋ovpov，uriue．］In pathol．，an excessive flow of watery urine．
Hydrurus（hì－drö＇rus），n．［NL．（Agardh，1824）， ＜Gr．$\dot{v} \delta \omega \rho$（ $i \delta \rho-$ ），water，＋oi $\rho a ́$, a tail．］A ge－ nus of fresh－water algæ，of the order Coccophy－ ceae，tribe Palmellacece．The thallus，which is from 2 to 12 inches long，is adnate，geiatinon，wore or lesa 1 irm ariousiy divided，and sticky；the cella areat first giobose ranged more or less regularly in longitudinal familites propagation is hy means of agiie genidia．In a fresh state some of the spectes have a very offensive odor．By zome algologista the apecies of Hydrurus are referred to the
Hydrus（hídrus），n．［NL．，＜Gr．vidpos，a water－ suake：see hydra．］1．A southern constellation introduced in the sixteenth century．It lies south of Eridanus，Horologium，and Reticulum， and contains three stars of the third magni－ tude．－2．A genus of venomous sea－snakes， type of a family Hydridec：now disused，the genus being termed Hydrophis，and the family Hydrophida．Schneider，1799．－3．［l．c．］Some fabulous or undetermined water－snake．

Ceraates horn＇d，hydrus，and elops drear．
hye ${ }^{1} t, v$ ，and $n$ ．An obsolete form of hie．Chaucer． hye $2 \mathrm{t}, a$ ．An obsolete form of high．
hyemalt，$a$ ．An improper form of hiemal．
hyematet，hyemationt．Obsolete forms of hi－ emate，hiemation．
hyent，hyenet，$n$ ．［ $\langle$ ME．hyene，くOF．hyene，F． hyène，く L．hycena：see hyena．］Obsolete forms of hyena．

The nedith net the gaife of no hyene
Chaucer，Fortune，1． 35.
I will langh like a hyen，and that when thou art incilned to sleep．

Shak．，As you Like it，iv． 1 hyena（hī－ब̄＇nä̈），n．［Formerly hyen，hyene，q．v．； $=\mathrm{F}$. hyène $=$ Pr．hiena，yenna，iana $=$ Sp．hiena $=\mathrm{Pg}$. hyen $a=\mathrm{It}$. jen $a=\mathrm{D}$. hyena $=\mathrm{G}$. hyane $=$ Dan．hyane $=$ Sw a hyena，so called from its bristly mane，like a hog＇s，＜vs，a hog（ $=$ L．sus $=$ E．sow）+fem ． term．－avva．］1．A carnivorous quadruped of the genus Hyowa or family Hycenda．There are herna Canis hycena or Hycena striata，known to the an cienta as a wild heast of Lilbya，has long been celebrated for the great size and strength of its neck and jaws，its for midable teeth，its prowiing nocturnal habits，its sing giar oice，anhita propensity for iobing graves．It has a wide much of Asia，as Syria，Mesopotamia，Persia，and India It is an unsightiy animai of ferocions aspect，of the size of a large dog，with shaggy pelage bristiing over the shoui－ ders a short bushy tail，large eyea and ears，thick binnt muzzle，and peculiar carriage，due to the low hind quar－ lers，high shoulders，and long heavy neck．Its feet are digitigrade，with binnt nen－retractile clawa．Itg color is banded or striped crosswise with hlack en the back sides，and limhs．The animal is nocturnal，hiding by day in cavea，and hunting by night in packs for its food， which is ciniefly carrion，thongh it often preyg npon liv－ ing animals．It is not leas cowardly than ravenous，but is capabie of being tamed and even domesticated．The brown hyena，$H$ ．brunnea，inhabits sonthern Africa；it belongs to the aame restricted genus as the striped hyena， hut is mostly of a dark－brown coler，handed oniy on the growing to a length of 8 or 10 inches on the back and aides．The spotted hyena，$H$ ．crocuta or Crocuta macula．

，is a more diatinct apecies，generically different from either of the foregoing，inhabiting sonthern parts of Afri－ ca．As ita name implies，it is spotted ingtead of striped； In this species the length of the neck aize of be head，shortness of the loins，and lowness of the hind quarters are apecially notabie．The cave－hyena，II．spe－ Ceus，is an extinct form cloaely related to the spotted hy－ fossils to which the name hyena has been applied，and the liyena－dog is calied painted hyena．

## Hygeian

And bcorning all the taming arts of man，

## Thomson，Summer，L． 921

 2．The pouched dog，the thylacine dasyure of Tasmania，Thylacinus cynocephahes：so called from its predaceous and carnivorous habits． See zebra－wolf．Also spelled hycua．
hyena－dog（hi－énạ̈－dog），n．1．The aardwolf． See Proteles．IF．Swainson．－2．The hunting－ dog，or painted lyyena，Lycaon pictus，a large spotted wild dog of Africa，resembling a hyena in some superficial respects．It is，however，a true dog，of the subfamily Canince．J．E．Gray． hyenet，$n$ ．See hyen．
hyenic（hi－en＇ik），a．［＜lyena＋－ic．］Like a hyena；having the character of a hyena．Also spelled hycenic．
The Araibs ．．call certain men hycenic，and believe that there is an irresiatible affinity between them and the hyeniform（hī－en＇i－fôrm），a．［＜NL．hyoeni－ formis，＜L．hyona，a hyena，＋forma，form．］ Having the character of a hyena or of the Hyenide；pertaining to the Hyeniformia．Also spelled hyceniform．
hyenine（hī－énin），a．［＜lyyena + －inel．］Having the character of a hyena；pertaining to or char－ acteristic of the Hycenide；hyeniform．Also spelled hyarine．
The hyenine habit of waiking or crawling upon wrist
and ankle－jointa when flghting or defending itseil，with and ankle－joints when fighting or defending itseit，with the object of defending ita feet from injury．
hyenoid（hī－ê＇noid），a．［＜Gr．vaıva，hyena，＋ eijos，form．］Hyena－like；hyeniform；hyenine． Also spelled hyonoid．
hyetal（his $e$－tal），a．［＜Gr．vetós（ $=$ Umbrian savitu），rain，$\langle\dot{\nu} \varepsilon v$ ，send rain，$\nu \varepsilon \varepsilon$ ，it rains，$=$ Zend $\sqrt{h u}=$ Skt．$\sqrt{ } s u$ ，express juice（see soma）．］ Of or relating to rain，or jits distribution with reference to different regions；descriptive of the rainfall of different districts；pluvial；rainy． hyetograph（hī＇e－tō－gráf），n．［＜Gr．jerós，rain， + ypabev，write．］A chart showing the average rainfall of the earth or of any of its divisions． hyetographic（hī＂e－tō－graf＇ik），a．［＜hyetogra－ phy＋－ic．$]$ Pertaining to hyetography． hyetographical（hisite－tō－graf ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{i}$－kạl），a．［ t hye－ tographic + －al．］Same as hyetögraphic．
Such［rain－］maps are generaliy called Hyetographical hyetography（hī－e－tog＇ra－fi），n．［＜Gr．vєє $\quad \varsigma$, rain， + －үрафía＜үрáфє七v，write．］The art of show－ ing the distribution of rain；that branch of meteorology which ascertains and exhibits in charts，etc．，the rainfall of different localities in a given time．
hyetological（hī＇e－tō－loj＇i－kal），a．［＜hyetology $+-i c-a l$.$] Of or pertaining to hyetology．$
hyetology（hī－e－tol＇ọ－ji $), u_{0}$ ．［＜Gr．verós，rain， ＋－$\lambda$ oyia，$~$
$\lambda \gamma \varepsilon c v$ ，speak：see－ology．］That
branch of meteorology which treats of the phe－ nomena of rain．
hyetometer（hī－e－tom＇e－têr），n．［＜Gr．ن̌eтós， rain，＋$\mu \varepsilon \tau \rho o v$, a measure．］A rain－gage．
hyetometrograph（hī＂ $\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{tọ̆}-\mathrm{met}$＇rộ－graif），$n$ ．［＜ Gr．vetós，lain，＋$\mu$ ét pov，a measure，$+\gamma \rho a ́ \phi \varepsilon \iota v$, write．］A rain－gage which automatically legis ters the a mount of rainfall and the time of its occurrence．
In Hermann＇s hyetometrograph，1780，a fixed funnel con－ ducte the raiu into one of twelve glasses placed on the circumference of a horizontal wheei，which is turned by cliockwork，zo that each glass remalna under the funnel
for one hour，
Hyetornis（hī－e－tôr＇nis），n．［NL．，くGr．verús，
rain + ôpvis，a bird］A
Encyc．Brit．，XX． 257 rain，+ ópves，a bird．］A genus of American cuckoos，of the family Cuculider，based upon the rain－bird of Jamaica，$H$ ．pluvianus．P．L．Scla－ ter，1862．Also called Hyetomantis．Cabanis， 1862.

Hygeia（hī－jē＇ï），n．［The usual form given to L． Hygēa or $\overline{H y} \overline{\bar{i}} \bar{a}$ ，strictly＊Hygiēa or，after the Gr．spelling（of the diphthong），＊Hygieia，くGr． ＇$x$ rieca，the goddess of bealth，a personification of iricu，health，soundness of body，Siryins，healthy， sound：cf．Skt．ugra，formidable．］1．In clas－ sical nyth．，the goddess of health，the chief of the danghters of Asculapius（Asklepios）．She is represented as a maiden，fnliy draped，and usualiy hold－ ter，another attribute of her father，and is commonly ac－ companied by the Ærculapian serpent，which may belooked upon as an embodiment of the delegated healing power of Apolio．
2．The 10th planetoid，discovered by De Gas－ paris，at Naples，in 1849.
Hygeian（hī－jej？ạn），a．［＜Gr．vyisea，health （see Hyyeia），＋－an．］1．Relating to Hygeia，

Hygeian
the goddess of health．－2．［l．c．］Pertaining to
health or to its prescrvation．Also hygiean． hygeiolatry（hī－jeê－ol＇a－tri），$n . \quad$［＜Gr．ivicea，
health，$+\lambda a t \rho \varepsilon i a$, worship．］The worship of health，＋hatpeia，worship．］
health or of hygiene．［Rare．］

Jlis reice，I think，would have been ioudest in the de－ our only rellgioa．F．P．Cebte，Contemperary Rev．，LI． 804.
hygeist，$n$ ．Sce hygieist．
hygeology（hi－jē－ol 0 －ji），n．Same as hygiology． hyght，$a$ ．An obsolete spelling of high．
hyghet，$v$ ．and $n$ ．An obsolete variant of hie．
hygiean，a．See hygeian， 2.
hygieist（hī＇jē－ist），$n$ ．［＜Gr．iriela，health（see Hygeia），+ －ist．$]$ One versed in hygiene or the science of health．Also spelled hygeist．
hygienal（hī－ji－en＇al），a．［Formerly hygicinal； hygiene + －al．．Relating to hygiene or the preservation of health．
Presenting some things relatlag to the hygieinal part of
physle．Works， 11.103. hygiene（hi＇ji－ēn），n．［く F．hygiène $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．higiéne $=\mathrm{Pg}$. hygiena，hygiene $=\mathrm{It}$. igiene $=\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{G}$. Sw． hygiene＝Dan．hygieine，irreg．＜Gr．v̌raiveıv，be healthy，sound，く vyigs，healthy，sound：see Hy－ geia．］That department of medical knowledge which concerns the preservation of health；a system of principles or rules designed for the promotion of health；sanitary science．
hygienic（hī－ji－en＇ik），$a$ ．［ $<\mathrm{F}$. hygiénique；as hygiene＋－ic．］Relating to hygiene；pertain－ hygiene + －ic．$]$ Relating to hygiene；
ing to health or the science of health．
ing to health or the science of health． maturity，in the present state of hygienic knowledge．jrill． Medicatlon without insurlug favorable hygienic condi－ tions is like amputation without liggtures hygienically（hi－ji－en＇i－kal－i），adv．In a hygi－ enic manner；in accordance with the laws of health．
hygienics（hi－ji－en＇iks），n．［Pl．of hygienic：see －ics．］The art of maintaining health；hygiene； sanitary science．
So many hooks have been written on the care of the within a few years． hygienism（hī＇ji－en－izm），$n$ ．［＜hygiene + －ism．］ Same as hygicnics．Imp．Dict．
hygienist（hi＇ji－en－ist），$n_{\text {。 }}$［＜hygiene＋－ist．］ One who is versed in hygicne．
The business of the hygienist and of the physiclan is to
knew the range of thesemodifishle conditiens（guch as are knew the range of these modiflable conditiens（such as sre
capable of being indefnitely nedifled by our own sctions） capable of belng indefluitely nedified by our own sctions），
snd how to intunence them towstd the malntensace of snd how to intinence them towsid
health and the prolongation of llfe．

II uxley，Pop．Sci．Mfe．，XI． 669.
hygiology（hī－ji－ol＇ō－ji），$n$ ．［Prop．＊hygicology， see Hygeia and－ology．］The art of the prescr－ vation of health．Science，VI．512．Also spelled hygeology．
hygrine（hi＇grin），$n$ ．［＜Gr．ỉppós，wet，moist， ＋－ine $e^{2}$ ．］A liquid and volatile alkaloid ob－ tained from coca－leaves．It forms crystalliza－ ble salts with acids．
hygro－．［L．，etc．，hygro－，〈Gr．iypo－s，wet，moist， running，fluid，akin to L．uvens（for＂ugvons）， moist，＜umere，be moist：see humid，humor，etc．］ An element in compound words of Greek origin， meaning＇wet，＇＇moist．＇
hygroblepharic（hī－grō－blef＇a－rik），a．［＜Gr．
vyob́s，wet，moist，+ B2ébapov，eyelid．］Pertain－ vypos，wet，moist，＋$\beta$ p $\phi \phi a p o v$, eyelid．］Pertain－
ing to the moisture of，or serving to moisten，the eyelids：applied especially to the ducts of the lacrymal gland which discharge tears．
hygrodeik（hī＇grō－dik），s．［Irreg．（ Gr．ivpós，
wet，moist，+ decivival，show．］A．form of hy－ wet，moist，＋deukiva，show．］A form of hy－
grometer consisting of a wet－bulb and a dry－ grometer consisting （seethermometer and psychroneter）sup－ ported one on each side of a frame on which is drawn an appropriate scale． ed by the extremity of ed by the extremity of
sn index whese position is determined by the helghts of the two mer－ cury－columns．
Hygrogeophila（hī＂－
 wet，moist，$+\gamma \tilde{\eta}$ ，the earth，$+\phi$ inos，lov－ ing．］Same as Ge－ hydrophila．


2942
hygrograph（hi＇grṑ－gráf），n．［＜Gr．írpós，wet， moist，+ y $\rho a ́ \phi e c v$, write．］An instrument which registers automatically the variations in the moisture of the atmosphere．
hygrologyt（hi－grol＇ō－ji），n．［＜Gr．vjpós，wet， That ${ }^{+}$－$\lambda$ oyia，$\langle\varepsilon \gamma \varepsilon i v$, speak：see ology．］ humors of the body．
hygroma（hī－grō＇mạ̈），n．；pl．Iygromata（－ma－ tä）．［NL．，くGr．ivpós，wet，moist，+ oma．］In pathol．，a swelling with serous contents，such as lymphangiomata，bursw mucosæ distended with lymph，etc．
hygromatous（hī－grom＇a－tus），a．［＜hygroma（t－） groma．
hygrometer（hī－grom＇e－tér），n．［＜Gr．iypós， wet，moist，$+\mu t \tau \rho o v$, a measure．］An instrument for measuring the amonnt of the moisture of the atmosphere，or more accurately for determin－ ing the hygrometrie state or relative humidity， which is the ratio between the actual amount of water－vapor present in the air and that re－ quired in order to saturate it completely．A cem－ mon form is the Daniell hygrometer，which consists of \＆bent glass tabe bulbs，one cov－ ered with muslin－ the other of black glass aed contaln－ Ing et hers and a ther
mometer．
Ether mometer．Ether belng dropped on the mnelin of the por within ls cen－ deneed，and thecon－ eequent evapora－ tion of the ether from the other bulb cools the air about it，and finally to
such s degree the such \＆degree that
meisture is deposit moisture is deposit－
ed upon its black ed upon its black
surface．The drop－ ping ls now sus pended，sad the temperature
 taken trom the in－
closed thermome－ closed thermome－
ter；the mean be－ tween this temper
sture and that observed when the moisture disappeare is the dew－point．The hygrometric state le the ratio be． tlvely to the desure of water－vapor corresponding reapce－ st the time as glven by the thermometer on the stand． Thls form is called \＆dev－point or condensing hygrometer． Inetead of a black glass bulh，\＆silver vessel is some－ times nsed，as in Regnault＇s hygrometer．In the chemical hygrometer a known volume of air is passed over eome hygroscople substance，as calcium chlorid，contalned in s drylng－tube．This absorbs the aqneous vapor，snd by lts smount preeent io the unlt of volume．The uet－bulb thermomeler，or psychrometer（see psychrometer），also gives a slmple methed of obtaining the hygronetric state，by means of sppropriately constructed tables．
hygrometric（hī－grọ－met＇rik），a．［As hygrome－ ter + －ic．］1．Pertaining to hygrometry；relat－ ing to or depending upon the amount of moist－ ure in the atmospbere．
The rate of evaporation ls grestly affected by the hygro－
Huxley，Physlography，p． 68 ．
2．Readily absorbing and retaining moisture： as，hygrometric substances or plants．－Hygro－ to afford a rough sdlation of weather chsnges，－Bygro－ to atrird s rough ndication of westher changes．
metric state．See humidity snd hygrometer．
hygrometrical（hī－grọ－met＇ri－kạl），a．
［ $<h y$－ rometric + －al．$]$ same as hygrometric．
hygrometry（hī－grom＇e－tri），n．［As hygrome－ ter $+-y^{3}$ ．］That branch of physies which re－ lates to the determination of the humidity of bodies，especially of the moisture in the atmo－ sphere，embracing also the theory and use of such instruments as have been invented for this purpose．

To get materiale for inrther advance，astronemy requires thermology，of hygrometry．

H．Spencer，Univeraal Progreas，p． 188.
hygrophanous（hi－grof＇$\Omega$－nus），a．［＜Gr．íypós， wet，moist，＋－фavis，（ $\ddot{\phi}$ aivecv，show．］In bot．， transparent，or like water，when moist，and opaque when dry．
Hygrophilal（hī－grof＇i－1ä̈），$n$ ．［NL．（Robert Brown，1810），fem．sing．，（Gr．vypós，wet，moist， ＋фinos，loving．］A genns of dicotyledonous gamopetalous plants，of the natural order Acan－ thacee and tribe Ruelliex，and the type of the subtribe Hygrophileax．It is characterized by a calyx of 5 narrow，nearly equal divisions；s blablate corolla； 4 perfect didynamoue stsmens；entire epposite leaves；and
axillary sessile or subsessile fiewers．The planta are erect axilary sessile or subsessile fiewers．The planta are erect
or diffusg herbs．A few of them bave infra－axillary splaes．

## Hyla

Fourteen epecies are knewa，from the tropical or subtrop－
ical parte of the
Hygrophila ${ }^{2}$（hì－grof＇i－lä），n．pl．［NL．（Ferus－ soc，1821），neut．pl．，（Gr．vypós，wet，moist，+ pilos，loving．］A suborder of pulmoniferous gastropods，including the basommatophorous fresh－water family Limnaidce，etc．
Hygrophileæ（hī－grō－fil＇ē－ē），n．pl．［NL．（Nees von Esenbeck，1832），（Hyygrophilal＋－ew．］A subtribe of plants of the natural order Acantha－ cor，tribe Ruclliex，typified by the genus Hygro－ phila，characterized by a 2 －lipped corolla，and by having the filaments laterally united in pairs by their bases

| Hygrophorus（hī－grof＇ō－rus），$n$ ．［NL．（E．Fries， |
| :--- |
| 1838 ），,$~ M G r . ~$ | 1838），＜MGr．i $\gamma$ poobopos，carrying water，く Gr． irpós，wet，moist，+ －фopos，$<$ ф $\dot{p} p \varepsilon v=\mathrm{E}$. bear ${ }^{1}$ ．］ A genus of hymenomycetous fungi，allied to the agarics，from which they differ in their peculiar habit，and their waxy（not membranaceous）gills and granular intermediate substance．Msny of the species ars excectingly brillisut io coloring，why of however，is not a constant character，II．conicus，for exam－ ple，ranging in coler from yellow to scarlet．

hygroplasma（hī－grọ－－plaz＇mä̈），n．［NL．，＜Gr． vyós，wet，moist，＋$\pi \lambda a \sigma \mu a$ ，anything formed． In bot．，a term proposed by Naegeli for the fluid part of protoplasm．Compare stereoplasma．
hygroscope（hī＇grō－skōp），n．［＜Gr．irpós，
wet，moist，$+\sigma \kappa \pi \pi i v$, view．］An instrument or apparatus in which the hygroscopic property of some substance is employed for indicating approximately the humidity of the air，without attempting its accurate measurement．The most noted hygroscope is that of Sanssure
which a prepared haman halr，which expands or centracte Ia length sccord． ing as the sir is mere or less moist， Is made to move sn index over s scale
gradusted from oto 100 ．By an sdjust． gradnated from o to 100 ．By an sdjust－
ing－screw the index may be set st 100 ing．screw the ind in the case is known to be sstursted，snd s fiducisl point hygroscopic（hī－grọ̆－skop＇ik）， a．$[<$ hygroscope $+-i c]$.1 ．Per－
taining to the hyoroscope taining to the hygroscope；per－ ceptible or capable of being de－ tected only by the hygroscope． －2．Having the property of absorbing moisture from the sue，or of becoming coated with a film of moisture．
However dry the alr may appear to be，it slwsye contains more or less
molst ure．Thongh not recognized by molsture．Thongh not recognized by the enses，Ite presence is readily re－ substancee which greedlly sbsorb be hygroscopic． 3．In bot．，sensitive to mois－ ture；caused by moisture；
 moving when moistened and then dried，as the elaters of Equisetum or the peristome of mosses． We may illustrate whst we mean by the hygroscopic movemente of plants：if the tissues on one sids of an or
ga permit of rapld evsporatien，they will dry quick ly and contract，csuslng the part to bend to thle side．
－partun，Movement in Plsnts，p． 489.
hygroscopical（hi－grēp－skop＇i－kal），a．［＜hygro－ scopic + －al．］Same as hygroscopic．
hygroscopicity（ $\mathrm{hi}^{\prime \prime}$ grō－skō̄－pis＇i－ti），$n$ ．［＜hy－ groscopic + －ity．］In bot．，the character of be－ ing hygroscopic；the property possessed by vegetable tissues of absorbing or discharging moisture，and expanding or shrinking accord－ ingly．
hygrostatics（hī－grō－stat＇iks），$n$ ．［＜Gr．íroós， moist，＋aratıórs，causing to stand：see static， statics．］The science or art of measuring de－ grees of moisture．
Hygrotrechus（hī－grọ－trē＇kus），n．［NL．（Stå，
 genus of water－bugs of the heteropterous fam－ ily Hydrobatida．H．remigis is the most comnon North ning over the surf
hyke ${ }^{1}+$ ，$n$ ．Same as huke．
hyke ${ }^{2}$（hik），$n$ ．Same as haik ${ }^{2}$ ．
fyla（hī＇lä̈），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr．$v \lambda \eta$ ，a wood，a forest，woodland，conse，wood cut down，fire－ wood，timber，stuff，material，matter（cf．E． matter，ult．＜L．materia），prob．orig．＊viFn $=$ L．silva，silut，a wood：see silvan．］A genus of tree－toads of the family Hylide，instituted by Laurenti in 1768 ．The specles are numerous． changes it undergoes． $\boldsymbol{H I}$ ．pickeringi Is a common species

Hyla
of the United Staies，ihe shrill piping of which is heard In early spring．II．ardores aropeat species． bark（＜viōv，barts），+ －ism．］A barking or baying．［Rare．］
There are turkeys，too，．．．and two or three dogs，who helley，Letters，p． 54. Hyladæ（hī＇lā－dē），n．pl．Seo Hylide．
aylæosaur（hī lē－ō－sâr），n．［＜Hyleosaurus， q．จ．］A gigautic fessil lizard，of the genus Hylaosaurus．
Hylæosaurus（hī＂lè－ō－sâ＇rus），$n_{0} \quad$［NL．，＜Gr． vhaios，of the woed or forest（＜ṽク，a wood：sce Hyla），＋$\sigma a \bar{v} p o s$ ，lizard．］A genus of gigantic dinesaurs，established upon remains discov－ ered by Mantell in the Wealden formation of Tilgate Forest in England，and characterized by the development of the dermal seutes into prodigious spines along the middle line of the back．One of these great lizards was probably about $2 \overline{5}$ feet long．
Hylaplesia（ $\mathrm{hi}-1 \mathrm{la}-\mathrm{plē}$ si－ă），$n_{*}$［NL．，＜Gr．$v i n$, a wood，$+\pi \lambda \eta \sigma i o c$, near，close to．］A genus of tropical American frog－like toads，typical of the family Hylaplesiida．The species are very pretilly


Hylaplesta tinetoria．
or brightly colored；they are such as $H$ ．tinctoria，$H$ ． picta，and HI．speciosa，the latter living In the Andes of above the sea．Boie， 1827.
Hylaplesiidæ（hī ${ }^{1} 1 \mathrm{la}-\mathrm{pl} \overline{\mathrm{e}}$－sī̀i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，〈Hylaplesia＋－ide．］A family of batrachians， named from the genus Hylaplesia，having the sacral apophyses net flattened，the tees all free and dilated at the ends，perfect ears，and no neek－glands．The few species are cenfined to trepical America．Alse Hylapleside．Synony－ mous with Dendrobatide．
hylde ${ }^{1}+$ ，$v$ ．A Middle English form of heeld． hylde ${ }^{2+}$ A Middle English form of held，pret－ erit of holdr．
hyleg（hīleg），$n$ ．［Of Ar．erigin．］In astrol．， the planet which rules the particular sign of the zediae which happens at the instant of a nativ－ ity to be in the ascendant，or first twelfth part of the heavens abeve the eastern horizon；the apheta，proregator，significator，or giver of life． Also spelled fileg．
 + －oopic，fear：ci．hydrophobia．］Merbid fear ef materialism；dread of the result of material－ istic dectrines．［Rare．］
Hylephobia is now often regarded as a sacred madness， as epilepay used to be．

G．S．Hall，Amer．Jour．Psychel．，Nev．，1887，p． 152 hylicism（hī li－sizm），$n$ ．Same as hylism． hylicist（hī 1 l －sist），$n$ ．A materialist；specifi－ cally，one of the early Ionic philesophers．
Hylidæ（hīili－dè），n．pl．［NL．；imprep．Hyl Hylidæ（hī＇li－dè），n．p．pl．［NL．；improp．Hylades；
SHya + －ide．］A family of arciferous salient amphibians，named from the genus Hyla，hav－ ing maxillary teeth，dilated sacral diapophyses， and dilated terminal phalanges．The peceiea are the tamily have varled widely wilh different wrilers，The very olvions character of the diisted disk－ilike enda of the toea II hy no meanis preculiar to the Ilyliden，and hae caused various toads and frogs，some even of a dlfferent auborder of batrachians，to be erreneously referred to thla family． Elimination of all auch greatiy restricts the family，con－ hylism（hi＇lizm），$n$ ．Gre
Hyla），＋－ism．］In metaph．：（a）Matter（see specifically，the doctrines of the early Ionic philosophers．（b）The theory which regards matter as the principle of evil．Also hylicism． hyllt．An obsolete spelling of hill．
hylobate（hì lö－bāt），$n$ ．［＜Hylobates．］A mem－ batine；a long－armed ape or subfamily Hylo－ Hylobates（lin－leb＇${ }^{\text {anded }}$－tex），or gibbon．
Hylobates（hī－leb＇a－têz），$n$ ．［NL．，$<$ Gr．ina－
 ferest，＋Bórns，one whe meuuts，＜$\beta$ aiverv，go．J 1．A genus of anthropeid apes，the gibbons or long－armed apes，typical of the subfamily $H y$－ lobatince．IL usinally inciudes ail the githbons，heling thus contermlnous with the subfamily，hut the sfanang is some－ Iimes separated fron the rest under the genus Siamanga． There are aeveral true speciea of IIylobates，anch as $\boldsymbol{H}$ ．lar． See ape and gibbon．Alliger， 1811 ．

2．A 1833.

Hylobatinæ（hil－lob－a－tī＇nē），n．pl．［NL．， Hylobates + －ince．］À－ì subfamily of anthropoid apes，of the family Simiida，typified by the ge－ nus Hylylobates，containiug the pibbens．They are characierized by their very ylender form with extreneiy
long limplas（especlaily the amma）and the preance or focling long limlias
hylobatine（hī－lob＇a－tin），$a$ ．and $n$ ．I．$a$ ．Of or relating to the Hylobatine，or having their II．$n$ ．O
II．．2．One of the Hylobatince．
 Gr．$\dot{v} 2 \eta$ ，weod，$+\beta i o s$, life．］A notable genus of weevils，of the family Cureutionidre．The species live in weod．H．abietis is destructive to firs and other conifers．
Hylocharis（hī－lok＇a－ris），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr．ì．$\eta$ ， wood，forest，$+\chi$ кipelv，rejoice．］．A genus of humming－birds，based by Boie in 1831 upon one of the sapphirs，Trochilus sapphirinus．The name was subsequently applied by varieus authers to several different groups of Trochi－ lidke．
Hylocichla（hī－lọ－sik＇lä̀），n．［NL．（Baird，1864），〈Gr．inn，weod，+ кi $\chi \lambda \ddot{\eta}$ ，a bird like the thrush．］ A genus of Turdithe，including the American wood－thrushes．The type ia the common wood－thruah， H．mustelina；other ahundant and well－known apecies of the United States are Whlsonsia ihrush or veery，the oltive－
backed thrush，and the hermit－thrush．See wood－thrush，
 woody，wooded（of the weod），＜$i \lambda \eta$ ，woed，+ zidoo，form．］A genus of Australian birds：now called Drymodes．J．Gould， 1841.
Hylodes ${ }^{2}$（hī－1 $\bar{o}$＇dēz），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Hyla＋Gr． عidos，ferm．］A genus of toads，of the family Cystignathida，centaining such species as $\bar{H}$ ． oxyriynehus of the West Indies．They resem－ ble tree－teads．
hylogenesis（hī－lọ－jeu＇$\theta$－sis），$n$ ．［＜Gr．in $\eta \eta$ ， matter，$+\gamma$（vecos，generation．］The origin of matter．
hylogeny（hī－loj＇e－ni），n．［く Gr．viñ，matter， ＋－үعveıa，$\langle-\gamma \varepsilon v h s, ~ p r o d u c i n g: ~ s e e-g e n y] ~ S a m e$.
as hylogenesis． as hylogenesis．
hyloíd（hī＇leid），a．and n．［＜Hyla＋oid．］ 1．a．Of or relating te the Hylida．
II．$n$ ．One of the Hylides．
 matter，＋E．idealism．］The doctrine that real ity belongs to the immediate abject of belief

hyloist（hi＇lô－ist），n．［Prop．＂hylist，＜Gr．vin， matter（see Hyla），＋－ist．］One who believes matter to be God．Also huloist．
hylology（hī－lol＇è－ji），n．［＜Gr．viny，matter，＋ －loyia，र nevev，speak：see－rlogy．］The doc trine or theory of matter as unorganized． Krauth．
Hylomys（hī＇lō－mis），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr．vin $\eta$ ，wood， $+\mu \bar{v} \varsigma=\mathrm{E}$. mouse．］A genus of insectivereus mammals，of the subfamily Gymnurina，differ－ ing from Gym nura in the sherter tail and smaller third upper premolar．H．suillus is a specios formerly wrongly referred to the Tupaiida． Mormerly wrongly referred and Sellegel， 1843.
hylopathic（lī－lō－path＇ik），a．［As hylopath－ism ＋－ie．］Pertaining to hylopathism．
hylopathism（hĩ－lop＇a－thizm），n．［＜Gr．$v \lambda \eta$ ， matter，$+\pi a ́ 00 s$ ，feeling，+ －ism．］The doc． trine that matter is sentient．
hylopathist（hī－lop＇a－thist），n．［As hylopath－ ism + －ist．］A believer in hylopathism．
hylophagous（hī－lof＇a．gus），a．［＜Gr．vìoф́́yos， eating wood，feediug in the woods，$\langle\dot{v} \lambda \eta$ ，wood， ＋фayciv，eat．］Eating wood；xylophagous，as certain beetles．
Hylophilus（hīlof＇i－lus），$n$ ．［NL．，く Gr．vin $\eta$ ， a waed，＋qihos，loving．］In ornith．，a genus of American greenlets，of
the family Tire－ onida．It differs from vireo proper in the atouter feet with larger claws and equal laterai bill with siraighter culmen，and oiher characiers．
wings are about as
long as the tail，and
both are rounded．
upward of 25 ape

cles，all of the warmer parts of continenial America；II．
hylotheism（hi 0 －the－izm），$\mu_{0}$［＜Gr．v久．\％，mat－ ter，＋feor，God，＋－ism．The dactrine or belief that matter is God，or that there is 10 God ex cept matter and the universe．Also hulolheism． aylotheist（hi＇lö－thē－ist），n．［＜hylothe－ism＋ －ist．］One whe believes that matter is God． Also hulotheist．
Hylotoma（hī－let＇ō－mặ），n．［NL．（Latreille， 1804），fem．to Hylotomís．］a genus of saw flies，of the family Tenthredinida，or Hylotomi－ dee．The second and third aubmarginal cells of the fore


Rose Saw－Ay（Hylotoma rosa）．（Cross shows natural size．）
wing each recelve s recurrent nervure．There are about European and 15 North American apecles，of rather amal aize．h．rosee is the rose saw－fly．
（hin－lō－tom＇i－dē），n．pl．［NJ．． Hylotoma＋－ide．］A family of insects， named fiom the genus Hylotoma：now usually merged in Tenthredinide．
hylotomous（hī－lat＇ $\bar{o}-\mathrm{mus}$ ），a．［＜Gr．v̈ $\lambda \eta$ ，wood， ＋rouós，cutting，＜$\tau \in \mu \varepsilon \iota v$ ，cut．］Wood－cutting： applied to certain insects which bore inte woed． hylozoic（hī－lō－zō＇ik），a．［As hylozo－ism + －ie．］ Pertaining te or of the nature of hylozeism．

The numen which the hylozoick corporealist paya all has devotiens to is a certain blind shee－god or goddess，
called Nature，or the life of maiter．

Cudicorth，Intelleciual System，p． 107.
hylozoical（hi－lō－zō＇i－kal），a．［＜hylozoie＋ －al．］Samo as hylozoie．
There hath been already meniloned another form of Atheism，called by ua hylozoical．

Cudworth，Intellectual Syatem，p． 105. hylozoism（hīlō－zā＇izm），n．［＜Gr．v\％n，matter， matter is endowed with life．
Hulozoism makes alt body，as such，and therefore every amaliest atom of it，to have life essentially beiongling to it． Cudworth，Intellectual System，p． 105. When we have attalned to this conception of hylozoirm， of a living material universe，the mystery of Nature is
solved．
Pop．Sci．No．，XXII． 169. hylozoist（hī－lō－zō＇ist），$n$ ．［Ashylozo－isn＋－ist．］ A believer in hylozoism；one who holds that matter，and every particle of it，has a species of life or animation．

The hylozoists，by Cudworth＇s acceunt of them，ascribed a litie more to thelr atoms，Imagining inem endued with a quality which，though noi perception，might be atlled of them together perception might be compleated．

A．Tucker，Lighi of Nainre，JI．1． 9.
The hylozoist can atirlhute conacionsness to the falling
stone，while Descartes deuted it to even the hipheat hrutes McK．Cattell，Mind，XIII． 436.
hylozoistic（hin lẹ－zō－is＇tik），a．［＜hylozoist＋ －ic．］Of or pertaining to hylozeism or the hy－ lezoists：as，the hylozoistic conception of the universe．
A Monlam thai－though essentialiy based on hylozois－ tic assumptions－pretends，nevertheless，to explaln every－ thing in atrict keeping with mechanical principlea．

The Open Court，March 27， 1887.
hylozoistically（hīlō－zō－is＇ti－kal－i），adv．After the manner of the hylozoists；in accordance with hylozoistic doctrines．
 the god of marriage；origin obscure．］1．In Gr．myth．，the god of marriage，son of Bacchus and Aphredite（Venus），or of Apelle and one of the Muses，in seme legends eriginally a mortal youth，invoked in hymeneal songs for reascus variously given．Also called Hyme－ икия．

Here＇s elght that must take hands
To join in Hymen＇s bands．
Shak．，As you Like It，v． 4.
They light the nuptal torch，and bld invoke Milton，P．L．，xi． 591.
Hence－2．Marriage；the weddedstate．［Pcet－ ical or archaic．］
We＇ll have all，air，that may make your Hymen high
and happy．
E．Jonson，Epicœne， 1 il ． 2.

## Hymen

Would this same mock－lovs，aod this Mock－Hymen，wers Isid up like winter bats，
Till all men grew to rste us ai our worth Tennyson，Pri
 skin，a membrane．］A membrane．Spectically - （a）In anat，o，fold of mucous membrane stretche scross and party closing the externsl orince of tha vagins．
$(l+)$ In conch．tha ligament between the opposite valves of a blvalve shell．
Hymenæa（hi－me－nē＇ä），n．［NL．（so called in allusion to the fact that the leaf is formed of a pair of leaflets），fem．of L．Hymemeus，relat－ ing to the god of marriage：see Hymen ${ }^{1}$ ．］A genus of trees of tho tribe Amherstiere，of the natural order Leguminose．They have leathery leaves，each of 2 leanfeis，rather large whits flowers in
short densety corymbose terminal panicles，snd thick ob． short densefy corymbose ter
long or ovale pods．About 8 apecees are kiown，all ul－ Hive oourbarit grow merica H．Courbari grows to an enormous size，and lives to
a very a very great ags some or the
extauit individuals
being supposed to be older than the Christisu era．The heart． wood is very hard and tough， and is bence much valued for
 cogs．Itla also valuable for posts，ralis，no kates． so heary hat $a$ a cublc foot
 A valuable resin exudes from the trunk．Ii lis known in the West Indies as the Locust－ tree or varnish－tree，and 1 n Panama as algarroba．Si
 exinct specles of this genus have been described from Croatia
Hymenaic（hī－me－nā＇ik），a．［＜LI」，Hymenaieus
 men ${ }^{1}$ ．］Pertaining to Hymen；used to invoke the god Hymen，as in hymeneal songs or cpi－ thalamia．－Hymenaic meter，a dactylic dimeter scat Hymenanthera（hi men－an－the ${ }^{\prime}$ rial ），$n$ ．［NL． （Robert Brown，1818），referring to the scales borne by the anthers，〈Gr．$\hat{v} \mu \dot{\sim} \nu$ ，a membrane， + NL．anthera，an anther．］A small genus of rigid shrubs or small trees，of the natural order Violarice and tribe Alsodeicice．They have small， axillary，frequenily polyganons flowers，with the sepals
snd petals nearly equal the latter shorl＇；anthers almost snd petais suarly equal，the latter short，ant hers almost
gessife，united in a tube around the pisiti，and bearing sessile，united in a tuhe around the pisin，and bearing
on the bsck an erect scale $;$ placentas of the ovary 2 or on the basck an erect scale $\dot{4}$ ，placentas of the vary 2 or
rasely 3 ，esch bearing 1 ovile；；snd the leavea alternste， riten clistered．Only 4 species are known， Australls or New Zealand．$H$ ．dentata，the oerub－boz－ wood， 18 a much－branched shrub often many feet in helght． H．Banksii Is a tall sping shrub，well adspied for closs Hymenanthereæ（hī＇men－an－thē＇rēe－è） ［NL．（Reichenbach，1837），く Hymeinanthera + －ece．］A tribe of plants of the natural order Vio－ lariece，containing the single genus Hymenan－ thera．It is referred by later authors to the tribe Alsodeiece．
hymeneal（hī－me－nē＇al），a．and $n$ ．［As hymene－ $a n+-a l$.$] I．a．Pertaining or relating to mar－$ riage．Also hymenial．

## Chorus hymeneal <br> Or triumphal chsunt， <br> Matched with thine，wonld bo all But an empty vsint．

But an empiy vsunt．Shelley，To a Skylark，xlv
It was pleasant to her to be led to the hymeneal altar by belted earl．Mrs．Gaskell，Wivea snd Daughters，1．236． $=$ Syn．Connubial，Nuptial，etc．See matrimonial．
II．$n$ ．A marriage－song．
For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring，
For her white virgins hymeneals sing．
Pope，Eloisa to Abelard，1． 220 ．
hymenean（hī－me－nē＇an），a．and u．«くOF．hy－
 men 1 ．］I．a．Pertaining to marriage．

II．n．A marriage－song；an epithalamium． And heavenly quires the hymenaean song．
hymenia $n$ ．Plural of hymenium．
hymenial（hi－mē＇ni－al），a．［＜Hymen $1+$－ial； a var．of hymeneal．］Same as hymencal． hymenial2（hī－méni－al），a．［＜hymen ${ }^{2}$ ，or hy－ menium，+ －ial．$]$ 1．In anat．，pertaining to the hymen．－2．In bot．，belonging to the hymenium． －Hymenial alga or gonidium，in lichenology，the slgal substaocs in ths hymenis of sone Jichens．－Hymenial layer．Same as hymenium． ．［＜Hymen ${ }^{1}+$－ic．］ Ahmeal：
hymenicolar（hì－me－nik＇ö－lär），a．［＜NL．hy－ menium，q．v．，+ L．colere，＂inlabit．］Iu bot．， inhabiting the hymenium．Cook．

2944
 menium，q．v．，+ L．ferre $=$
provided with a hymenium．
Hymenini（hī－me－nī＇nì），n．pl．［NL．（Elias Fries，18シ1），（hymenium（which these plants possess）+ －imi．］An order of hymenomycetous fungi，containing 8 genera，such as Agarieus， Hydmum，Polyporus，etc．They are placed by later authorities in the families Agarieini，Poly－ porei，Hydnei，etc．
hymeniophore（hī－mē＇ni－ō－fōr），n．［NL．，くGr． vuévov，taken in tho sense of hymenium，＋－фópos， ture or part which bears the hymenium．Some－ times hymenophore，hymenophorum．
hymenitis（hiv－me－ni＇tis），n．［NL．，＜hymen ${ }^{2}+$ －itis．］In pathol．，inflammation of the hymen． hymenium（hī－mé ni－um），$n \cdot ;$ pl．hymenia（ -ia ）．
 brane．］In bot．，the fructifying surface in fungi， espccially when the spores are naked．It is a aggregatlon of spore mother－cells，with or withoui aterile celis，in a contlouous stratum or layer upon a sporophore． In the common musbroom，Agaricus，for example，the hymenium or spore－bearing surface is naked or exposed， add spread over the gills，covering them on all sldes with are developed．Also called hymenial layer．See cuts un－ dor apolhecium，ascus and $F_{\text {ungi }}$
Hymenodictyon（ $\mathrm{hi}^{-1}$ men－ō－dik＇ti－on），$n$ ．［NL．
（Wallich，18：4），so called with ref．to the thin reticulated leaves，＜Gr．$\dot{\mu} \dot{\jmath} v$, a membrane，+ dikтvov，a net．］A genus of dicotyledonous gam－ opetalous trees or shrubs，of tho natural order Rubiacece，tribe Cinchonece，characterized byhav－ ing the stigma fusiform，the flowers in branch ing paniculate spikes，with foliaceous bracts， and opposite，reticulated，long－pctioled leaves． Atrica The bark of 1 as a subatitute for clnchona bark，but it is of little valua The wood is used for making agriculifural implements，etc Hymenogaster（hímen－ō－gas＇tér），$n$ ．［NL． （L．R．Tulasne），with ref．to the membranous structure of the interior，＜Gr．ijuip，a mem－ brane，$+\gamma$ aбт $\eta$ ，stomach．］A genus of fungi， of the subclass Gasteromycetes．It is characterized by having the peridiam fleshy or thin；the csvlttes at firat emply，radlating or irregular ；trams composed of elon－ fleshy or raiher soft，and much like the common puifballa， only smaller．
Hymenogastreæ（hī＂men－ō－gas＇trẹ̄－ē），u．pl． ［NL．，〈 Hymenogaster + －cee．］A tribe of fungi， of the subclass Gasteromycetes，typified by the genus Hymenogaster．They may be regarded as an assemblage of the simplest forms of the Gasteromycetes， possessing usually the slmple structure of the type，bat including also the genera Gautieria，which is withont a ing the body of the fungus，Also written Hymenogastrei ．and Hymenogasteri．
bymenogeny（hī－me－noj’e－ni），$n$ ．［ $\langle\mathrm{Gr} . \dot{v} \mu \dot{\eta} v$, a membrane，＋－रcveta，＜－yevis，producing：see －geny．］The production of membrane as the effect of contact of two liquids，as albumen and fat，when the former gives a coating to the glob－ ules of the latter．
hymenography（hī－me－nog＇ra－fi），n．［＜Gr．iuj́v， a membrane，＋－$\gamma \rho a \phi i \alpha$, ＜$\gamma \rho a ́ \phi \varepsilon \iota v$, write．］A de－ scription of the membranes of animal bodies． hymenoid（hi＇men－oid），a．［＜Gr．iucvozedís， membranous $\langle\dot{i} \mu i v(i \mu \varepsilon v-$ ），a membrane（see hymen ${ }^{2}$ ）,+ eidos，form．］Resembling a hyme－ nium in structure；membranous：applied by Lévillé to certain fungi in which the mycelia are united into a sort of membrane．
hymenolichen（ $h \bar{i}{ }^{\prime}$ men－ $\bar{o}-\mathrm{li}{ }^{\prime}$ ken），$n$ ．［ $\langle\mathrm{Gr}$ ． ขцй $(\dot{i} \mu \varepsilon \nu-)$ ，a membrane，$+\lambda_{\varepsilon \iota} \chi \dot{\eta} \nu$ ，lichen．］A lichen having the character of the Hymenomy－ cetes．
hymenological（hī ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ men－ō－loj＇i－kal），$a$ ．［＜hy－ menology $+-i c-a l$ ．］Of or pertaining to hymen－ elogy．
hymenology（hī－me－nol＇ō－ji），n．［＜Gr．i $\mu \not \eta_{\nu}$ （iццєv－），a membrane，$+-\lambda 0 \gamma i a,\langle\lambda \varepsilon \gamma \varepsilon \varepsilon v$ ，speak： see－ology．］1．The science or study of the membranes of the animal organism．－2．A treatise on such membranes．
hymenomycetal（hī ${ }^{\prime}$ men－$\overline{0}-\mathrm{mi}-$－sē＇tal $)$ ，$a$ ．Same as hymenomycetous．
hymenomycete（hímen－ō－mī＇sēt），$n$ ．One of the Hymenomycetes．
The sporophore would bs thought ai first sight to be－ De Bary，Fungi（trsns），p． 302
Hymenomycetes（ $\mathrm{hi}^{\prime \prime}$ men－$\overline{0}-\mathrm{m} \overline{\mathrm{I}}-\mathrm{se}{ }^{\prime}$ tēz），$n . p l$ ． ［NL．（Elias Fries，1830），＜Gr．i $\mu \dot{\nu} \nu(\dot{\nu} \mu \varepsilon v-$ ），a
 subclass or an order of fungi，of the group Ba－ sidiomyectes，characterized by having a hyme－ nium on the free，exposed surface of the sporo－

## Hymenoptera

phore，the compound structure which bears it． It includes the Agaricini（which are typitied by the com－ mon mushroom），Polyporei，Hydnei，Thelephorei，Clava－ riei，and the somewhat anomalons Tremellini，which are geistinous．
hymenomycetoid（hī＂men－ọ̀－mī－sē＇toid），$u$ ． Same as hymenomycetous．
hymenomycetous（hī men－ō－mī－sē＇tus），a． Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hymenomyeetes．Also hymenomyeetal，गymeno－ myectoid．
 ［Nl．（Cassini），＜Hymenopappus + －ece．］A the genus Hymenopappus：now placed in the tribe Helenioider．
Hymenopappus（hī＂men－ō－pap＇us），n．［NL． （C．L．L＇Heriticr de Brutclle，1788），so called from the hyaline pappus，＜Gr．$v \mu j \nu$（ $\dot{\mu \varepsilon v-\text { ），a }}$ membrane，+ NL．pappus，q．v．］A genus of composite plants，of the tribe Heleniovider，the type of the old tribe Hymenopappea．The heads are homogamous and discold，the bracts of the involucrs are free，the style－branches are livear sad obtuse，and the pappus palem is short，obtuse，or nearly equal．They are herbs with radical or alternste pinnisected jesves，snd corymboae white or yellow flower－heads，
are knowo，all natives of North Amcrica．
hymenophore（hi＇men－ọ－fōr），$n$ ．Same as $h y$－ meniophore．
Hymenophoreæ（ $\mathrm{hi}^{\mu}$ men－ō－fō＇reè－ē），n．pl．［NL． （Presl，1836），as hymenophorum＋－ex．］A di－ vision of ferns，not now recognized，including the tribes Aspidiacea，Asplemiacece，etc．
hymenophorum（hī－me－nof＇ö－rum），$n$ ．［NI ${ }_{\text {Li }}$ ，
 bear ${ }^{1}$ ．］Same as hymeniophore．
Hymenophyllaceæ（hī＇rnen－ō－fi－lā＇sē̄－è），n．pl． ［NL．（Gaudichand－Beaupré，1826），so called in allusion to the filmy nature of the frond，© Gr．
 family of homosporous ferns．It is characterixed by having the sporangia borne on an elongated，oflen fill－ ring opening vertically；sori terminal or marginal from the apex of a veln：indusium inferior，usnally of the same texture as the frond；Ironds dellcately membrsnons and pelincid．There are only 2 genera，Hymenophyllum and Trichomanes，and about 175 apecies，mostly confined to the tropics
hymenophyllaceous（hï men－ō－fi－lā＇shius），$a$ ． Having the appearance or characters of the $\Pi y$－ menophyllacea．
Hymenophylleæ（hī＂men－ọ－fil＇ē－ē），n．pl．［NL． （Endlicher，1833），〈 Hymenophyilum + －ece．］A name originally employed to designate a tribe of ferns，but including the same genera as the Hymenophyllacer．
Hymenophyllum（hī＂men－ō－fil＇um），n．［NL．， ＜Gr．$\nu \mu \eta \nu(i \mu \varepsilon \nu$ ），a membrane，$+\phi i \lambda \lambda o v=\mathrm{L}$ ． folium，a leaf．］A genus of usually small and sometimes very minute ferns，including a large number of species with filmy pellucid fronds， found chiefly in hot and damp tropical forcsts； the filmy ferns or lace－ferus．Ii li closely allited to the genua Trichomanes，Irom whlch it differs in hsving ins a a cup．None is found in North America． speciea or this genas have been described ofrom Europe，one from the Cretaceous of Kansas， and ons from the Laramie group of Colerado．H．Tun bridgense，the Tuobridge fern，is a ustive of England．
hymenopter（hì－me－nop＇tér），A hymenop－ terous insect；one of the Hymenoptera．Also hymenopteran．
Hymenoptera（hī－me－nop＇te－rä̈），n．pl．［NL． （Linnæus，1748），neuter plural of hynienopte－ rus：see hymenopterous．］A large and impor－ tant order of the class Insecta．The order is characterized by the 4 membranous wlogs，of which the hlod palr is almosi alwaya smaller than the front pair，and has conparatively few nervures．The month beara man－


## Hymenoptera

ditles，and a lower lip or tongue sheathed by the maxllire． rarely 3 jolnted，and very seldom heteromerous．The ab－ positor，which may act as a sting，a saw，or a borer．The larve are vermiform and footloss，except in Phyllophaga
sud Xylophaga，in which they are caterpillar－like and have sid II Iophaga，in which they are caterpillar－like and have
feet．Tha II menoptere are usually placed at the head of the class of insects，not ouly on account of their high struc－ cural development，but also with regard to their extraordi－ systems the order is divided lito 8 seriea and 36 familles． The series are：（1）Phyllophaga，the saw－flics；（2）Xylo－ phaga，the horntails；（3）Parasitica，with six families，the cuckoo－bees；（5）Heterogyna，the four familiea of ants； （6）Fossores，eleven ismiliea of and．and wood－wasps；（7） wasps；and（8）Anthophila，with the two families of bees n－ 1 umer of specles this order stands next to Coteop． tera；it probably includes nearly one fonrth of all insects． Hore than 1,000 genera are represented in Europe slone， tween 5,000 and 7,000 described European apecies．Be． America north of Mexico，and yet the extenslve group of Parasitica is little known，especially hits sinaller forms．
hymenopteral（hī－me－nop＇te－ral），a．［＜hyme－ noptor－ous + －a．same as hymenopterous． hymenopteran（hi－me－nop＇te－ran），$n$ ．［＜$H y$－ hymenopterist（hī－me－nop＇te－rist），$n$ ．［ $\left\langle H_{y}\right.$－ menoptera $+-i s t$ ．］One whe cellects or stndies menoptera + －ist．］
the Hymenoptera．
hymenopterologist（hī－me－nop－te－rol＇o－jist），$n$ ．
$[<$ hymenopteroloryy + －ist．］One who is versed in the study of Hymenoptera．Lubbock．
hymenopterology（hī－me－nop－te－rol＇$\dot{\bar{o}}-\mathrm{ji}$ ），$n$ ．
 see－ology．］That department of entomology which relates to Hymenoptcra．
hymenopteron（hī－me－nop＇te－ron），$n$ ．［NL．： see hymenopterous．］One of the Mymenoptera． hymenopterous（hī－me－nep＇te－rus），a．［ $\left\langle N L_{1}\right.$ ． hymenopterus，＜Gr．іцєvóттероऽ，membrane－wing－ ed，〈i $\mu \dot{\eta} \nu$, membrane，＋$\pi \tau \varepsilon p o ́ v$ ，wing．］Having membranous wings；specifically，having the characters of the Hymenoptera；pertaining to the Hymenoptera．Also hymenopteral．
Hymenothalameæ（hï men－ō－tha－lā＇mệ－ē），$n$ ． pl．［NL．（Lindley，1846），＜Gr．vipu，a mem－
brane，＋ódiauos，a chamber．］A division of brane，＋$\theta$ ádouos，a chamber．$]$ A division of hymenotomy（hī－me－not ${ }^{\prime} \bar{o}-\mathrm{mi}$ ），n．［［ $\langle\mathrm{Gr} . \dot{\nu} \mu \eta v$ ， a membrane，＋то $\dot{\eta}$ ，a cutting，$<\tau \varepsilon \mu \nu \varepsilon \tau \nu, \tau \alpha-$ $\mu \varepsilon i v$, cut．］1．In anat．，dissection of the mem－ branes of the animal body；hymenological anatomy．－2．In surg．，incision of the hymen， practised in certain cases of imperforation of the vagina，in order to give exit to bloed re－ tained and accumulated in the cavity of the uterus．Dunglison．
hymenulum（hī－men＇ $\mathrm{u}-1 \mathrm{um}$ ），n．；pl．hymenula （－1ї）．［NL．，dim．of Gr．i $\mu \dot{\eta \nu}$（ $i \mu \varepsilon \nu-$ ），a mem－ brane：see hymen ${ }^{2}$ ，hymenium．］In bot．，a shield containing asci．Cooke．
Hymettian（hi－met＇i－an），a．［＜L．Hymettius，
 Of or pertaining to Hymettus，a meuntain of Attica in Greece，celebrated fer its flowers， honey，and marble；like that of Hymettus． The mountsin la covered with hesther，the blossoms of whering．
A lovely bee ．．absconding himself In Hymettian
Lowell，
Fireside Trs．Trseld
Hymettian marble，s bluish－gray marble from the quar－ ries ol Mount Hymettus．It ia an excellent building－stone， Hymettic（hī－met＇ik），a．［＜Hymettus＋－ic．］ Same as Hymettian．
The censor L．Crassus was much cenaured about the year 650 on a acount of his house with six amall columna of Hymettic marble．

C．O．Müller，Msnusl of Archæol．（trana．），\＆8188．
hymn（him），n．［＜ME．hympre，himpne，usually ymipne，impne，＜AS．hymen，ymen，pl．ymenas，in
 inno＝D．G．Dan．hymue＝Sw．hymn，く LL． hymmus（in eccl．use），〈 Gr．vipvos，a hymn，fes－ tive song，or ode in praise of gods or herees． Origin uncertain；only once in Homer，in the phrase i $\mu v{ }^{2}$ os aodijs，which may perhaps mean AS．a web E ．weave．］．$v \phi \eta$ ，a web，$v \phi$－aive $\nu=$ gious ode，song，or other poem：as，the Ho－ meric hymns；the hymns of Pindar．In Christisn literature the term covers a wide range of poems，iuclud－ confession，sud supplication to God，but also lnatruction Noghte anely be base
psaghte anely he hase comforthe in this，bot also In

## 2945

Thsu thsi toke that haly tre［the crobs］， And bsre lt furth so tham onang， Holy Rood（E．E．T．S．），p． 128. Our solemn hymns to sullen dirges change，
Shak，，，s．sad J．，

Ourself have often tried
Valkyrian hymns，or into riyts．
The passion of the prophctess． The passion or the prophctess．Tennyson，Prucess，iv， Specifically－2．A metrical formula of public worship，nsually designed to be sung by a com－ pany of worshipers．The hymna of the ancient He－ orews are technically called psalms．From the eally Msguifest，Bencdictus，etc．，In the New Testament，In and in the universally recognized Gioria Patrl，Gloria in Excelsis，and Te Deum．The long succession of impor－ tant Greek and Latin hymnists begins with Ephraem Syrus and Hilary of Poitiers（both of the fourth century） respectively，though several productions of known au－
thorship sntedate their time．Most of the great medieval Latship sntedate their time．Most of the great medieval LatIn hymus were bing the Diea Ireo．The Romsn Cstholle Church posseases a large number of such hymus，mostly in Latln． markable outburst of hymns of every description．Eng． liah hymnody legan in the slxteenth century，but was principally contined to metrical veralons of the Pssims until the first publlcstlon of Issac Watts（in 1707）and
the hymns of Charles snd John Wesley．Since then the productlon of hymus has been constant and significant in ooth Engisnd sind America．Medeval and modern hymns of from three to twelve linea or strophes each，whlch are calied stanzas or verses．
And when they had sung sal hymn，they went out Into the monnt of Olives．Mat．xxvi． 30 Admoniahing one another In psalms and hymns and spir－ lual songs．

Col．lii． 18.
3．In a narrow sense，an extra－Biblical proem of wership：opposed to psalm．Speclally used in connection with the diacusaions about the propriety of using any musical formula in public worship which are not directly derived from the Bible－Abecedarian hymns．See abecedarian．－Angelic hymn，cherublo hymn，communion hymn，Marsellaise hymn，etc． even－oong，1．－Seven great hymns，a collectlve name for the following medieval Latin hymns：Dles Iree；Hors Norlsslma；Jeau，dulcis memoris；Stshat Mster；Veni，Cre ator Splritus；Veni，Sancta Spirltus ；sud Vexilla Regia． hymn（him），v．；pret．and pp．hymned（himd or him＇ned），ppr．hymming（him＇ing or him＇uing）． ［＜hymn，n．Cf．LL．hymnire，sing hymas； from the noun．］I．trans．1．To celebrate or worship in song；address hymns to；salute with song．

## An sona of one grest Sire， IIyming the Eternal Father．

Hilton，P．L．，vi． 96.
The mulherry－tree stood centre of the dance，
The mulberry－tree was hymn＇d with dulcet airs． Cowper，Task，vi． 697. There the wild wood－robin
Inymng your solitude． Hymns your solitude．

R．T．Cooke，Trailing Arbutus，
＂To express in a hymn；sing as a hymn：as， ＂hymned thanks，＂J．Baillie．
The perpetual poem hymned by wind and surge
Harper＇s Mag．，LXXV1． 757.
II．intrans．To sing hymns．
And touch＇d thelr golden harps，and hymning pralsed God snd his works．Milton，P．L．，vii． 258 Around in festive songa the hymning choir West，tr．of Pindsr＇s Nemesn Odes，xi．
hymnal（him＇nal），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［＜hymn + －al．］I． a．Of or pertaining to hymns；of the nature of or suitable for a hymn．
The grave，masjestlc，hymnal measure awells like the II．n．A hymn－book．
hymnart（him＇nặr），$n$ ．［＜ML．hymnare，a hymn－ book，〈L．L．hymïus，a hymn：see hymn．Cf．hym－ nary．］A hymn－book．
That our Anglo－Saxon brethren were not slow in adopt－ Ing these beautiful outpouringa of the Christian poet we know from ons of Filfric＇a enactments，requiring esch clerk to have，along with other volumes，s hymnar．
Rock，Church of our Fatherg， 11 L ．

8，1II．ii． 13.
hymnarium（him－nā＇ri－um），n．［NL．：see hym－ nary．］A hymn－book．
But the reader will scarcely agree with his indulgent estimate of Ken＇s eple and hymnarium．

The Academy，Nov．3，1888，p． 281.
hymnary（him＇nạ－ri），n．；pl．hymnaries（－riz）． ［＜ML．hymnarius（sc．liber），also hymnarium，a hymn－book，＜LLL．hymmus，a hymn：seo hymn．］ A hymn－book．［Rare．］
They（the vicars）were required to learn by heart，so ss to need no book，thelr psalter，their Hymnary，and their
Anthem－look．
Contemporary Rev．，LIII． 59 ． hymn－book（him＇buk），n．A book of hymns for use in pnblic worship．
hymnic（him＇nik），a．［＜hymn＋－ic．］Relating to hymus；of the character of a hymi；lyric．

## Hyoganoidei

Where she（faire ladia），tuning her chast lisyes
or your affect，to hear that yirg in＇g praise For your affect，to hear that virging praise， hymnisht，$\alpha d v$ ．［＜hymn + －ishi．］In the man－ ner of a hymn．

By lada sud maydena．$\quad \begin{gathered}\text { Sonnets are carroled } \\ \text { Stanihursl，Anneld，} \\ \text { and }\end{gathered} 11.248$.
hymnist（him＇nist），$n$ ．［＜hymm＋－ist．］A composer of hymns；one skilled in the writing of hymns ；a hymnologist．

Our familisr hymnist，Watts．
H．W．Beecher，N．Y．Christian Unlon，Dec．20， 1876.
hymnodist（him＇nọ－dist），n．$\quad[<$ 五ymuody + －ist．］A hymnist．
hymnody（him＇nọ－di），n．［＜ML．hymnodia，＜ Gr．iupudia，the singing of a hymn，hymning， ＜نupvodós，singing hymns，＜iuvos，a lymn，＋ ácidॄıv，ádєı，sing：see ode．Cf．psalmody．］ 1. The act or art of singing hymns or sacred songs； psalmody．－2．Hymns collectively；the body of hymns belonging to a particular period，coun－ try，sect，or author．
hymnographer（him－nog＇ra－fer），n．［＜hymnog－ raphy + －er.$]$ A hymn－writer．
hymnography（him－nog＇ra－fi），n．［＜Gr．as if
v $\mu \nu 0 \gamma \rho \alpha \phi i a,<v \mu \nu \sigma \rho \alpha \phi o s$, writing hymns，く viuขos，
a hymn，$+\gamma p a \phi \varepsilon v$, write．］The art or the act of writing hymns．
hymnologist（him－nol＇ọ－jist），n．［く hymmology ＋－ist．］1．A student of hymnology；a conneis－ seurin the history，classification，criticism，and use of hymns．－2．A hymn－writer．
hymnology（him－nol＇ọ－ji），n．［＜LLL．as if＊hym－ nologia，＜Gr．ipvonoyía，＜ipvo久óos，singing hymus（＞LL．hymnologus，a singer of hymns）， ＜virvos，a hymn，＋－$\lambda o \gamma i a, ~<~ \lambda \varepsilon ́ \gamma \varepsilon i v, ~ s p e a k: ~ s e e ~$ －ology．］1．The science of hymns，treating of their history，classification，criticism，and use． $-2 \dagger$ ．Hymnody．
That hymnologie which the primitive Church used at the offering of bread and wlue Ior the Eucharist

J．Mede，Dialogues，p． 56.
hymn－tune（him＇tūn），n．A mnsical setting of a hymn，usually adapted for repetition with the successive verses or stanzas．Certain kinds of hymn－tunes are called chorals．
hymn－writer（him＇ $\mathrm{rl}^{\prime \prime}$ te̊r），$n$ ．A writer er com－ poser of hymns；a hymnist．
hympnet，$n$ ．An obsolete form of hymn．
hynd ${ }^{1}+, n$ ．An obsolete form of hindl．
$h_{y n d}{ }^{2}+$ ，$a$ ．Same as hend ${ }^{2}$ ．
hyngt．An obsolete preterit of hang．Chaucer． hyobranchial（hī－ō－brang＇ki－al），a．［く hyo（id） ＋branchial．］Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the branchiæ．
Hyodon（ $\mathrm{hi}^{\top} \overline{0}-\mathrm{o}$ don），$n . \quad$［NL．，＜Gr．$\dot{v}$ ，the letter upsilon，$\Upsilon$（in ref．to hyoid），＋ódois（ódout－）$=$ E．tooth．］The typical genus of Hyodoutide， having teeth on the hyoid bone，whence the name．$H$ ．alosoides is the common mooneye or toothed herring of the United States．Le－ sueur，1818．See cut under mooncye．
hyodont（hi＇ō－dent），a．and $\mu$. ［［ Hyodon $^{\prime}(t)$ ．］ 1．a．Having teeth on the hyoid bone；specifi－ cally，of or pertaining to the Hyodontide．
II．n．A fish of the family Hyodontider．
Hyodontidæ（hī－ō－den＇ti－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Hyodon（t－）＋－ide．］A family of malacoptery－ gian fishes，represented by the genus Hyodon； the toothed herrings，or mooneyes．The body Is covered with large ailvery cycloid scales；the hesd Is naked；the margin of the upper jaw in formed by the Intermaxillaries mesially and hy the maxiliaries later－ ally，the latter befng articulated to the enda of the former； lougs to the candal part of the vertebrsl column：the stomach is horseshoe－shaped，snd without a blind sac：；the intestine is short，with one pyloric appendage；and the ova fill into the abdominal cavity before exclusion．Three specles are fond in the Missiaippi hasin and the grest lakea of North America；they have a distant resemblance
to a clupeoi
 the epitic．］Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the epiglottis．－Hyo－eplglottic ligament，sn elastlc yo－epiglottidean（hī＂ $\bar{o}-\mathrm{ep}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{i}$－glo－tid＇éean），
Same as hyo－epiglottic．
hyoganoid（hī－ō－gan＇oid），a．and n．I．a．Per－ taining to the Hyoganoidei，or having their characters
II．$n$ ．One of the Hyoganoidei．
hyoganoidean（hī＂ $\bar{o}-\mathrm{ga}-n \mathrm{i}^{\prime} d \bar{d}-\mathrm{Q}-\mathrm{n}$ ），$a$ ．and $n$ ． Same as hyoganoid．
Hyoganoidei（hī＂$\overline{0}-\mathrm{ga}-n \omega \mathrm{i}^{\prime} \mathrm{d} \bar{e}-\mathrm{i}$ ），n．pl．［NL．， hyo（id）＋NL．Ganoidei，q．v．］A superor－ der of true fishes，including the mest teleeste－ oid of the ganeid fishes，having the hyoid ap－

## Hyoganoidel

paratus and branchiostegal rays like those of Rhomboganoidei，represented in the existing taune oniy by the Aminidoe and Lepidosteider，but in ancient timea ha hyoglossal（hī－ō－glos＇al），a．and n．［＜hyo（ Gr．Yhaбda，tongue，+ －al．］I．a．Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the tongue．－Hyoglonsal membrane，a fibrous sheet connecting the bage of the
tongue with the fiyoid loone．－Hyoglobsal muscle，the hyoglossus．
II．n．Same as hyoglossus．
hyoglossus（hī－ō－glos＇us），n．；pl．hyoglossi（－i）． ［N1．，＜hyo $(i d)+$ Gr．$\gamma^{2} \omega \sigma \sigma \alpha$ ，tongue．］A mus－ cle of the hyoid bone and the tongue．In man the hyogiosaus is a thin，flat，somewhat squsre muscle， side of jte body and insented into the side of the tongue between the styloglossus and lingualis．The origin of the moscle from difierent parts of the hyoid bone，namely， from the body and the lesser and greater cornua，has caused the descripus nd chondroglosevs Also called basiocerat， chondroglossus．
hyoid（hi＇oid），a．and $n$ ．［ $=$ F．hyoide，＜NL．hy－ oides，＜Gr．iveldjs，shaped like the letter upsilon， $Y$ ，now commonly printed $\Upsilon, v$ ；ј் $\sigma$ тoù viocidés， the hyoid bone（also called ivuえocidis，upsilon－ shaped，and $\lambda a \mu \beta \delta o \varepsilon i \delta h s$, lambda－shaped［ $\Lambda$ ］： see upsilon，and lambda，lambdoid）；＜$v$ ，the let－ ter upsilon，+ eidos，form．］I．a．Having the form of the Greek letter upsilon，$\Upsilon$ ．In bioogy and embryology it is appiled to the bony or hard parts bryo，this being calied the hyoid or hyoidean arch or ap． paratus，as distinguished from preceding mandibular or Bucceeding branchial parta－Hyold bone．Same as hy－ oid， 1
II．$n$ ．The tongue－bone or os lingure；the hyoideau bone or collection of bones：so called from its shape in man．In man it is embedded in the muscles of the root of the tongue，lying neariy hori－ 2ontal with its convexity forward，usualy about on a level with the Adam＇s apple；but it is displaced in every act of swallowlug．This horseshoo－shaped arch forms the bony basis of the tongue．（See cut under mouth．） fewer than 10 muscles srise from or are inserted into it； and it is besides suspended from the skull by the atylo－ hyoid ligament，sud connected with the larynx by the thyrohyold membrane sud ligament，and with the epi－ giottiz by the hyo－epiglottic ligament．Its comparatively
small size and aimple structure in man are unususi ；in most animais the bone is either relatively larger，or con－ are found in the human species in the several ossitic



centers from which the bone originates．Thns，the body of the human hyold is the basinyal；the lesser cor－ nua or horns are the ceratohysis，and the greater cornua are the thyrohyals．（See cut under skull．）In a ssurop－ sidsn，as a bird，the so－cslled hyoid bone is the whole
skeleton of the tongue，consisting of several parts devel－ skeleton of the tongue，collsisting of several parts devel－ orly so called．These parts are the basihyal，glossohygi， snd cerstohyal or epihyat of the hyoidesnarch proper；with the urohysl or hasil）ranchial，the epibranchial，and the cer－ atobranchial，these three belonging to a branchial arch， and the last two of them being commonly known as the thyrohyal or greater cornu of the hyold bone．The ele－ ment，of the hyold bone of an osseour fish are the bssi－
hyoideal（hī－oi＇dẹ－ąl），a．［＜hyoid + －e－al．］ same as hyoid．
This deveiopment［of the akuli］reiates to the protection and support of the still more extraordinarily deveioped $h y$－ oideal and laryngeal appsratus［of the howiers］．
wen，Anst．，II． 531.
hyoidean（hī－oi＇dẹ－an），a．［＜hyoid＋－e－an．］ Same as hyoid．
hyomandibular（hī＂ō－man－dib＇ū－lër），a．and $n$ ． ［＜hyo（id）+ mandibular．］I．a．Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the mandible or lower jaw．
The hyoidean srch becomes segmented into two note－ Worthy portions，the upper of which is known as the hyo．
mandibular portion．Mivart，Encyc．Brit．，XXII． 114. Hyomandibular bone，in fishes，the bone or element of the suspensortum of the lower jaw next to or articulating with the cranium．Also called spitympanic and femparal．
II．$n$ ．Same as hyomandibular bone．
hyomental（hī－ō－men＇tal），a．$[<$ hyo（id）+ mental ${ }^{2}$ ．］Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the chin．

## 2946

## ing to the hyoplastron．

hyoplastron（hī－ō－plas＇tron），n．［＜hyo（id）+ plastron．The second lateral piece of the plastron of a turtle：a name given by Huxley to what others call the hyostermum．See second ut under Cleporia．
Hyopotamidæ（ $\mathrm{li}^{\circ} \bar{\sigma}-1$ pọ－tam＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．， ＜Hyopotamus + －idre．］A family of omnivo－ genus Hyopotamis and related to the Suide，or swine．Kowalewsky．
Hyopotaminæ（hī－ō－pot－ą－mī＇nē），n．pl．［NL．，〈Hyopotamus＋－ine．］The Hyopotamide re－ garded as a subfamily of Anthracotheriide，hav－ ing the four upper premolars resembling the true molars，and with tubercles in transverso series separated by transverse valleys，and the preceding three molars successively more and more differentiated．Besides Hyopotamus，the subfamily contains the genus Bothriodon（Ay－ mard）or Ancodus（Pomel）．T．Gill， 1872.
Hyopotamus（hi－ō－pot＇a－mus），$n_{0}$［NL．，＜Gr．
 river．Cf．lippopotanus．］A genus of fossil non－ruminant artiodactyl mammals，supposed to have been of aquatic habits and related to swine，whence the name，given by Owen in 1848．The remains occur in the Tertiary strata，Eocene The genus has been referred to the continent of Europe． thracotheridue，and also made the type of a family $H y$ ． tamida．
hyoscapular（hī－ō－skap＇ scapular，q．v．］Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the scapula；omohyoid
hyoscine（hi＇o－sin），n．［＜Hyosc（yamus）+ －inc ${ }^{2}$ ．］ A non－crystallizable alkaloid obtainable only as a syrup from Hyoscyamus niger．It is known in conmerce as a morphous hyoscyamine，and ita salts are used in medicine to some extent．
Hyoscyamer（hī＂o－sī－ā＇mē－ē），n．pl．［NL． （Reichenbach，1837），＜Нyoscyamus $f$－er．］A tribe of plants of the natural order Solanacees， typified by the genus Hyoscyamus，having the
lobes of the corolla plicate or imbricate，the lobes of the corolla plicate or imbricate，th
stamens all perfect，and the fruit a capsule．
hyoscyamine（hī－a－sí＇a．－min），n．［＜Hyoscyamus ＋－ine ${ }^{2}$ ．Cf．L．hyоscyaminus，＜Gr．voокvаніขоs， of henbane．］A crystalline alkaloid $\left(\mathrm{C}_{12} \mathrm{H}_{23}\right.$ $\mathrm{NO}_{3}$ ）obtained from Hyoscyamus niger，or hen－ bane．When moist it has a strong alkaline reaction，and a penetrating，narcotic，and siupetying odor like that of which ．Articuiariy the aulphate，are used in medicine． The alkaioid is extremely poisonous－Amorphous hy－ oscyamine．same as hyoscine．
Hyoscyamus（hī－0－8i＇a－mus），n．［L．，＜Gr．voo－ n＇ruos，heubane，lit．hog＇s bcan，〈ioc，gen．of $\dot{v}$ ，a hog，＋кía $\mu \mathrm{o}$ ，a bean．］A genns of dicoty－ ledonous gamopetalous plants，of the natural order Solanacear，type of the tribe Hyoseyamear． They have a tubuiar－csmpanulate calyx，an infundibuli． form corolia with sn oblique ilumb and imhricated unequal iobes，snd a capsule opening by a medisn transverse cir－
cumcision，the top falling off 11 ke a lid． cumeision，the top rating of $1 i k e$ a lid，They are herbs
with the lesves sinuate dentate or inclised，and yeliowish with the les ves sinuate dentate or incised，and yeliowish
flowers in usualiy 1 －sided ieafy spikes．About 10 species are known，nstiyes of the Mediterranean region and cen－
tral Asis．$I$ nigicr is the henbane or black henbsne．See
cut under henbane． cut under henbane．
 ite plas typifed by the genus Hyoseris． ite plants，typined by the genus Hyoseris．They alternate bristles，and the apex of the achenia truncate．
Hyoseris（hī－os＇e－ris），n．［NL．，＜Gr．ís，a hog，$+\sigma$ ќpıs，succory．］A small genus of com－ posite plants，of the tribe Cichoriacea，the type of the subtribe Hyoseridece，having the habit and foliage of Taraxacum．The fiower－scspe is thick－ ened upward and bears a single yeilow flower－hesd．From their near allies they differ in that the achenia are of two
kinds in each head，the outer corky and cylindrical，the in－ ner compressed or two－winged．The pappus is bisertad， and consists of narrow and unequal scales．Four species are known from the Mediterranean region，one extending Two fossil specis yany．H．minima is the hog－accory． been described，from the Miocene of Carniola and Bohemia， under the name $\boldsymbol{H y o s e r i t e s . ~}$
hyosternal（hī－ö－ster＇nal），a．［＜hyo（id）+ sler－ nal．］1．Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the breast－bone；sternohyoid．－2．In herpet．，of or pertaining to the hyoplastron：as，a hyosternal scute．
hyosternum（hī－ō－stèr＇num），n．$[<h y o(i d)+$ sternum．］The second lateral piece of the so－ called sternum－that is，of the plastron－of a chelonian ；the hyoplastron of Huxley．See second cut under Chelonia． hyostylic（hī－$\overline{0}-\mathrm{st} \overline{\mathrm{I}}$＇lik），a．［＜hyo（id）+Gr ．
orìhos，pillar，style．］Having the lower jaw sus－

## Hypapante

pended from the skull by a special suspenso－ rium：the opposite of autostylie．
Moat modern researches have also tended to emphasize with hyostylic skulis．
A．S．Wooducard，Cat．Fossii Fishes，B．31．，I．p．vii．（1889）．
hyp，$n$ ．and $v$ ．See hip ${ }^{4}$ ．
hyp－．Sce hypo－．
hypacusis（hip－a－kū＇sis），$\mu$ ．［NL．，〈 Gr．ímó，un－ der，＋aкovot，hearing，aкоиદv，hear：see acous－
tic．］In pathol．，diminished power of hearing． hypæsthesia（hip－es－thē＇si－ä），n．［NL．，〈Gr．ímó under，＋aiothols，perception：see esthetic，etc．］ In pathol．，diminished capacity for sensation； a dulled but not obliterated sensitiveness．
hypæsthesic（hip－es－thē＇sik），a．［＜hypesthe－ sia $+-i c$ ．］Pertaining to or characterized by hypæsthesia．

## hypæthra，$n$ ．Plural of hyprethron．

hypæthral，$a$ ．See hypethral．
When processions of men and maidens besring urns snd Janrei－branches，crowned with ivy or with myrtle，paced dial hose sandstone rosds，chsnting paeans and proso ceils．
hypæthron（hī－pé＇thron），n．：pl．hypcethere （－thrii）．［LL．hypcethrum，＜Gr．vitautpov，the uncovered part of a temple，く $\dot{\pi} \pi$ ，under，+ aitip，the sky：see ether．1．］In arch．，an open court or inclosure；a place or part of a building that is liypethral，or roofless．See hypethral．
The light seems to have been introduced into what may be considered a coart，or hypethron，in fr

J．Fergussom，Hist．Arch．，1． 265.
hypalgesia（hip－al－jē＇si－ĭ），n．［NL．，＜Gr．into， under，$+\dot{\alpha} \lambda \gamma \eta \sigma \iota$ ，sense of pain，$\langle\dot{d} \lambda \gamma e i v$, be in pain，〈 $\dot{\alpha} \lambda$ yos，pain．］In pathol．，diminished sus－ ceptibility to painful impressions；incipient analgesia．
hypalgia（hī－pal＇ji－ai），n．［NL．，＜Gr．vito，un－ der，＋a $\lambda$ yos，pain．］Same as hypalgesia．
hypallage（hi－pal＇ạ－jē），n．［LLL．，＜Gr．ínainar多， an interchange，exchange，a figure of speech by which the parts of a proposition seem to he in－ terchanged（metonymy，epidiorthosis，enallage，
 der，$+a \lambda \lambda a ́ \sigma \sigma \varepsilon v$, change，$>\dot{a} \lambda \lambda a \gamma \dot{\eta}$ ，change，ex－ change：see allagite．Cf．enallage．］In gram． and thet．，a figure which consists in inversion of syntactical relation between two words，each assuming the construction which in accordance with ordinary usage would have been assigned to the other．Thua，in Virgil（Fnedd，iil．61），＂dare ciassi hus anstros（to give the winds to the fieets）is au beti－ tuted for the usual construction＂dare classes austris＂（to thst is，the indirect and direct objects－having been inter－ changed．Hypallage is a bold departure from the custom－ ary mode of expression，and is almost entireiy confीne to poetry．－Hypallage of the adjective，the transter o theatiribute from that one of two interdependent substan－ tives with which it would usually agree to the other，espe cially from a subatantive in the genitive to that govern
hypanisognathism（hī－pan－i－sog＇nạa－thizm），$n$ ［As hypanisognathous + －ism．］In zoöl．，that in equality of the teeth of opposite jaws in which the lower are narrower than the upper；one of two types of anisognathism，the other being epanisognathism．Cope
hypanisognathous（hī－pan－i－sog＇nā－thus），$a$ ． －Gr．$i \pi$ b，under，+ a $v i o o s$, unequal，uneven，+ jvá日os，the jaw．］In zoöl．，having the lower teeth narrower than the upper．Cope．
Hypante（hī－pan＇tē），n．See Hypapante．
hypanthia，3．Plural of hypanthium．
hypanthial（hī－pan＇thi－al），a．［＜hypanthium $+_{\text {－al．}] ~ O f, ~ p e r t a i n i n g ~ t o, ~ o r ~ r e s e m b l i n g ~ a ~ h y-~}^{\text {to }}$ panthium：as，a hypanthial receptacle．
hypanthium（hī－pan＇thi－um），n．；pl．hypanthia （－ị）．［NL．，＜Gr．$i \pi \delta$ ，under，$+a \nu$ oos，a flower．］ In bot．，an enlargement or other development of the torus under the calyx．Gray．This term has been widely，but incorrectly，applied to the fruit of the fig and sllied torms，which properiy come under ay－ conium or hypanthodium
hypanthodium（hī－pan－thō＇di－um），n．［NL．，＜ Gr．$\dot{\pi} \pi$ b，under，＋NL．anthodium，q．v．］In bot．， same as syconium．
ypantrum（hī－pan＇trum），n．；pl．hypantra Gr．viavipos，cavernous，with caverns underneath，$<i \pi \delta$ ，under，$+\dot{\alpha} \nu \tau \rho o v$, a cavern：see antre．］In anat．，the recess in the neural arch of a vertebra with which the hypo－ sphene articulates．See hyposphene，and com－ pare zygantrum．
Hypapante（hip－a－pan＇tē），n．［LGr．imamavти́， a later form of $i \pi$ avri，equiv．to Gr．inávrnous，a
 under，$+\dot{a} v \tau \tilde{a} \nu$ ，come opposite to,$\leqslant \dot{a} \nu \tau a$ ，over

## Hypapante

against，face to face：see ante－，anti－］In the
Gr．Ch．，a festival in Gr．Ch．，a festival in memory of the meeting of the infant Christ and his mother with Simeon and Anna in the temple：same as the Western Purification or Candlemas．Also Hypante．
hypapophyses，n．Plural of hypapophysis． hypapophysial（hip－ap－ō－fiz＇i－al），a．［＜hypa－ pophysis + －ul．］Of or pertaining to a hypa－ pophysis：as，the hypapophysial arch．



Lumbar Vertebra of Hare．
$h$ ，hypapophysis ；$t$ ，very long transverse pro－
cess；$\}$ ，spinous process ；$m$ ，metapophysis；$a, \ldots$, cess；s，spinous pro
prezygapophysis．
by those who hoid that its body ank
hypargyrite（hip－ïr＇ji－rit），$n$ ． der，$+\dot{i} p \ngtr v o o s$, silver，$+-i t e^{2} .7$ A massive vari－ ety of miargyrite obtained from Clausthal in the Harz．
hyparterlal（hip－är－tè＇ri－al），$a$ ．［＜Gr．intó，un－ der，＋iprnpic，artery．］Lying below the artery， as a bronchial tube．
 shield－bearer，armor－bearer，$\langle\dot{v} \pi \sigma \sigma \pi i \zeta c c\rangle$ ，serve as shield－bearer，＜$i \pi \sigma^{\prime}$ ，under，+ á $\sigma \pi i \xi$ ，shield．］ In Gr．antiq．，a shield－bearer or an armor bearer；an esquire；in the Macedonian army，
one of a royal guard of light－armed foot－sol－ one of a royal guard of light－arm
diers，so called from their shields．
 （se．$\chi$ opd fr $^{\text {），the highest note as regards length }}$ fem．of imaros，highest，lowest，extreme，superl． equiv．to $\dot{i \pi \varepsilon} \dot{\varepsilon}$ racas，superl．of $i \pi \epsilon \rho$ ，over：see hyper－．］In anc．music，the first or lowest tone in the lowest and in the next to the lowest tetra－ chords of the recognized system of tones，cor－ responding loosely to the modern B and E．
hypaton（hip＇â－ton），$n$ ．［Gr．ivacrov，neut．of viaatos，highest：see hypate．］See tetrachord．
 + L．axis．］In anit．，beneath the vertebral axis of the body；situated on the ventral side of or below the bodies of the vertebre：：opposed to epaxial．．－Hypaxial muscies，those muscles ying
beoeath the spinal coiumn，on the ventral aspect of the beoeath the enpinal coiumn，on the the ventral saspect of the
vertebral centra vertebral centra

## hypemia，$n$ ．An erroneous form of hyphemia．

Hypena（hì－pénä̈），n．［NL．（Schrank，I802）， ＜Gr．$v \pi j \sim \eta$ ，the hair on the npper lip，mustache， appar．＜$\dot{v} \pi \delta$ ，under，$+-\eta \nu \eta$, perhaps $=$ Skt． $\bar{a} n a$ ， the part under the nose．］A genus of pyra－ lid moths，characterized by the small，rather prominent head， naked globose eyes，simple an－ tennes，verylong laterally com－ pressed palpi，a projecting scaly tuft on the front，and un－
 armed legs．It is a isrge and wide－spread genus，with over 100 spectes，large－ iy Asisticand South Americsn．H．proboscidialis is known as the snout－moth，from the prominent pslpi．H．humuli
is $\&$ hop－feeder in the Intted States．
I．scabralis is a is a hop－feeder in the United Ststes．H．scabralis is a common North
Hypenidæ（hī－pen＇i－dē），$n, p l$ ．［NL．，くHypena genus Hypena，of the group Pyralidina．They hsve brosd wings，the snterior ones often bearing tufts of elevated scales，the snterior legs not tuited，palpi long
and sscending，snd sntenne in the masio ceneraliy ciliate and sscending，snd sntennee in the maio generaliy ciliate hyper ${ }^{1}$（hi＇pèr），$n$ ．［Abbr．of hyplercritic．］A hy－ percritic．［Humorous and rare．］

## Criticks I resd on other Men，

And hypers upon them sgsin
Prior，Ep．to F．Shepherd，May 14， 1689.
hyper ${ }^{2}$（hi＇pér），v．i．［Origin obscure．］To move about actively；bustle．［Local，U．S．］
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Hyper：to bustle．＂I must hyper abont an＂git tea．＂} \\ & \text { Lowell，Biglow Pspers，2d ser．，Int．}\end{aligned}$ $\phi v \sigma \iota s$, a sprout or process： sis．］In a medi cess or pro－ oso or apo－ physis from the under or the centrum of a vertebra： opposed to Theanteriorpor． tion of the ring of the humsnst－ las is regarded as a hypapophysis ［＜Gr．$\dot{\text { v }} \boldsymbol{6}$ ，un－ h
hyperacanthosis（hī－per－ak－an－thō＇sis），$n$ ．［＜ Gr．$i \pi \varepsilon \rho$ ，over，+ eкav $\theta$ ，spine，+ osis．］Hy－
pertrophy of the stratum spinosum of the epi－ dermis．
hyperacidity（hi＂pe̊r－a－sid＇i－ti），$n$ ．［＜Gr．$\dot{j} \pi \varepsilon \rho$ ，
over，+E ．acidity，q．v．］Excessive acidity． hyperactivity（hī＂pér－ak－tiv＇i－ti），n．［＜Gr． $v \pi \varepsilon \rho$, over，＋E．activity，q．v．］Over－activity； excessive energy．
Orgsins which are in a state of hyperactivity easliy be－
hyperacuity（hī＂pėr－a－kū＇i－ti），n．［＜Gr．i $\pi \varepsilon_{\rho}$ ， over，+ E．acuity，q．v．］Morbid acuteness． A case of alleged hypnotic hyperacuity of vision．
Mind，XII． 154.
hyperacusìs（hī＂pèr－a－kū＇sis），n．
 acoustic．］In pathol．，excessive acuteness of the sense of hearing．
hyperacuteness（hī＂pèr－a－kūt＇nes），$n$ ．［く Gr． $\nu \pi \varepsilon \rho$, over，+ E．acutenëss，q．จ．］Excessive acuteness．
Subtiety snd hyperacuteness were the bane of Schoiss－ ticism，and，by disgasting ali serions minds，greatiy con－ tribnted towards its overthrow．

F．Winterton，Mind，XIII． 389.
hyperadenosis（hī－pér－ad－e－nō＇sis），$n$ ．［NL．，＜
Gr．imé, over，+ ádjv（ád $\varepsilon v-$ ），a gland，+ －osis．］ In pathol．，the enlargement of lymphaticglands， as in Hodgkin＇s disease．
hyperæmia，hyperæmic．See hyperemia，etc． hyperæolian，hyperæolic（hī－pêr－ẹ－ $\bar{o} '$ li－an， －ol＇ik）．See under mode．
hyperæsthesia（hi＂pèr－es－thē＇si－ä），n．［NL．，く Gr．$\dot{\pi} \varepsilon \rho$ ，over，+ alбOnनıs，the faculty of sen－ sation：see asthesia．］In pathol．，excessive sensibility；exalted sensation．Also hyperes－ sensibility；exalted sensation．A
thesia，hyperasthesis，hyperesthesis．
To such a degree has this hyperaesthesia been observed
thst pstients hrve been known to scream vioiently when the skin has been oniy touched．
F．S．Winslow，Obscure Diseases o
hyperæsthetic $a$ ．See hinerest and Mind，xx．
hyperal
hyperalgesia（hī＂pêr－al－jé＇si－ä），n．［NL．，く Gr． олєр，over，＋a $\lambda \gamma \eta \sigma \iota s$ ，sense of pain，くa $\lambda y \varepsilon \imath \nu$, feel pain．］In pathol．，an abnormally great sensi－ hyperalgesic
hyperalgesic（hi＂pér－al－jē＇sik），$a$ ．［＜hyperal－ gesia＋－ic．］Pertaining to or exhibiting hy－ peralgesia．
hyperalgia（hī－pèr－al＇ji－ä），n．［NL．，〈 Gr．inє́ $\rho$ ， over，＋a $\lambda$ yos，pain．］Hyperalgesia．
hyperaphic（hī－pér－af＇ik），$a$ ．［ ¿Gr．$i \pi \varepsilon \rho \rho$ ，over， ＋$\dot{\beta} \dagger$ ，touch，$\delta$ aj $\pi r \varepsilon v$, touch．］In pathol．，hav－ ing excessive sensitiveness to touch．Thonas， Med．Dict．
hyperapophyses，$n$ ．Plural of hyperapophysis． hyperapophysial（hī－pèr－ap－ō－fiz＇i－al），$a_{\text {．}}$［＜hy－ perapophysis + －al．］In ancit．，pertaining to or having the character of a hyperapophysis．
hyperapophysis（hī＂pér－a－pof＇i－sis），n．；pl．hy
perapophyses（－sēz）．［NL．，く Gr．vité，over，＋
a wardly projecting process of the neural spine
of a vertebra． of a vertebra．
It is possible，however，for a neural spine to sead bsck
embracing the neursl sping next bes），ss in Galago，etc．，
mbracing the neural spine next below
Mivart，Eiem．Anst．，D． 45 ，

## hyperbola

hyperaspist（hi－per－as＇pist），$n$ ．［＜Gr．imepao－ Traris，one who holds a shield over，a protector， ＜imepaoтi乡єv，cover with a shield，＜$i \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \rho$ ，over， + doris，a shield．Cf．hypaspist．］In Gr．an－ tif．，one who protected another engaged in fighting by holding a shield over him；hence，a protector or defender．
I sppeal to sny indifferent resder，whother C．M．be not by his hyperaspist forsaken in the plain fleid．

Chillingworth，Works（ed．1704），p． 26.
Such sn opinion，if it shonld meet with peevish oppo－
sites on the one side，sud confident hyperaspists on the sites on the one side，sud coniden
other，might possibiy make a scet．

Jcr．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），II． 326. hyperbata，$n$ ．Plural of hyperbaton．
 кós，delighting in hyperbata，$\langle\dot{v} \pi \varepsilon \rho \beta$ crov，hyper－ baton：see liyperbaton．］Pertaining to or of the nature of the figure hyperbaton；transposed；in－ verted．
hyperbatically（hī－pér－bat＇i－kal－i），adv．By the figure hyperbaton；by transposition or in－ version．
hyperbaton（hī－pèr＇bā－ton），n．；pl．hyperbata （－tị）．［L．，＜Gr．ímepßcrós，transposed，verbal adj．of vicןßaivciv，step over，く vi $\varepsilon$ р，over，＋ ßaivezv，go．］In gram．and rhet．：（a）A figure consisting in departure from the customary or der by placing a word or phrase in an unusual position in a sentence；transposition or inver－ sion，especially of a bold or violent sort．Hy－ Disna of the Ephesians＂（Acts xix．28），for＂Dians of the Epheslans is great．＂It also frequently serves to fscllitate ciearness of connection between clsuses．In ancient Greek and Latin litersture it was in constant use to produce a rhythmical effect in sentences by arrsiging words on met－ ricsi rather thsn syntsctical principies．It is mostfrequent－ iy used in poetry，being one of the principal mesns of differ－ entistiog postic diction from that of pross；but it is by no or passionate character，snd it is very common in exclted or or psssionate character，snd it is very common in excted or
vehement conversation．Also calied trajection．Seesynchy－ sis．（b）An instance or example of such trans－ position．
hyperbola（hī－pe̊r＇bō－lä），n．［＝F．hyperbole $=$ Sp．hipérbola $=\mathrm{Pg}$. hyperbole $=\mathrm{It}$ ．iperbola， ＜NL．$\lambda y p e r b o l a,\langle\mathrm{Gr}, ~ i \pi \varepsilon \rho \beta$ o $\lambda$ ，the conic section hyperbola（so called by Apollonius because the side of the rectangle on the abscissa equal to the square of the ordinate overlaps the latus rectum） （see ellipse），lit．excess（see hyperbole），く ijrcp－ $\beta a \lambda \lambda \varepsilon \imath v$, throw over，exceed，くvié, over，＋$\beta a ́ \lambda$－ nevv，throw．］1．A curve formed by the intersec－ tion of a plane with a double cone－that is，with two similar cones placed vertex to vertex，so that one is the continuation of the other．If the pisne cats oniy one of the cones，the section is a circie，sn eilipse，or a parabois；but if both cones are cut，the section is a hyperbola．A hyperboia msy be formed by throwing upon s table the shadow of a
bsil the top of which is high
er than the source of light． It has two source of light．
Ithrough any point of the curve lines be drawn paral－ lei to the ssymptotes，the paralielogram so formed wiii be of constant area for any
given hyperboia given hyperboia．The point of intersection of the ssymp perbois，snd is equidistsnt perom the two interaections of any ine through it with the hyperboia．The two ilnes through the center bisecting the sngies of the asymptotes are the ines of the axes of th：

$\qquad$
DBE，GAH，are opposite
branches of a hypertola；$F$ ，
ofoci i $C$, center $A B$ ，trans
erse axis： hyperbois，and the cnrve ts symmetrics1 with respect to each of these．One of these called the vertices of the hyperboints of interaection are vertices is the major or tranerverse axis of the between the If from the vertices lines be drawn axis the hyperbola． asymptotes，the two points at which parailel to the two wili be the extremities of the minor or conjugate axis． Although the axes besr these nimmes，the minor msy be longer than the major axis．The equation of the hyper－ boia，referred to its center snd axes，is

$$
\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}}-\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}}=1
$$

The foci of the hyperbois are two points on tha line of the transverae sxis distant from the center as tar as the ver－ tices are from the extremities of the conjugste axis．If from any point of the curve linos be drawn to the two stant for any given hyperbia，and the gingie between them is hisected by the tangent，athe allgie between tricity of the hyperbois is the secant of haif the angle be－ tween the asymptotes．The parameter or latus rectum of s hyperbois is s chord through the focus perpendicular to the transverse axis，
2．An algebraic curve having asymptotes great－ er in number by one than its order．This mean－ ing was introduced by Newton．Acute hyper－ its saympperbois which ifes in the scate sugie between la See the sdjectives．－Circumscribed hyperbola，

## hyperbola

conic hyperbola，s hyperbola proper，defined under def． 1 ，
sbove．－Conjugate hyperbolas，two hyperbolas having sbove．－Conjugate hyperbolas，two hyperbolas having She conjugste axis of the other．－Cublcal hyperbola．
See cubicil．－Deficient or defective hyperbola．See
deficient． asymptotes are st right angles to one another，snd whose axes are consequentiy equal．－Focal hyperbola．See
focal．－Infinite byperbola，a hyperbola in the New． a hyperbois which does not cross its asymptotes．－Loga－ Ing a hyperiois as its the section of a right cylinder hav－ was given by Booth in 1851．－Nodated hyperbola．See nodated．－Obtuse hyperbola，s hyperbols which lies in the obtuse angle between its asymptotes，Pitch hyper－ bola，a hyperbola the inverse squares of whose diameters are proportionsi to the pitch of the paraliei generators of of a rigid body having two degrees of freedom．
hyperbolæon（hi＂per－bọ－lē＇on），$n$ ．See tetra． chord．
hyperbole（hì－pér bō－lē），$n$ ．［ $=\mathrm{F}$ ．hyperbole $=$ Sp．hipérbole $=\mathrm{Pg}$. hyperbole $=\mathrm{It}$. iperbole,$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ． hyperbole，くGr．$i \pi \varepsilon \rho \beta$ oht，excess，overstrained phrase，etc．：see hyperbola，the same word with accom．L．termination．］In rhet．，an obvious exaggeration；an extravagant statement or as－ sertion not intended to be understood liter－ ally．
When we speske in the superlatine and beyond the call Hiperbole．Puttenham，Arte of Eug．Poesie，p． 159.

Three－pif＇d hyperboles，spruce affectation，
Thres－piid
Figures pedsntical．
Shak．，L．L．
L．L．，v． 2. No eity brings better home to us thsn Ragoss the East－ ern hyperbole of cities grest and fenced up to heaven．
E．A．Freeman，Venice，p． 226.
＝Syn．See exaggeration
hyperbolic（hi－per－bol＇ik），$a$ ．$[=\mathrm{F}$. hyper－ hyperbolic（hi－per－bolik），a．$[=\mathrm{F}$. hyper－
bolique $=$ Sp．hiperbolico $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．hyperbolico $=\mathrm{It}$ ．
 extravagant，＜iтep $\beta o \lambda \hbar$ ，hyperbole：sec hyper－ bole．In mod．use the adj．goes also with hy－ perbola．］1．Pertaining to or of the nature of hyperbole；obviously exaggerating or exag－ gerated．
Among the Zuius the hyperbolic compliment to the king＂Thou who srt as high as the mountains，＂passes from the form of simife into the form of metaphor when he is addressed as＂You Mountain．＂
2．Pertaining to or of the nature of the hyper－ bola．－3．Having a pair of real points at in－ finity．Thus，hyperbolic space is so called becanse in it every right iine has two real points st infinity；so hy－
perbolic tranformation，substitution，etc．－Hyperbolic perbolic transformation，substitution，etc．－Hyporbolic amplitude of any quantity．See amplitude－Hyper－ bolic arc，sn arc of the hyperbola－Hyperbolic conoid．
See conoid， 1 （a）．－Hyperbolic curvature，function， geometry，etc．See the nouns．－Hyperbolic cylin－ droid，a solid generated by the rotation of a hyperbola
sbout its conjugateaxis．Sir C．Wren．－Hyperbolic leg sbout its conjugate axis．Sir C．Wren．－Hyperbolic leg or branch of \＆curve，\＆leg or branch hsving sa ssynip－ logarithm，or one whose base is 27182818 ．Sec loga－ Fithm．－Hyperbolic singularity of a function，an essen－ tial singularity：so calied becsuse such singuisrities of a theta Fuchsian function are connected with hyperbolic substitutions of the fundamental Fuchsian group．－Hy－ perbolic space，s spsee in which the sum of the three
angles of striangle would be less than two right angles． angles of s trisngle would be less than two right angles．－ Hyperbolic apiral，a spiral curve the generairix varies inversely ss the distance swept over．
hyperbolical（hī－pèr－bol＇i－kal），$a$ ．［＜hyper－ bolic + －al．］1．Same as hyjerbolic， 1.

## You shout me forth

In acciamations hyperbolical，
As if I loved my itttle should be dieted
Tha shewes in our Lady street being so hyperbolical in pomp that day that it excesded the rest by many degrees．

I have a hyperbolical tongue ；it eatehes firs as it goes． Gearge Eliot，Middicmarch，1． 243. 2．Same as hyporbolic，2．［Rare．］ hyperbolically（hī－pér－bol＇i－kal－i），adv． 1. In a hyperbolic manner；with obvious exag－ geration；in a manner to express more or less than the truth．
Scylis is ．．．hyperbolically described by Homer as in－
Broame
Created natures sllow of swelling hyperboies；nothing can be said hyperbolically of God．

2．In the form of a hyperbola．
hyperboliform（hi－pèr－bol＇i－form），$a$ ．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ． hyperboliforme；as hyperbola＋form．］Hav ing the form of a hyperbola of a higher kind． hyperbolise，$v$ ．See hyperbolize．
hyperbolism ${ }^{1}$（hī－pèr＇bō̈－lizm），n．［＜hyperbo－ la + ism．］In geom．，a curve the equation of which is derived from that of another curve by writing $x y$ for $y$ ．
hyperbolism ${ }^{2}$（hī－pèr＇bō－lizm），n．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．hy－
perbolisme；as hyperbale + －ism．$]$
hyperbole；the character of being hyperboli－ cal．
The hyperbolisms of the oriental style．
hyperbolist（hī－pér＇bō－list），$n_{0}[=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．hyper－ perbole．
hyperbolize（hī－pèr＇bọ－lizz），$x . ;$ pret．and $1 p p$ ． hyperbolizcd，ppr．hyporbolizing．［＝F．hypcr－ boliser＝Sp．hiperbolizar；as hyperbole + －izo．］ I．intrans．T＇o use byperbole；speak or write with obvious exaggeration．
The Spanish traveificr．．．was so habituated to hyper－ olize ．．．and relate wonders that ha became ridiculous．

II．trans．To exaggerate；represent or speak of in a hyperbolical manner．
Vain people hyperbolizing his fact，
Fotherby，Atheomastix，p． 203.
Also spelled hyperbolise．
hyperbolograph（hi－pèr－bol＇ọ－graf），$n$ ．［＜Gr． $i \pi \varepsilon \rho \beta о \lambda \eta$ ，hyperbola，＋रрáфeiv，write．］An in－ strument for the description or drawing of hy－ perbolas．
hyperboloid（hī－pèr＇bō－loid），$n$ ．［＜Gr．vine $\rho$－ ßoo，$\dot{h}$, hyperbola，+ हidos，form．］1．A quadric surface having a center not at infinity，and some of its plane sections hyperbolas．There are two kinds of hyperboloid，those of one sad of two sheets．The hyperbolold of one sheet has a real inter－ section with every pisne io space；that of two sheeta
has only imaciuary intersections with some pianes．In has only imaginary intersections with some pianes．Io the axes are elifipses，and those perpendicular to either of the others are hyperbolas．
2．A hyperbola of a higher order．
hyperboloidal（hī－per－bō－loi＇dal），a．［＜hyper－ boloid $+-a l$.$] Pertaining to or of the nature$ of a hyperboloid．
The crests of the teeth of a skew－bevei wheel are paral． rei to the generating straight line of the hyperboloidal pitch－surface．IF．J．M．Rankine，Encye．Brit．，XV． 759. hyperborean（hī－pe̊r－bōoreẹ－an），a．and $n$ ．［＝ F．hyperborćen，〈 LL．Hyperborcanus，〈L．hyper－ boreus，adj．（＞It．iperboreo $=\mathrm{Pg}$. hyperboroo $=$ Sp．hiperbóreo $=\mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{F}}$ ．hyperborée），Hyperborei，n．
 north wind，＇$\Upsilon \pi \varepsilon \rho \beta \delta р \varepsilon о \iota, n_{\text {．}}$ pl．，the Hyperbore－ ans，an imaginary people in the extreme north， ＜$\dot{v} \pi \varepsilon \rho$, over，beyond，+ ßopzac，the north wind （perhaps orig．the＇mountain＇wind，＇ $\mathrm{T} \pi \varepsilon \rho \beta$＇o peot，the people＇beyond the（Rhipæan）moun－ tains＇）：see hyper－，Boreas，and oread．］I．a． 1．Situated in or inhabiting the far north：as， 1．Situated in or inhabiting the far north：as， the hyperborean phalarope．

From hyperborcan skies，
Embodied dark，what eloads of Vardals rise！
Pope，Dunciad，iii． 85, Hence－2．Very cold；frigid．
The more chiliy and pincbing hyperborean st
In which they bave grown up and been formed．
Craik，Hist．Eng．Lit．，I． 6.
3．［cap．］Of or pertaining to the imaginary race of Hyperboreans．－4．Arctic．
The first，or Hyperborean group（of the Native Races of the Paeifle States），comprises the tribes of Alaska snd a part of Pritish America，snd inciudes races perfectly dis－
tinct from one snother．
N．A．Revo，CXX． 37 ．
II．n．［cap．］1．An inhabitant of the most northern region of the earth．In esrly Greek Jegend the Hyperboreans were \＆peopie who lived beyond the north wind，snd were not exposed to its blasts，but enjoyed
a jand of perpetual sunshine snd sbundsnt fruits．They a iand of perpetual sunshine snd sbundsnt fruits．They
were free from discese，violence，sud war．Their natural life iasted 1,000 yesre，and was spent in the worship of Apolio．In iater times the Greeks gave the name to the inhsbitanta of northern countries generalify．
2．pl．In ethnol．，a group of arctic races．
hyperbrachycephalic（hī－pėr－brak＂i－se－fal＇ik or hī－pèr－brak－i－sef＇ap－lik），a．［As hyperbrachy－ cephal－y + －ic．］Extremely brachycephalic；ex－ cephai－y + －ic．$]$ Extremely bra
hibiting hyperbachycephaly．
hyperbrachycephaly（hí－pèr－brak－i－sef＇a－li），
n．［＜hyper－+ brachycephaly．］In craniom．， extreme brachycephaly；the character of a skull of which the cranial index is over 85. See eraniometry．
hyperbranchial（hī－pér－brang＇ki－al），a．［＜Gr． $\nu \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \rho$ ，over，$+\beta \rho a ́ \gamma \chi \iota a$ ，gills．］Situäted over the $v \pi \varepsilon$, over，+ ＿$\beta$ ayx $\alpha$, gills．］Situated over the
gills or branchiæ：as，the hyperbranchial groove of the pharynx of a lancelet．
hyper－Calvinist（hī－pér－kal＇vin－ist），n．See Calvinist．
hypercardia（hī－pèr－kär＇di－ä），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr． $\nu \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \rho$, over，$+\kappa a \rho \delta i a$, heart．］In pathol．，hyper－ trophy of the heart．Dunglison．
hypercatalectic（hi－per－kat－a－lek＇tik），a．［s
L．hypercatalecticus，equiv．to hypercatalectus，

## hypercriticize

 $\lambda \eta \kappa$ кós，stopping off：see catalectic．］In pros．， having an additional syllable or half－foot（the－ sis or arsis）after the last complete dipody：as， a hypercatalectic colon or verse．The epithet hy－ meters onity which are scanned by dipodies－that is，to iambic，trochsic，anapestic，sud occasionally sud excep－ tionally to dsetylic meters．
hypercatalexis（hī－pèr－kat－a－lek＇sis），n．［N1．， （Gr．$\dot{v} \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \rho$ ，over，beyond，$+\kappa \pi \tau \alpha \dot{\alpha} \eta \xi \iota \zeta$ ，an ending， termination，catalexis：see catulexis．］In pros．， excess of a final syllable or half－foot after the last measure in a series or line measured by dipodies．In classical poetry hypercstalexis is found as the apparent excess of an arsis（metriesily unaccented part of a foot）at the end of one colon or series，the arsis the beginning of the next being wanting；so that，if such si srsis be reckoned to the second colon，sil the

## yp

hypercatharsis（hī＂pér－ka－thär＇sis），n．［NL．， Gar．viє кadaipєıv，cleanse，purge，＞кádapots，a purging see catharsis，catharic．］In merl．，an excessive purging；action of the bowels excited by a vio－ lent eathartic．
yypercathartic（hī＂pèr－ka－thär＇tik），$a$ ．and $n$ ． く Gr．inধ́p，over，＋каАарткко́s，purging（seo cathartic），after hypercatharsis．］I．a．Per taining to or of the nature of hypercatharsis．
II．n．A medicine which produces excessive purging．
hyperchloric（hī－pér－klōrik），a．［＜hyper－＋ chloric．$]$ Same as perchloric．
hyperchromasia（hī ${ }^{\prime}$ pèr－krō－mā＇si－ei）），$n$ ．［ $\langle\mathrm{Gr}$ $\quad \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \rho$, over，$+\chi \rho \bar{\mu} \mu a$, color．］A pathological con－ dition marked by excess of pigment．
hyperchromatism（hī－pèr－krō＇ma－tizm），$n$ ．［＜ Gr．iníp，over，$+\chi \rho \tilde{\mu} \mu a(\tau-)$ ，color，＋－ism．］A state of unusually heightened or intensified col－ oration，as that of melanism or erythrism，in an animal．
hypercinesia，hypercinesis，etc．See hyper－ кinesis，etc
hypercomplex（hī－pèr－kom＇pleks），a．［＜hy－ pcr－＋complox．］Composed of a number of imaginaries or complex quantities．Thus，a quan－ tity $a i+b j+$ ，etc．，where $a, b$ ，etc．，are complex scalars， whils $i, j$ ，etc．，are pecuilar units，having their
multipitication－tabie，is a hypercomplex quantity．
hyperconic（hī－pér－kon＇ik），a．［＜hyper－＋ conic．$]$ In math．，relating to the intersection of two surfaces of the second order．
hypercoracoid（hī－pèr－kor＇a－koid），$n$ ．［＜Gr． $\nu \pi \varepsilon \rho$ ，over，+ E．caracoid．］＂The upper of the two bones of typical fishes interposed between the actinosts or fin－bearing elements and the proscapula or principal bone of the scapular arch．Called by Cuvier radial，by Owen ulna， and by later naturalists scapula．See cut under scapulo－coracoid．
hypercritic（hī－pèr－krit＇jk），n．［＝F．hyper－ eritique $=$ It．ipercritico；as hyper－+ critic．］ One who is critical beyond measure or reason an over－rigid critic；a captious censor．
hypercritical（hì－pér－krit＇i－kạl），$a$ ．［＜hyper－ ＋critical．Cf．hypereritic．］1．Excessively or captiously critical；judging adversely from trivial or irrelevant considerations ；unduly fin－ ical or unjustly severe in judgment．
Such hypercritical readers will consider my business was to makes body of reflned sayings，only taking care to
produce them in the most nsturai manner．
I take the offeial osth to－day with no mental reservs． tions，snd with no purpose to construe the Constitution or isws by suy hypercritical rules．

A．Lincoln，First Insagural Address．
2．Excessively exacting or scrupulous．［Rare．］
We sre yet far from imposing ．．these nice snd hy． percritical punctilios，which some astroiogers. ．．．obilige
our Gard＇ners to．
Evelyn，Calendarium Hortense，Int．
hypercritically（hī－pér－krit＇i－kal－i），adv．In a hypercritical manner；with excessive criti－ cism．
We csnnot afford to speak contemptnonsiy of any sort of knowledge，and God forbid that we shonid speak con－ temptnousiy or hypercritically of any honest worker．
Stubbs，Medieval and Modern Hist．，p． 13.
hypercriticise，$v$ ．t．See hypercriticize．
hypercriticism（hī－pèr－krit＇i－sizm），$n_{\text {．}}$［＜hy－ per－＋criticism．］Excessively minute ol sc－ ere criticism．
To insist on points like these is mere hypercriticism．
hypercriticize，hypercriticise（hi－pèr－krit＇i－ siz），v．t．；pret．and pp．hypercriticized，hy－
percriticised，ppr．hypereriticizing，hypercriti－

## hypercriticize

cising．［＜hyper－＋criticize，criticise．］To crit icize with excessive severity；criticize cap tiously．
hypercycle（hi＇pér－sī－kl）， $1 . \quad$［ $<\mathrm{Gr} . i \pi \varepsilon \rho$ ，over， order and fourth cass having the line at infin－ ity as a double tangent，which possesses the property that two pairs of tangents to it may oe so taken that，whatever fifth tangent be con sidered，the two circles inseribed or escribed in the two triangles formed each with one of tangent have their points of contact with the latter at a coustant distance．It is necessary that these circles sud tangents he described in definte direc tions，in order to choose properly letween the inscribed hyperder crcles．
and math．，invariantive．
II．$n$ ．In math．，an invariant．This word，ori－ ginally used by Cayley from 1845 to 1852，is now replaced by invariant．
hyperdiapason（hī－per－dī－a－pā＇zọn），n．［＜Gr． In, over，+ da $\pi a \sigma \omega v$ ，diapason：see diapason．］ measured upward；a superoctave．
hyperdiapente（hī－pėr－dī－a－pen＇té），$n$ ．［ $\langle\mathrm{Gr}$ $v \pi \hat{\ell} \rho$, over，$+\delta$ дám $\varepsilon v \tau \varepsilon$ ，diapente：see diapente．］ In anc．music，the interval of a perfect fifth when measurod upward．
hyperdiatessaron（hī－pér－dī－a－tes＇a－ron），$n$ ．
 see diatessaron．］In anc．music，the interval of a perfect fourth when measured upward．
hyperdiazeuxis（hī－pèr－dī－a－zūk＇sis），n．［く Gr． $\boldsymbol{v} \pi \varepsilon \rho$ ，over，$+\delta a \zeta \epsilon v \xi \iota \varsigma$ ，diazenxis：seo dia－ zeuxis．］In anc．music，the separation of two tetrachords by the interval of an octave，as between the hypaton and the hyperbolæon． See tetrachord．
hyperdistributive（hī＂pèr－dis－trib＇ū－tiv），$a$ ． and $n$ ．［＜hyper－＋distributive．］I．a．Having the distributive property as extended to sev－ eral variables simultaneously．Thus，if

$$
\mathbf{F}(x, y)+\mathbf{F}(\xi, \eta)=\mathbf{F}(x+\xi, y+\eta)
$$

the function，operstion，or symbel，$F$ ，is said to be hyper－ ${ }^{\text {distributive．}}$ II．hyperdistributive function．
hyperditonos（hī－pêr－dit＇ō－nos），n．［＜Gr． $v \pi \varepsilon \rho$ ，over，+ ditovov，the major third：see rli－ tone．In anc．music，the interval of a major third when measured upward．
hyperdorian（hī－pér－dō rí－ạn），a．［＜hyper－ Dorian．］See under mode．
hyperdoric（hī－pér－dor＇ik），a．［＜hyper－
Sce under marde．
 beyond，+ dovisia，service：see dulia．］The worship offered by Roman Catholics to the Virgin Mary：so called because it is high－ er than that given to other saints，which is known as dulia，while the worship due to God alone is called latria．See dulia．Also hyper－ duly．
hyperdulical（hī－pèr－dū＇li－kal），a．［＜hyper－ dulia + －ic－al．］Of the nature of hyperdulia． hyperduly（ $\mathrm{hi}^{\prime}$ pér－dū－li），n．［＜F．hyperdulie， hyperdynamic（ $\mathrm{hi}^{\prime \prime}$ per－di－nam＇ik），${ }^{\text {n }}$ ． $v \pi \varepsilon р \delta \dot{v}$ apos，of higher power，$\langle\dot{v} \pi \varepsilon \rho$, over，+ d wauls，power：see dynamic．］In pathol．，char acterized by excessive violence or excitement， as the vital powers in some kinds or states of disease．
hyperelliptic（hī＂pér－e－lip＇tik），a．［＜hyper－＋ elliptic，q．v．］Transcending what is elliptic．－ Hyperelliptic curve，a curve whose Csitesisn coördl－ square root of an entlre functlon，$Q$ ，of degree $2 p+2$ ， square root of an entire functlon，Qd，of degreu $2 p+2$ ，
where $p$ is the class of the curve．－Hyperelliptic func－ tion，a function arising from the conversion of hyperellp tic integrals In the same manner in which elliptic func tions arise from the conversion of elliptic Integrals． Hyperelliptic integral，the Integral of the square ro
hyperemesis（hì－per－em＇$\theta$－sis），$n$ ．$[<\mathrm{Gr}, \dot{v \pi} \varepsilon$
over，$+\varepsilon \mu \varepsilon \sigma \iota s$ ，vomiting：seo emesis ${ }^{1}$ ．］In pa－ thol．，excessive vomiting．
hyperemetic（hi＂pèr－ē－met＇ik），a．［＜hypereme－ sis，after emetic，q．v．］Pertaining to or affected with hyperemesis
 ［NL．hypercmia，＜Gr，as if＊iтєрачнía（cf．írєрai－ $\mu$ iov，have overmuch blood），＜$i \pi \varepsilon \rho$ ，over，+ a $\mu \mu a$ ， blood．］In pathol．，an excessive accumulation of blood in any part of the body．－Active or ar－ terial hyperemia，excess of blood due to dilatatlon of

## 2940

Passive or venous hyperemia，excess of blood due locity of the current befng diminished．
hyperemic，hyperæmic（hī－pèr－è＇mik），a．［＜ hypercmia，hypercmia，＋－ic．］In pathol．，affec ed with hyperemia．
hyperesthesia，$\pi_{\text {．．Sce hyperasthesia．}}$
hyperesthesic（hi＂per－es－thē＇sik），a．［＜hyper－ －ic．］samo as lypperesthetic．
Hypercesthesic states．Amer．Jour．Psychol．，I． 339. hyperesthesis（hī＂perr－es－thē＇sis），n．Samo as iyperasthesia．

## hyperesthetic，hyperæsthetic（hī＂per－es－thet＇－

 ik），a．［＜hyperastliesis，after esthetic，q．v．］ Morbidly sensitive；affected with hyperæsthe－ sia．Also hyperesthesic．The dlsorder［neuralgle dysmenorrhea］．．is gencr－ ally assoctated with a highly susceptible nervous temper－ persment． 10 Barnes，Dis．of Women，p．195．
A slecpy，phlegmstic cresture will get up from bed in hair the time it takes your hypercesthetic pattent to flid around him，and to shske himself free from them．

Harper＇s Mag．，LXXVII．923．
hyperfuchsian（hi－pér－fök＇si－an），a．［＜hyper－ + Fuchsian．］In math．，resulting from an ex－ tension of the properties of the Fuchsian group or function．－Hyperfuchsian function，a function of two vsrisbles with s four－dimensionsl fundsmental sphere as its natural limit，snd connected with the discontinuous gronp of substitutions

$$
\left(x, y ; \frac{a x+b y+c}{A x+B y+C^{\prime}}, \frac{s^{\prime} x+l^{\prime} y+c^{\prime}}{A x+B y+C}\right) .
$$

Hyperfuchsian group．See group 1 ．
hypergenesis（hī－pér－jen＇$\theta$－sis），$n$ ．•［＜Gr．int $\rho$ ， over，$+\gamma^{e ́ v e \sigma t s, ~ g e n e r a t i o n .] ~ E x c e s s i v e ~ p r o d u c-~}$
tion． tion．

## hypergenetic（h̄̄＇pêr－jè̄－net＇ik），a．［＜hypergen－

esis，after gonetic．］Pertaining to or character－ ized by hypergenesis．
hypergeometric（hī－pèr－jē－ō－met＇rik），a．［＜ hyper－＋geometric．］Resulting from an exten－ sion of the properties of the geometric series． －Hypergeometric function，the function expressed by hypergeometric series，or by the equstion

$$
\begin{gathered}
\phi x-d^{n} y / d x^{n}+\sum_{0}^{n-1}(-1)^{n-k}\left\{(\lambda-k-1)_{n-k} \phi^{n-k} x+\right. \\
\left.(\lambda-k-1)_{n-k-1} \psi^{n-k-1} x\right\} d k y / d x^{k}=0,
\end{gathered}
$$

where $\phi x$ and $\psi x$ are integral functions of the $n$th and （ $n-1$ ）th degrecs respectively，and $\lambda$ Is a constant．－Hy－
pergeometric serles．Same as Gausoian series（which see，under Gaussian）．
hypergeusia（hī－pér－gū＇si－ëi），n．［NL．，く Gr．
 taste．］Hyperæsthesia of the sense of taste． hyperhexapod（hi－pêr－hek＇są－pod），$a$ and $n$ ． $[$ GGr．in $\epsilon \rho$ ，over，＋$\dot{\varepsilon} \xi a ́ \pi \pi$ ovs，six－footed．］I．a． Having more than six legs，as an arthropod； pertaining to the Hyperhexapoda，or having II characters．
II．n．One of the Hyperhexapoda．
Hyperhexapoda（hī＂pèr－hek－sap＇ $\bar{o}$－dï），n．pl． ［NL．：see hyperhexapod．］Arthropods with more than three pairs of legs；the crustaceans，arach－ nidans，and myriapods．
hyperhidrosis，hyperidrosis（hī ${ }^{\text {p }}$ pèr－hi－drō＇sis， －i－drō＇sis），$n$ ．［NL．，〈Gr．$v \pi \varepsilon \rho$ ，over，＋$\imath \delta \rho \omega \sigma \iota$, perspiration：see hidrosis．］In pathol．，exces－ sive sweating．
Hyperia（hī－pé＇ri－ä），n．［NL．］The typical gyenus of the family Hypcrida．
Hypericeæ（hī－per－is＇ $\bar{\theta}-\hat{\theta}), n, p l$ ．
ricum + －ec．］ ricum＋－ea． I tribe of plants of the natural order Hypericince，containing the genera Hy－ pericum and Ascyrum．They are characterized by having the capsule septicidal，seeds not winged，and smooth petals．
Hypericineæ（hī＂per－i－sin＇è－è），n．pl．［NL．（A． P．de Candolle，1824），＜Hypericum + －in－+ －ce．］ A natural order of plants，of which the genus Hypericum is the type．It contains 8 genera and 210 specles．They sre herbs，shrubs，or（rarely）trees，with simple，opposite（rarely whorled）leaves，which are often datted with reslnous glands．They have terminal or axll． lary，solltary，cymose or paniculste flowers，usually yellow ous stamens nusually united into 3 or 5 bundies at their base． Also called Hypericacea，II ypericeece，Hypericince．
Hypericum（lī－pe－rī kum，usually hī－per＇i－ kum），n．［L．，also hyperīcon，く Gr．intépєкор

 heath，heather：see Erica．］1．A large genus of plants，the type of the natural order Hyperici－ nere，containing about 160 species，very gener－ ally distributed over the earth，characterized by having pentamerous flowers with the sta－ mens commonly clustered into 3 to 5 parcels．
hyperkinetic
They are herbs or shrubs with cymoso yellow flowers，$H$ ．
verforatum，or St ．John＇s．wort，Is a sinall specics，which perforatum，or st．J
derives Its specific nerves its specific
nine from the fact
that the pellucld that the pellucld
dots common to the dots common to the leaves of most of the
spceies are in it species sare in it
peeuliarly consptcu－ ance of belng per－ forated．it It ys par－ tive of Europe，now extenslvely natural－
ized in States．In．$I$ ．Ascyron，
Sted the great． St－$_{\text {A．Jonn＇s．}}$
wort of the eastern United Ststes， 18 a tall shrubby plant with pods an Inch or
more long．H．Kal． more long．${ }_{\text {H．}}^{\text {Kilmal }}$ $\underset{\text { St．John＇s．wort，Is } 8 .}{\text { man }}$ bushy shrub 1 to 6 feet hlgh，growlng along the northern lakes．$n$ ．nudicaule is the orange－ grass or pinweed，common in sandy fields．h．mutilum， the dwarí St．－John＇s．wort，only 3 to 9 inches htgh，Is com． mon In low grounds everywhere in the eastern United States．H．Androsamum，the tutsan or tutsan hypericum， is a somewhst woody species of southern Europe and cen－
tral Asla．II．quadrangulum of Europe is the St．Peter＇s－ wort or hard－hay $H$ quadraum of Europe is the St．－Peter＇s． boge；$H$ ．Guianense，the Brazillsn gamboge；and Hi gon－ natum，s Brazllisn species used in throat troubles．H．au－ reum is a handsome specles of the southern United States． 2．［l．c．］A plant of this genus．

Hypericum sill bloom，so thlek a swarm
That scarce a leaf sppesrs．Cowper，Task，v1． 165.
hyperideation（hī－pér－ī－dẹ̄－ā＇shon），$n$ ．［＜hy－ per－＋ideation．］Excessive mental activity； restlessness of mind．
hyperidrosis，$n$ ．See hyperhidrosis．
Hyperidæ（hī－pe－rī＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，\＆Hype－ ria + －ide．］$\AA$ family of amphipod crusta－ ceans，typified by the genus Hyperia．They have tennex，palps to mandlbles，the last five palrs poda ambulatorial，and the seventh pair not transform－ ed．Representstives occur In almost all seas．Also $/ \mathrm{I}_{\text {y－}}$
Hyperiidea（hīper－i－id＇ē－ä），n．pl．［NL．，く $H y$－ peria＋－idea．］A tribe or superfamily of am－ phipod crustaceans，having a free head，large lateral eyes，maxillipeds coalesced into a kind of operculum，uropods natatorial，and telson undivided．It contains 16 families，of which the most important is the Hyperiide．
hyperinosis（hī＂per－i－nō＇sis），n．［NL．，＜Gr． $\nu \pi \varepsilon \rho$, over，+ is（iv－），strength，fiber，+ －osis．］ In pathol．，a condition of the blood in which it forms on clotting an unusual amount of fibrin ： opposed to hypinosis．
hyperinotic（hǐ per－i－not＇ik），a．［＜NL．hype－ rinosis（－ot－）$+-i c$.$] Pertaining to or charac－$ terized by hyperinosis．
hyperionian（hī ${ }^{\text {y }}$ pèr－ī－ō＇ni－ąn），a．［く hyper -+ Ionian．］See under mode．
hyperionic（hī＂pèr－ī－on＇ik），a．［＜hyper－＋
Ionic．$]$ Same as hyperionian． hyperite（hí ${ }^{\prime}$ as rit）
hyperite（hī＇pe－rit），$n$ ．［Short for hypersthen－ ite．］A name given at various times and by various writers to rocks of very uncertain and indeterminato character．Some of the rocks desig． nated as hyperite belong with diabase，sind others with diorite．Some writers have used hyperite as the equiva－
lent of $h y p e r s t h e n i t e . ~ T h e ~ l a t e s t ~ n s e ~ o f ~ i t ~ a n d ~ t h a t ~ a d o p t ~$ lent of hyper rthenite．The latest nse of jit，and that adopt－
ed by Rosenbusch，Is by Tornebohm，who designstes under ed by Rosenbusch，fs by Tornebohm，who designstes under the name of hyperite a rock Intermedlate ln character be－
tween normal gabbro and olivin gabbro．Also called hy－ persthene gabbro．
hyperjacobian（bī／pèr－ja－kō＇bi－an），a．［＜hy－ por－＋Jacobian．］In math．，derived from a complication of the idea of a Jaeobian surface or curve．If $\mathrm{U}=0$ is a surface of degree $n$ ，and $\phi=0$ ， $\psi=0$ ，etc．，are surfaces of the ssme degree $m$ ，genersily
different from $n, ~ i f ~$
$D_{x} U=u, D_{y} U=0, D_{z} U=u, D_{r} U=$ ifferent from $n$, if $D_{x} U=u, D_{y} U=v, D_{z} U=u, D_{y} U$
$k, D_{x} \phi=a, D_{y} \phi=b, D_{z} \phi=c, D_{t} \phi=d, D_{x} \psi=a^{\prime}, D_{y} \psi=b^{\prime}$, $k_{y}, D_{x} \phi=a, D_{y} \phi=b, D_{z} \phi=c, D_{y} \phi=d, D_{x} \psi=a^{\prime}, D_{y} \psi=b$,
etc．，and if $\Delta, \Delta^{\prime}$, etc．，be symbols of any higher deriva etc．，snd if $\Delta$ ，$\Delta^{\prime}$ ，etc．，be symbols of any
tives，let the following matrix be formed：

Thls matrix must have one more column thsn it has rows From this two Independent determinanta may be formed and these betng equated to zero glve the equations to the yperjacobian surfaces of the system，while their Inter

## ype

－si－né＇sis） －si－nē＇sis），$n$ ．［NL．，〈Gr．int $\rho$ ，over，＋кivyous， movement，〈 к $\omega \nu \varepsilon$ iv，move．］In pathol．，abnor－ mal amount of muscular action；spasmodic ac tion；spasm．Also hyperkincsia，hypercinesia． hyperkinetic，hypercinetic（hī＂per－ki－net＇ik， －si－net ik），a．［＜hyperkinesis，after hinetic．］

## hyperlydian

hyperiydian（hī－pèr－lid＇i－ar
Lydian．］Seo under modc．
hypermedication（hī－per－med－i－$k \overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime}$ slonn），$n$ ． ise of drugs．
hypermetamorphic（hī－pe̊r－net－a－môrffik），＂． ［ hyper－＋metamorphic．］Characterized by ing repeated transformations．
hypermetamorphism（hi－pèr－met－a－môr＇fizm）， the character of being subject to hypermeta－ morphosis；the process of undergoing complete transformation．Hypermetamorphlsm is a type of de－ elopment found in bee es of the fmilies Meloudes，Khiph ollowed by one or two tnactlve stages（the last called the psendo－pupa）before the true pupa－state is attalned．All the insecta characterized by hypermetamorphism are para． sitical In the bodies of IIpnenoptera duriog at least a part of thelr lives．Some insecta pass through no fewer than slx recognizahle stages after hatchlng from the egg and before reaching msturity．In the case of the blister－ from the resemblance the lsrve bear to those of certain ather insects，as ist triungulin：2d，caraboid；8d and 4 th scarahooid；5th，coarctate；6th，scolytold．
Hypermetamorphism is a term applied to certain con－ altions in which the larva at one period of tos life assumes a very different form and habit from those of another pe－
Encyc．Brit．，XIII． 147
hypermetamorphosis（hī－pêr－met－a－môr＇fō sis），$n$ ．［NL．，？hyper－＋metamorphiosis．］In entom．，complete metamorphosis；radical trans－ formation；clange from one form to a very different one．See hypermetamorphism．
Certain beetles．．undergo what has been cslled a $h y$ ． per－metamorphosis－that ts，they pass through an early
stage wholly different from the ordinary grnb－like larva． Darvin，Var．of Anlmals and Plants，p． 363.
hypermetamorphotic（hī－pér－met＂a－môr－fot＇－ ik），a．［（ hypermetamorphosis（－ot－
Same as hypermetamorphic．［Rare．］
The extraordiaary genus Sitaris（equally hypermeta． morphotic），a parasite in bees＇nesta．

Encyc．Brit．，XIII． 149.
hypermetaphoricail（hī－pér－met－a－for＇i－kal），$a$ ． phorical．
Entangled，hypermetaphorical style．
Carlyte，Sartor Resartus，p． 203. hypermeter（hī－pèr＇me－têr），n．［＜LIJ．hy－ permeter（Diomedes，Marius Victorinus），く Gr． untpueтpos，going beyond the meter，beyond measure，$\langle\quad \dot{i \pi \ell} \rho$ ，beyond，$+\mu \varepsilon ́ \tau \rho o v$, meter，mea－ sure．］1．In pros．：（a）A verse or period hav－ ing one more syllable at the end than properly belongs to the meter which it represents； especially，a heroic hexameter with an addi－ tional syllable in the last foot，usually intended to be elided by synaphea before a vowel be－ ginning the next line；a dolichurus．（b）A period consisting of more than two or three cola；a hypermetron．（c）A line or meter with one syllable beyond the last complete foot or measure．The word is not infrequently fourd in this sense ln books on English versification；but it is a depart 2．Auything greater than the ordina
2．Auything greater than the ordinary stan dard of measure．［Rare．］
When a man rises beyond six foot，he is an hypermeter， and msy be admitted toto the tall club．

## Addison，The Tall Club．

hypermetra，$n$ ．Plural of hypermetron．
hypermetric（hī－pèr－met＇rik），a．［As hyper－ meter＋－ic．］In pros．：（a）Exceeding the cor－ rect measure；having a syllable at the end in excess of the moter represented；especially， dolichuric：as，a hypermetric verse or line．（b） Of more than usual length；more than dicolic or tricolic：as，a hypermetric period．See hyper－ meter，hypermetron．
hypermetrical（hī－pér－met＇ri－kal），a．［＜hy－ hypermetron（hī－pér＇me－tron），n．；pl，hyper－
 $\mu \varepsilon \tau \rho o s$, beyond the meter：see hypermeter．］In anc．pros．，a period exceeding the usual extent of a meter；a period longer than the ordinary line or verse．
hypermetrope（hī－pèr－met＇rōp），n．［＜hyper－ metronia，without the suffix．］A person affected with hypermetropia．
When the hyperreetrope wishes to exsmine anything
close to him，an nudue smonnt of convergence will direct close to him，an nndus smonnt of convergence will direct the axis of vision to a point nearer than the object looked hypermetropia（hī＂pêr－me－trō＇pi－ä），n．［NL．， $<\mathrm{Gr} . \dot{v} \pi \varepsilon \rho$, over，$+\mu \dot{\varepsilon} \tau \rho o v$ ，measure，$+\dot{\omega} \psi(\dot{\omega} \pi-)$ ， eye．］A natural or acquired condition of the eyes in which the focus（that is，of parallel rays

2950
when the accommodation is completely relaxed） opposite of myopia．Also hyperopia，hypermet－ rop，and hyperpresbyopha．－Absolute hyperme－ brought to a focus on the retina by an exertion of the eye． parallel rays can be focensed on the retins without con－ verging the visual lines，－Latent hypermetropia，that est convex lens with which the pstient can focua parallel rays on the retlua but which，being due to involuntary scommodatlon，may reveal itself after the nse of convex rest hypermetropia，thst hypermetropis which is deter－ mined by finding the strongest convex lens with which the patient can focus paraliel rays on the retina－Rela－ tive hypermetropia，hypermetropia in which parallel visnal lines
hypermetropic（hī ${ }^{\prime}$ pér－me－trop＇ik），$a$ ．［＜hy－ permetropia $+-i c$.$] Pertaining to or affected$ with hypermetropia；far－sighted．

When．．the hypermetropic eye loese lts power of ad－ justment with age，then even distant objecta can not be scen istinctly．such persons therefore，while young，
shond haltually wear alighty convex glasses，whtch maks their eyes normal．Le Conte，Sight，p． 52
hypermetropy（hī－pér－met＇rọ̆－pi），n．［＜NL． hypermetropia．Same as hypermetropia．
hypermixolydian（hi－pér－mik－sō－lid＇i－an），
［＜hyper－＋mixolydian．］See under möde．
hypermnesia（hì－pèrm－nē＇si－ä），n．［NL．，＜Gr． $\nu \pi \varepsilon \rho$, over，beyoud，＋$\mu \nu \eta \sigma \iota s$, remembrance． Unusual power of recollection．
The phenomena，whether of smnesia or hypermnesia， which mesmerists allege，reach no such marvenous pitch
hypermyriorama（hī－pér－mir＂i－ō－riá mĕ），u． NL．，＜Gr．vit $\rho$ ，over，beyond，$+\mu v p i o s$, count
 panorama．］An exhibition consisting of in－ numerable views．Imp．Dict．
hypernic（hi’ pér－nik），$n$ ．［A trade－name，くhy－ per－$+\operatorname{Nic}($ aragua wood），or nic（ric），itself Nic（aragua wood）．］Among American dyers Nicaragua wood，or any other red wood or red－ wood extract of the same class．J．W．Slater． hyperoa，$n$ ．Plural of hyperoön．
Hyperoartia（hī ${ }^{7}$ pêr－ō－ïr＇ti－ä̀），n．pl．［NL．， Gr．iлєрйоऽ，being above，upper（see hyperoön） ＋áprios，complete，perfect，＜apri，just，exactly．］ A primary subdivision of myzonts，marsipo－ branchiates，or Cyclostomata，including forms with the roof of the mouth or palate entire or imperforate，the single nasal duct not penetrat－ ing it．Varions values have been asslgned to tt．By J． munker it was regarded as an order；by Guinther it was to the rank of s class of vertebrates．Its only living rep－ resentstives belong to the family of Petromyzontidee or
hyperoartian（his ${ }^{z}$ pér－ọ－är＇ti－an），$a$ ．and $n$ ．I．
a．Pertaining to or having the characters of the Hyperoartia．

II．22．One of the Hyperoartia．
Hyperodon（hi－per＇ọ－don），$n$ ．Same as Hy－
Hyperoödon（hi－pèr－ōō－don），n．［NL．，くGr． $i \pi \varepsilon \rho \bar{\sigma})$ ，being above，upper，+ odovs（odovr－）$=$
E．tooth．］A genns of whales of the family Phy－ scteridee and subfamily Ziphiance；the typical bottle－nosed whales．They have a glohular head， rising sbruptly from 8 small distinct snout，whence the nsme bottenose．The vertebree number 45；the cervical tooth at the end of each mandibulsr ramus．The detalls of cranial structure are characteristic，in relation with the peculiar shspe of the head．H．rostratus and $H$ ．lati－ frons inhsbit the northern Atlantic，sttalning a leagth of The genns was founded by Lacépede in 1803 ． is a gynonym．
Hyperoōdontidæ（hī－pèr－ō－ō－don＇ti－dē），
［NL．，く Hyperoödon（ $t_{-}$）＋－ida．］A family of toothed whales，named from the genus Hypero－ odon：same as the subfamily Ziphino．
hyperoön（hī－pér－ō＇on），n．；pl．hyperoa（－ä）．［ ur．$ข \pi \varepsilon \rho \varphi \circ v$ ，an upper story or room，neut．of $v \pi \varepsilon \rho \bar{o} s$, being above，upper，＜v $v \varepsilon \rho$ ，above：see
hyper－．］In Gr．antiq．，an upper story in a build－ hyper－a In Gr．antiq．，an upper story in a build－ a temple．
hyperopia（hì－pèr－ō＇pi－ä），n．［＜Gr．v̇л $\varepsilon$ ，over， （ $)$ ，eye．］same as hypermetropia．
hyperopic（hi－pér－op＇ik），a．［＜hyperopia + －ic．］
ertaining to or exhibiting hypermetropia．
The glass，however，which will correct the aimple hy． permetropis or myopla wlil not answer for the hyperopic
hyperopsia（hī－per－op＇si－ä），„．［＜Gr．ij $\pi \varepsilon \rho$ ， over，+ ö $\psi \iota$ ，view：see optic．］Extremely acute vision．

## hyperphysical

hyperorexia（hÿ＂per－ọ－rek＇si－ï），$n$ ．［＜Gr．imép， over，＋ope $\xi$ cs，a longing：see orcxis．］In pathol．， excessive desire for food；inordinate appetite； bulimia．
hyperorthodox（hī－pe̊r－ôr＇thọ̄－doks），a．［＜hy－
per－＋orthodox．］Extremely orthodox．
hyperorthodoxy（hī－per－ôr＇thō－dok－si），$n$ ．［＜
hyper－＋orthodoxy．］Extreme orthodoxy． hyperorthognathic（hī－pér－ôr－thog－nath＇íl），$a$ ． ［रhyperorthoguathy + －ic．］Exceedingly or－ thognathic；exhibiting hyperorthognathy．
hyperorthognathy（hī＂per－ôr－thog＇nā－thì），$n$. sive orthognathy，as when the cranial index is 9I or over．
hyperosmia（hī－pèr－os＇mi－ä），$\mu$ ．［＜Gr．$i \pi \varepsilon \rho$ ， over，$+\dot{\delta} \sigma \mu \eta$ ，o $\delta \mu \eta$ ，a smell，odor：see osmium．］ In pathol．，excessive sensitiveness to odors．
hyperostosis（hī ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ pér－os－tō＇sis），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr． $\nu \pi \dot{\varepsilon} \rho$, over，+ aбt $\varepsilon$ ov，bone，＋－osis．］1．A mor－ bid outgrowth of bone from a bone．－2．An overgrowth of bone；a normal（not morbid） exostosis or increase of bony tissue．
These bones are rongh with a hyperostosis of their sur－
Hyperotreta（hī per－ō－trē＇tä̀），n．pl．［NL．，（ Gr．viл $\rho \bar{\varphi} o r$, being above，upper（see hypcroön）， + т $\quad$ ทrós，perforated，verbal adj．of teтpaivev， perforate．］A primary subdivision of myzonts， embracing forms with the roof of the mouth per－ forated by the single nasal canal．It has heen variously rainked as an order by J．Müller，as a suborder by Giinther，and as a class of vertebrates by E．R．Lankester． Its few living representstlyes have been combined in ons Psmily，Myxinidde，by some tchthyologists，and by othera
hsve been segregsted into two，Myxinuce and Bdellostomi－ dac or Heptairemules．Also called Hyperötreti．
hyperotretan（hí＂pér－ō－trē＇tan），a．and $n$ 。［＜ Hyperotreta $+-a n$.$] I．a．Pertaiuing to or$ having the characters of the Hyperotreta．Also hyperotrete，hyperotretous．
II．$n$ ．One of the Hyperotreta．
hyperotrete（hi＇pér－ō－trēt），$a$ ．and $n$ ．Same as hyperotretan．
 perotreta + －ous．］Same as hyperotretan．
hyperoxidation（hī－pér－ok－si－dā＇shon），n．［＜ hyper－＋oxidation．］Excessive oxidation．
hyperoxygenated（hi－pér－ok＇si－jen－ā－ted），a． ［＜hyper－＋oxygenated．］Supersaturated with oxygen．
hyperoxygenation（hī－pér－ok＂si－je－nā＇shọn），$\mu$ ． ［＜hyper－＋oxygenation．］The state of beiug hyperoxygenated．
hyperoxygenized（hī－pe̊r－ok＇si－jen－izd），a．［＜ hyper－ 7 oxygenized．］Same as hyperoxygen－ ated．
hyperparasite（hii－pér－par＇$\{$－sit），$n$ ．［ $<$ hyper－ + parasite．］A hyperparasitic insect，or one which exhibits hyperparasitism．
hyperparasitic（hī－pér－par－a－sit＇ik），a．［＜hy－ per－＋parasitic．$]$ Parasitic upon a parasite； characterized by or exhibiting hyperparasitism， as many insects．

Vsrious parasitic and hyper－parasitic groups $[$ of ants］．
Nature，XXXIV． 16.

## hyperparasitism（hī－pèr－par＇ a －sit－izm），$n$ ．［＜

 hyper－＋parasitism．］In entom．，the parasit－ ism of certain Ichneumonidre，Chalcidide，ete． which in the larval state live in the bodies of other insect parasites．hyperpharyngeal（hī＂pèr－fa－rin＇jēe－ạl），a．［＜ Gr．$i \pi \varepsilon \rho$ ，over，$+\phi{ }^{\rho} \rho v \gamma \xi$, throat（pharynx）：see pharynx，pharyngeal．］Situated over or above the pharynx．
The hyperpharyngeal groove of Amphloxas
Micros．Science，XXVII． 350
hyperphasia（hī－pér－fā＇ziä̀），$n$ ，［NLı．，$\langle$ Gr．$i \pi \varepsilon \rho$, over，＋фárıs，speaking，$<$ ф́ $\mathbf{v} v a$, say，spoak．］ In pathol．，lack of control of the organs of speech．
hyperphasic（hī－pér－fā́zik），a．［＜hyperphasia ＋－ic．］Affected with hyperphasia．
hyperphenomenal（his pér－fé－nom＇e－nal），a． ［＜Gr．int $\rho$ ，over，＋фа⿱vб $\mu \varepsilon \nu a$ ，phenomena：see phenomenal．］Superior to the phenomenal； noumenal．
About the hyperphenomenal reality of our own exts－ tence，the existence of God，and the existence of mstter． hyperphrygian（hī－pèr－frij＇i－an），a．［＜hyper－
＋Phrygiou．］See under mode． + Phrygion．］See under mode．
hyperphysical（hī－pèr－fiz＇j－kal），a．［＜hyper－
p physical．］Superior to matter；higher than the physical；immaterial．
Vital powera csonot be merely physical，and we must believe tn something hyper－physical，something of the ne
ture of s soul．

## hyperphysics

 over，＋фvoוкa，physies：sce physics．Cf．mete－sthene $+-i c$ ．］Containing hypersthene；resem－surpassing the type；attypic to an extreme physics．］The science of that which transcends hysics．
Medicine，physics，metaphysics，and hyperphysics．
hyperplasia（hī－pér－plā＇si－ä），$\mu_{\text {．}}$［NL．，く Gr． mold． 7 In pathol，overgrowth of a part due to multiplication of its cells；excessive cell－re production．Compare hypertrophy， 1.
Interstitisl hyperplasia of the connective tissuue
hyperplasic（hī－pér－plas＇ik），a．［＜hyperplasia ＋－ic． 1 Same as hyperplastic
hyperplastic（hī－pèr－plas＇tik），$a$ ．［＜Gr．$\dot{v} \pi \varepsilon \rho$ ， ， hyperpiasia．］Pertaining to or exhibiting hy－ perplasia：as，a hyperplastic tonsil．
The cervix wa composed of dense，hard，hyperplastic tissue，almost cartilaginous in character．
redical Nersu XLIX． 383
 ver，$+\pi v o t h$ ，breathing，$\langle\pi v e i v$, breathe．］In pathol．，energetic or labored respiration．
hyperpyrexia（hi＂pér－pi－rek＇si－ïi），$\mu$ ．［NL．， Gr．$\dot{v} \pi \varepsilon \rho$, over，$+\pi v p \varepsilon ́ \sigma \sigma \varepsilon v v, ~ b e ~ f e v e r i s h, ~<~$
$\tau v p r-$
$\tau 0 ́ s, ~ a ~ f e v e r: ~ s e e ~ p y r e t i c.] ~ I n ~ p a t h o l ., ~ a ~ h i g h ~ d e-~$ gree of pyrexia
hyperpyrexial（hī ${ }^{\text {p }}$ per－pi－rek＇si－al），a．［＜hy－ hyperpyrexia．
hyper－resonance（hī－pér－rez＇ọ̀－nans），n．［＜hy－ per－＋resomance．${ }^{\prime \prime}$ pér－sär－kō＇mä），n．；pl．hyper－ sarcomata（－matää）．［NL．，＜Gr．viтєрбаркюиа overgrown flesh，＜iпєроаюкойөөat，have or get an excess of fiesh，＜$\dot{v} \pi \varepsilon \rho$ ，over，$+\sigma a ́ \rho \xi(\sigma \alpha \rho \kappa-)$ ， flesh．Cf．sarcoma．］In pathol．，proud or fun－ gous flesh．
hypersarcosis（hī ${ }^{\prime}$ pér－sär－kṓsis），n．［NL．，
 sarcoma．］Same as hypersurcoma．
hypersecretion（hi＂pér－sệ－krḗshon），$n$ ．［＜hy－ per－+ secretion．］Excessive secretion．

Enclion of the epithelium．
hypersensitive（hī－pér－sen＇si－tiv），a．［＜hyper－ sensitice．］Excessively sensitive．
There have descended to ua numerous persons whose are naturally hypergensitive．
Ninetenth Century，XXII． 659.
hypersensitiveness（hi－pér－sen＇si－tiv－nes），$n$ ． ［hypersensitive + －ness．］The state or char－ acter of being over－sensitive．
My pictures sre likely to remain as private as the nt． George Eliot，Daniel Deronda，xxxvii．
hypersensual（hī－pêr－sen＇sū－al），a．［＜hyper－ + sensual． Same as supersensual．
hyperspace（hi＇pèr－spās），$n$ ．［＜hyper－＋space．］ A space of more than three dimensions．
The notion of the quasi－geometrical representation of conditions by means of loci in hyperepace is employed by Salmon．
Cayley，On Curvea which Satisty Given Conditions（1867）．
hyperspherical（hī－pér－sfer＇i－kal），$a$ ．［＜hyper－ spherical．］Originating from an extension of the conception of spherical harmonics．－Hy－ perspherical function of the first kind，the tunction $\mathrm{Pn}_{\mathrm{n}}(l, x)$ When $\mathrm{\Sigma an}^{\mathrm{Pa}} \mathrm{Pu}^{(l, x)}$ is the development by powers of the second kind，a function， $\mathrm{Qn}_{\mathrm{n}}(l, x)$ ，related to the of the secondicical tunction of the first kind as Q is reiated to P in ordinary apherical functions．
hyperstene（hī＇pér－stēn），$n$ ．An erroueous form of hypersthene．
hypersthene（hī＇pèr－sthēn），$n$ ．［So named from hypersthene difficult frangibility as compared with horn blende，with which it was formerly confounded； ＜Gr．$\dot{v} \pi \varepsilon \rho$ ，over，$+\sigma \theta \dot{v} v o s$ ，strength．］A mineral related to pyroxene，but orthorhombic in erys tallization．It is a gilliste of iron and magnesfum．It wss early csilied Labrador hornblende．Its color is be tween grayish and greenish blsck，but often with a pecu－ liar copper－red luster or shimmer on the cleavage－zurtace， due to the presence of minute inclusions．It is usuall ound folisted and massive．－Hypersthene andealte． Sce andesite．－Hypersthene gabbro．Ssme as hyperite
 $v \pi \varepsilon \rho$, over，$+\sigma \theta \varepsilon v o s$, strength．In pathol．，a con－
dition characterized by extreme excitement of all the vital phenomena．
hypersthenic ${ }^{1}$（hï－pér－sthen＇ik）， a．［＜hyper－ acterized by，or producing over－excitement； stimulating；stimulated．

186
hypersthenite（hī－per－sthē＇nīt），$n$ ．［＜hyper－ f labradorite and hypersthene，for which the name norite is now preferred．It is a rock closely allied to gabbro． Also called hypersthene rock．
hyperthesis（hī－pèr＇the－sis），$u$ ．［＜Gr．$i \pi \varepsilon p \theta \varepsilon$ ots，a passing over，a transposition（also ex－ cess，the superlative degree），（ímeptiéval，put over，set over，put off（in mid．exceed），＜$\dot{v} \pi \varepsilon \rho$ ， over，$+\tau \ell \theta \in v a l$ ，set，put，$>$ Écıs，a putting down： see thesis．］1．In anc．pros．，interchange of quantity in two successive places of a logacedic series，so that in one of two lines metrically corresponding，as iu strophe and antistrophe， a long is apparently transierred to a position before a short，which it would normally suc－ ceed，or a short transferred so as to exchange places with a preceding long．See polysche－ matic．－2．In philol．，a transfer or＂attraction＂ of a letter from the syllable to which it origi－ nally belonged to another syllable immedi－ ately preceding or following it；orthographic transposition，or metathesis：thus，in Greek， $\mu^{2} \lambda a u v a$ is used for ${ }^{*} \mu \varepsilon \lambda a v i a$ ．－3．In the $G r$ ． Cho，a fast in addition to those regularly ob－ served．
hyperthetic（hī－per－thet＇ik），a．［＜Gr．$v \pi \varepsilon \rho-$
 val，set over：see leyperthesis，and cf．superla－ tive．］Pertaining to，affected by，or exempli－ fying hyperthesis：as，the hyperthetic form（of a foot or meter）；a hyperthetic license．
hypertheticalt（hì－per－thet＇i－kal），$a$ ．［As hy－ perthetic $+-a l$.$] Superlative．$
But herefn this case is ruled agsinst such men，that they aftirme these hyperthetical or superiative sort of ex－ presaiona and liluatrations are too bola，and bumbasted． Chapman，lliad，xv．，Comment． hypertrichosis（hī ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ pér－tri－kō＇sis），r．［NL．， An abnormally large development of hair either An abnormally large development or generally over the body．
hypertridimensional（hī－pér－trī－di－men＇shon－ al），a．［＜hyper－＋tridimensional．］In math．， having more than three dimensions．
hypertrophic（hī－pér－trof＇ik），a．［＜hypertro－ phly + －ic．］Pertaining to hypertrophy；pro－ ducing or tending to produce hypertrophy． hypertrophical（hi－perr－trof＇i－kal），a．［＜hyper－
trophy + －ic－al．］Of the nature of hypertrophy； trophy＋－ic－al．

## hypertrophic．

hypertrophous（hī－per＇trō－fus），$a$ ．［＜hyper－
trophoy + ous．］Characterized by hypertro－ phy：as，hypertrophous cirrhosis
hypertrophy（hī－pèr＇trō－fi），n．［＜Gr．$v \pi \varepsilon$ é over＋тpoф́n，nutrition，＜тр́́申elv，nourish．］ 1．In pathol．，an enlargement of a part of the body from excessive growth or multiplication of its elements；specifically，an enlargement due to growth of the individual elements，as dis－ tinguished from hyperplasia，where there is a multiplication of the cellular elements．Hence －2．Figuratively，excessive growth or accu－ mulation of any kind．
Nights of financial hypertrophy．The Ceniury，XXVI． 419.
Language is not switt enough to give expression to his
（the hasheesh－ester＇s）rapld thoughta．There is，ss it were ［the hasheesh－ester＇s］rapid thoughta．There is，ssit were cause very trifling discomfort，now（from the effects of hasi criea and begs for commiseration．

Pop．Sci．Mo．，Aug．，1878，p． 483 3．In bot．，a general term for all cases of ex－ cessive growth and increased size in the organs of plants，whether the increase is general or in a single direction．It includes enlargements，or swollen snd thickened conditions，which usually result from a disproportionste formation of the cellular tissue ss contrasped with the woody framework of the plant，as In the rootstocks of the cultivated carrota，turuips，etc．；
elongations，as of roots searching for water；and enstion， elongations，as of roots searching for water；and enstion， or excessive development，consistlng in the formstion of anpplementary lobes or excrescences trom various organas Concentric hypertrophy，thickening of the hesrt－ dilatation．－Eccentric hypertrophy of the heart，in－ cresse in size of a heart－ctvity，acconpanied by hypertro－ phy of the substance of its wali．－Simple hypertroph
thickening of the heart－wsil with unchanged cavity．
hypertrophy（hī－pèr＇trọ－fi），v．i．；pret．and p hypertrophied，ppr．hypertroplyying．［＜hyper－ trophy，M．］To become hypertrophous or en－ larged from excessive nutrition．
Wher a tissue manifests an sbnormal tendency to over growth，it is aaid to hypertrophy．
iegler，Pathol．Anst．（trans．），i．\＆ 72

## degree．Compare hypotypic．

hypertypical（hī－per－tip i－kal），a
They［Oceanic negroes］are represented，in what inay
 Feujee Islands．IV，H．Flover，Pop．Sci．Mo．，XXVIII． 318, hypethral，hypæthral（hī－péthral），a．［＜L． hypaethrus，＜Gr：$i \pi a \iota \theta \rho o s$, under the sky，＜$v \pi$ （ $=$ L．sub），under，＋aidjp，the sky：see ether．I．］ Open to the sky；roofless；not covered in；in the open air，as a court，inclosure，or place．
From time immemorial，in hot and rainy lsnds，a hy－ poothral court surrounded by a covered portico，either circular or square，was $188 e d$
church and mart．
R． ．Burtom，El－Medinah，p．74． To this dsy the Mohammedan mosque retains the onter It is noticeable，too，in passilug，what $\mathbf{s}$ hypathral story It 1 Don Quixote air，how the sun ahines，the birds sing，the hrooks dance，
and the leaves murmur in it．
Lowell，Don Quixote． In architecture hypethral is apecifically applied to s sup－ posed ancient typo of building lighted by the omission of large section of the roof．This notion is based npon in forded until now hy the lack of remaing explaining meth ds of lightlug smoug the ruins of Greek tempies．It is certain，however，that no Greek temple with its contained art treasures was ever intentionally exposed in this way to the weather．The temples called hypethral by Greek writers were roofess efther tron accident or from belng nffinished．In the smalier Greck temples it is probable that daylight was sdmitted only by the door，and thst it was supplemented hy artificial light．in arge temples， lerler was 100 feet long，it is improbable that the lighting was wholly artificial；but no satisfactory explanation has yet been given of its management．It has been conjec ured that such interiors were lighted by a system o narrow open channels $\ln$ the roof，over the side slsies，or by series of apertures in the roof serving as windows， and capable of being closed．There was no break in the dige－ine or the root，and no auperstructure or clearstor ypha（hī＇fä），n．；pl．hypluce（－fē）． Sh，a weaving，a web，＜$\varphi$－alvecv，weave，$=$ AS．wéfan，E．wcave：see web，weave．］The ele ment of a thallus in Fungi；a cylindric thread like branched body consisting of a membrane inclosing protoplasm，developing by apical growth，and usually becoming transversely septate as it develops．Göbel．It is the filsment or thread of a fungus．The vegetstive or growing hypha arken in quantity are called the mycelium．The ascoge nous hyphoe are the hyphe or cells from which the asc are derived， z in the sporocarps of some Ascomycetes．See fungus．
hyphæmia，$n$ ．See hyphcmia．
Hyphæne（hī－fē＇nē），$n$ ．［NL．（Gärtner，1801） Gr．vpaiveiv，weave：see hypha．］A genus of palms of the tribe Borassece，with branching trunks，each branch terminating in a tuft of large fan－shaped leaves，from among which the branching catkin－like spikes of flowers are pro－ duced．The different sexes are in geparate trees，Th ruit has a thick fibrous rind with a smooth polished skin， inclosing a aingle hollow aeed．Nine species sre known， Thebaica is the gingerbread－tree or doom－palm．
hyphæresis，$n$ ．See hypheresis．
hyphal（hi＇fal），a．［＜hypha＋－al．］Pertain ing to or of the nature of a hypha：as，hyphal tissue
In Lichens the thallus consists of a hyphal element of nestornosing and interlacing filaments．Encyc．Brit．，IV． 107

Hyphantes（hī－fan＇tēz），n．［NL．，く Gr．i申фáv ，a weaver，〈 i申aivecv，weave：see hypha．］ 1. A genus of American orioles，of a family Ieteri a，established by Vieillot in 1816，in the form Fphantes，fer such species as the Baltimore ori ole and the orchard－oriole．See Ieterus，3．－2 A genus of arachnidans．Billberg， 1820.
Hyphantornis（hī－fan－tôr＇nis），n．［NL．，＜Gr． iфávrns，a weaver，+ opvis，a bird．A lead－ ing genus of African weaver－birds，of the fam－ ily Ploceido， covering a arge num－ ber of spe－ lassed un－ der Ploceus or Textor， such as $H$ ． cncullata．$G$ ． ${ }_{18} \mathrm{R}_{40}$ ．Gray， Hyphantria （a），$n$ ．［NL．，


## Hyphantria

＜Gr．i申ávтрıa，fem．of $i \phi$ ávrns，a weaver：see $H y$－ wings like those of Spilosoma，from which it differs in the labial palpi，of which the second joint is very short，and the terminal joint almost rudimentary．II．cunea is a common species，which live gregariously they sre known as fall wocb－vorma Har 1841
hyphasma（hi－faz＇mä），n．；pl．hypluasmata （－mątä̀）．［NL．，＜Gr．vффб $\alpha$ ，a thing woven， a web，robe，〈 iфaive w，weave：see hypha．］ 1. In bot．，a name formerly applied to certain non－ fructifying mycelial growths common in damp， dark places．They probably represent the ster－ ile mycelia of some of the higher fungi．－2．In the Gr．Ch．，one of four small pieces of cloth， embroidered with the names or symbols of the ovangelists，placed on the angles of the mensa or top of the altar，before it is vested with the catasarca and ependysis．
hyphemia，hyphæmia（hī－fé＇mi－ăi），n．［NL． bloodshot，＜ino under，＋aiua，blood．］In pathol．：（a）Deficiency of blood．（b）Extrava－ sation of blood
hyphen（hi＇fen），n．［＜LLL，hyphen，n．and adv．， ＜Gr．iøév，a sign（ - for joining two syllables or words，also used in music，prob．to indicate that two notes were to be blended together； prop，an adv．，$i \phi \varepsilon ́ v$ ，or rather a phrase，$i \phi{ }^{\prime} \tilde{\varepsilon} \nu$ ， under one，into one，together，as one word： v＇$\phi$ ，aspirated form before the rough breathing of $v \pi$ ，the form before a vowel of $\dot{v} \pi 6$ ，under； $\tilde{\varepsilon} v$ ，neut．ace．of $\varepsilon i \zeta$, one．$]$ ．1．In paleogrophy， a curve placed below the line so as to unite the parts of a compound word，and to indicate that they are not to bo separated or read as distinct words：as，dıобкоvрои－that is，dióкоvрои，not

 ante volans，etc．In its use the hyphen is the exact op－ posite of the diastole or hypodiastole．
2．In writing and printing，a short line（－）used to connect two words or elements：namely，（a） to connect two words which are so used as prop－ erly to form a compound word；（b）to join syl lables which are for any purpose arbitrarily separated，as in regular syllabication（as in el－e－men－tal），at the end of a line to connect the syllables of a divided word（as in the third line of this paragraph），to indicate the pronuncia－ tion（as in the respellings for the pronuncia－ tions in this dictionary），and to indicate or sep－ arate the etymological parts of a word，stem affixes，etc．，often without regard to the sylla－ bles（as in element－al，intro－duct－ion，su－spic－ ious）．At the end of such an etymologicsl element it Indicates a preflx，as a－，in－，pre－，etc．；before an element it Indicstes a sufix，as $-a$ ，$-i n$ ，－ous，etc．
Hyphen is，as It wer，息 band unlting whol wordes joined in composition；as，a hend－maed．

Hume，Orthogrsphie（E．E．T．S．），p． 23.
hyphen（hi＇fen），v．t．［＜hypher，n．］To join by a hyphen，as two words，so as to form a com－ pound word．Also hyphenize，hyphenate．
hyphenate（hi＇fen－āt），v．$t$ ；pret．and pp．hy phenated，ppr．hyphenating．［＜hyphen $+-a t e^{2}$ ．］ Same as hyphen．
hyphenation（hi－fe－nā＇shọn），n．［＜hyphenate ＋－ion．］The act of joining with a hyphen，or the state of being so joined；use of hyphens．

The folio does not differ In the way of italicising，hy phenation，etc．，from scores of books at thst time．

The Academy，April 21，1888，p． 278 hyphenic（hi－fen＇ik），$a$ ．［＜hyphen＋－ic．］ Of or pertaining to the hyphen．

The following I should call a hyphenic error．
N．and Q．，1st ser．，IV． 204.
hyphenization（hī fen－i－z $\overline{\mathrm{a}}^{\prime}$ shon），$n$ ．［く hy－ phen + －ize + －ation．］The act of hyphening， or the condition of being hyphened．
A neglect of mental hyphenization often leads to mts－ take as to an anthor＇s meaning，particularly in thls age of
morbid implicatlon．
N．and Q．，1st ser．，IV． 204 ． hyphenize（hi＇fen－iz），v．$t$ ．Same as hyphen． hypheresis，hyphæresis（hi－fer＇$\theta$－sis），n．［NL． hypheresis，＜Gr．iфaipcots，a taking away，in the omission of a letter，く íquєciv，take away from under，＜$\dot{v} \pi \delta$, under，＋aipciv，take．］In philol．， the act of taking away or shortening：as，syl－ labic hypheresis．
hyphodrome（hī＇fō－drōm），a．［＜Gr．v申ض，a weaving，$+\delta \rho \delta \mu \circ \varsigma$ ，a running．］In bot，having all the veins except the midrib more or less deeply buried in the thick mesophyl，and very

2952
hypnospore
indistinctly visible or wholly concealed：a term
introduced into the nomenclature of leaf－ner vation by Ettingshausen in 1854．Sec nervation． Hyphomycetes（hī＂fộ－mī－sē＇tēz），n．pl．［NL． （Link，1824），＜Gr．úpウ，a web（see hypha），＋ $\mu i \kappa n s, ~ p l . ~ \mu i k \eta r \varepsilon \varepsilon$, a mushroom，fungus．］One
of the six principal groups iuto which all fungi have been divided，characterized by having the spores naked，ou conspicuous threads．It in－ cludes Peronosporece，Penicillium，etc．In modern sys－ tems of clsssincation the 1 yphomycctes are referred to what are csilled fungi imperfecti，or imperfectly known hal stages of which are known or suspected to he asex－ composed simply of branched or unbranched hyphe Also called filamentous funa yyphomycetous
phomycetes．］Pertaining－se tus），a．［＜Hy acteristic of，the Hyphomycetes；contained in tho group Hyphomycetcs：as，hyphomycetous fungi．
The Entylomex，on the other hand，sre slmple hypho－ mycetous forms，sind other species，those especially which
Ilve in leapes（specles of Tilletia and Urocystis），are Inter medate between the two extremes．

De Bary，Fungl（trans．），p． 172.
hyphostromat（hī－fộ－strō＇mẹ̈），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr． uph，a web，$+\sigma \tau \rho \bar{\mu} \mu$ ，a bed：see stroma，2．］In oot．，the mycelium or spawn of fungals．Lind－
ley．
hypidiomorphic（hip－id＂i－ō－mor＇fik），a．［＜hyp－，
hypo－， ly idiomorphic．
The order belng first plagioclase in more or less dito－ morphic lath－shaped indivlduals lying in all positions， then suglte generally allotrlomorphic，sometlmes hypidi－
hypidiomorphically（hip－id ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{i}-0.0$－môr＇fi－kal－i）， adi．In a hypidiomorphio manner；not en－ tirely idiomorphically．

The rock is hypidiomorphically grannlar．
Amer．Naturalist，XXII． 209.
hypinosis（hip－i－nō＇sis），n．［NL．，〈Gr．intó，un－ der，$+i \zeta$（ $(v-)$ ，strength，inber，+ osis． In $p a-$ unusually small amount of fibrin is formed on clotting：opposed to hyperinosis．
hypinotic（hip－i－not＇ik），a．［く hypinosis（－ot－） ＋－ie．］Characterized by deficiency of fibrin hypisomerous（hip－i－som＇e－rus），a．［NL．， Gr．$\dot{\sim} \pi \overline{6}$ ，under，$+i \sigma o \mu \varepsilon р \hat{\varsigma}$ ，isomerous：see isome－ rous．］In odontog．，noting molars in which the transverse ridges increase in number by one on successive teeth：opposed to isomerous：cor－ related with anisomerous．
Hypnæi（hip－né＇ī），n．pl．［NL．，＜Hypnum，q．v．］ A natural order of pleurocarpous or lateral fruited mosses，including the single genus Hyp－ nиm．Also called Hypnoider and Hypnee．
hypnagogic（hip－na－goj＇ik），a．［＜GF．invos sleep，＋aүcүós，leading，＜a $\gamma \varepsilon \tau v$ ，lead．］Lead ing to sleep；inducing sleep；hypnotic．
It has been noted by 11．Meyer of＂hypnagogic lilu－ sions，＂and by Gruithuisen of halluctnations which con sist in the surviving of dream－Images into waking mo ments，that they can give rise to sfter－1mages．
E．Gurn＇y，Proc．Soc．Psych，Research，III．
Hypnea（hip＇nẹ̄－ä̀），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Hypmum，q．v．］ A genus of red or purple algæ，belonging to the order Floridece and the type of the sub－ order Hypnece．They hsve filiform fronds，virgately branched，with snbulste branchlets，composed of an $1 \mathrm{n}-$ ternal lsyer of lsrge roundish－sngular cells，whtch become smaller outward，and s cortex of small，colored，polygo－ nal cells．The tetraspores are zonste，snd the cystocarps are external and borne on the branchlets，The enus con tains 25 or 30 species，mostly troplcal and l11－denned．
musciformis is found on the southern coast of New Eng musci
lisnd．
Hypneaceæ（hip－nē－à＇sệ－ē），n．pl．［NL （Agardh，1876），＜Hypnea＋－acea．］An or der of red alge，of the class Floridere，includ－ ing，according to Agardh，the tribes Endocla－ diece and Hypmece and 7 genera．
Hypneæ（hip＇nệ－è），n．pl．［NL．（Agardh，1876）， ＜Hypnea＋－eiz．］In bot．：（a）A tribe，or ac－ cording to some authorities a suborder，of algæ， typifed by the genus Hypnea．The fronds are flli－ form or compressed，and branching；the tetraspores are zonste；and the cystocarps are external or partly im the spores are borne in small tufts on a branching fils mentous placenta（b）Same as Hypnai．
hypnobate（hip＇nọ̀－bāt），n．［＜Gr．vinvos，sleep， ＋Baros，verbal adj．of $\beta$ aiveıv，go，$=$ L．venire
$=$ E．come．］A sleep－walker ；a somnambulist． ＝E．com
hypnobatia（hip－nọ－bā＇ti－ä），n．［NL．，く hyp－ nobate，q．v．］Sominambulism；a condition of the brain which occasions the individual to ex－ ecute during sleep some of those actions that take place in the waking state．
ypnocyst（hip＇nọ－sist），$n$ ． ＋кiбrıs，bladder（cyst）．］A sleeping eyst quiescent encysted protozoan which does not sporulate．
The sclerotia are sirnilar to the hypnocysts and other Some of the Cllista（notshly the common Vorticella）
 nocyse＂from which the aime a period of drought or deficiency of food．

## E．R．Lankester，Encyc．

Hypnodes（hip－nō＇dēz），$n$ ．［NL．，〈 Gr．imiódns， of a sleepy nature，drowsy，＜invos，sleep，＋ cidos，form．］A genus of crested gallinules， the only species of which is $H$ ．eristata，of In－ dia，Ceylon，and Java．Reichenbach， 1853.
hypnogenesis（hip－nọ－jen＇e－sis），n．［NL．，＜Gr． invos，sleep，$+\gamma \varepsilon v \in \sigma t$, generation．］The pro－ duction of hypnotism；induction of the trance． Also hypnogeny．
hypnogenetic（hip＂nō－jē－net＇ik），a．［＜hypmo－ genesis，after genetic．］Same as hypuogenous．
Physicel methods［of hypnotization，especislly hypno－ genetic zones，do not exist except as the results of sngges－
Sion．
Science，XII．222．
hypnogenetically（hip＂nọ̄－jệ－net＇i－kal－i），adv． By hypnogenesis；as regards hypnogenesis．
hypnogenic（hip－nọ－jen＇ik），a．［＜hyprogeny＋ －ic．］Same as hypnogenous．
Polarizing actlon is in general hyprogenic．
Amer．Jour．Pyychol．，I．502．
hypnogenous（hip－noj＇e－nus），a．［＜Gr．intvos， sleep，＋－үعvis，producing：see－genous．］Pro－ ducing hypnotism；inducing the hypnotic con－ dition；pertaining to hypnogeny．Also hypno－ genetic，hypnogenic．
No sttempt．．．has been msde to correlste this hyp－ nogenous force or suggestlon at a distance with hypnoge．
 ［p．127．
hypnogeny（hip－noj＇e－ni），$n .\left[\left\langle G_{r} . v ̈ \pi \nu \omega \varsigma\right.\right.$, sleep， －－үと̀zta：see－geny．］Same as hypnogenesis． Certain recent events，however，have given special im－ portance to this topic of trance－induction or hypnogeny．$E$ E．Gurney，Mind，XII． 214.
Hypnoideæ（hip－noi＇dẹ̀－ē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Hyp－ num + －oidex．］Same as Hypncei．
hypnological（hip－nọ－loj＇i－kal），a．Of or per－ taining to hypnology
hypnologist（hip－nol＇o－－jist），\％．［＜hypmology ＋ist．］One versed in hypnology．

 cerning sleep．
hypnone（hip＇nōn），$n . \quad[<\mathrm{Gr} . \quad$ iтyos，$=\mathrm{L}$ ．somиия， sleep，+ －one．］A crystalline substance（ $\mathrm{C}_{8}$ $\mathrm{H}_{8} \mathrm{O}$ ）fusing at $15^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．，boiling at $98^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ．，used in medicine as a hypnotic．
Varions other hypuotics have been moro recently pro－ posed，such as ．．hypmone and nethylsl

Medical News，LII． 547.
hypnophobia（hip－nọ̄－fō＇bi－ä），n．［NL．，〈Gr． vлvos，sleep，＋фо́ $о$ ，fear．］A morbid dread of falling asleep．
hypnoscope（hip＇nō－skōp），n．［＜Gr．intvos， sleep，＋бкотєiv，view．］See the extract．
The hypnoscope，which is simply a small hollow mag－ net to be held on the finger，snd，when thns giving rise to pecnliar sensations，is clatmed to show that the holder is
hypnosis（hip－nō＇sis），n．［＜Gr．invos，sleep，＋ －osis．］1．The production of sleep．Dunglison． －2．The hypnotic state；hypnotism．

In hypnosia，spontaneous or indnced，there is often an hypnosperm（hip＇nō－spèrm），n．［NL．，＜Gr． $\nu \pi \nu 0 \varsigma$ ，sleep，$+\sigma \pi \varepsilon \rho \mu a$ ，seed．］In bot．，a rest－ ing spore；in algx，an oösperm or zygosperm，as the case may be，which after the act of fertili－ zation has taken place sinks to the bottom of the water，where it passes through a period of rest before germinating．Also hypnospore．
It［the zygosperm］then remains dormsnt tbrough the Winter as a resting cell or hypmosperm，germinating in the
Bernnett and Murray，Crypt．Bot．，p． 266 ．
hypnosporange（hip－nọ－spọ－ranj＇），n．［＜lypp－ nosporangiun．］Same as hypmosporangium． hypnosporanginm（hip＂nō－spō－ran＇ji－um），$n$ ．
 or inclosing hypnospores．
hypnospore（hip＇nọ－spōr），$n$ ．［NL．，〈 Gr．ïлvos， sleep， 7 amooć，a spore．］A resting spore；a spore that 1eposes some time before germinat－ ing．Compare hypnosperm．

## hypnosporic

hypnosporic（hip－nō－spor＇ik），$a$ ．［ $[$ hypno－
spore $+-i c$.$] Aiter the manner or nature of a$ sporc + －ic．］
hypnospore．
hypnotic（hip－not＇ik），a．and $n . \quad[=$ F．hypmo－
 to sleep，putting to sleep，〈 i imvoiv，put to slecp，〈invos，sleep，＝L．somus，sleep：see somno－
lent，etc．］I．a．1．Having the property of pro－ lent，etc．］I．a．1．Having the property of pro－
ducing slcop；tending to produce sleep；sopo－ rific．
The puise，in from fitten to thirty minutea after the hymporice dose is taken，becomess accelerated some six or
eifht teeats in a minute，but falle again to tita previeus rate
befo ore steep ensues．
uck＇s IIandbook of Med．Sciences，111． 785. 2．Pertaining to or characterized by hypnotism． According to Welnhoid，the hypnotic state begina in a next colors are imperiectly distinguished；then forms grew indiatinct；and then the eye is inmovable and no thing is seen．The ear never slept in his experiments．The subject believer，and ai last doea，all that is commanded． G．S．Hell，German Culture，p． 135.

## II．n．1．A medicine that produces or tends

 duce sleep；an opiate；a soporific．
## He writea as an hypnotic for the apleen．

рой，To Pope．
It ahould not be forgetten that the activity of hypmotics is increased by combination．Alien．and Neurol．Vill． 79. 2．One who is subject to hypnotism；one in whom hypnotism has been induced．

In certain cases the hypnotic is Insenaitive
Science，XIII． 50.
It is a recognized fact that the senses of hypnotics fali compietely under the control of the hypnetizer．
hypnotically（hip－not＇i－kal－i），adv．By hypno－ ；as regards hypnotism．
It would be a concelvable hypothesls that the trance－ Proc．Soc．Pr
sych．Rescarch，I． 257.
hypnotisable，hypnotisation，etc．See hyp－ hotizable，etc．
hypnotism（hip＇nọ－tizm），n．［＝F＇．hypnotisme； as liypnot－ic + －ism．］An abnormal mental con dition characterized by insensibility to most impressions of sense，with excessive sensibil－ ity to some impressions，and an appearance of total unconscionsness；especially，that variety of this condition which is artificially induced， usually by concentrating the attention of the subject upon some object of vision，as a bright bit of glass，or upon the operator，who gener－ ally aids in producing the result by making a few light passes with his hands．When io this condition，the mental action and the volition of the anb－ ject are to a large extent under the controi of the operator．
Hypnotism or induced somnambulism，whether accom－ paned by consciouaness or not，has been regarded as cov IIypnotism may be regarded as an artificial catalepsy．
hypnotist（hip＇nọ－tist），n．［As hypnot－ic＋
－ist．］One who hypnotizes，or believes in hyo－ －ist．］One who hýpnotizes，or believes in hyp－ notism．
Attentien haa been frequently called to the affinity be－ ＂snbject＂is in a normal atate，and these resulta which have been heid to indicate a speciaj sympathy or＂rap port＂between a hypnotist or mesmerist and a aensitive
Proc．Soc．Psych．Research，II．12．
hypnotistic（hip－nō－tis＇tik），a．［＜hypnotist + －ic．］Relating to or inducing hypnotism．
hypnotizability（hip－nō－ti－za－bil＇i－ti），$n$
hypmotizable：see－bility．］Snsceptibility to hyp－ notization．
The author has invented an improved＂hypnoscope＂or littie magnet，to be applied to the finger，and by the sen－ sations then＇aroused to furnish a criterion of the hypno－
tizability of the subject．Amer．Jour．of Pyychol．，I． 520 ．
hypnotizable（hip＇nō－tī－za－bl），a．［く hypno－
tize + able．］Susceptible to hypnotizing infu－ ences．Also spelled hypnotisable．
A hypnotisable hysterical giri．
Alien．and Neurol．，VII． 406.
hypnotization（hip＂nō－ti－zä＇shon），n．［＜hyp－
notizc + ation．］The act of hypnotizing，or notizc + －ation．］The act of hypnotizing，or the state of
hypnotisation．
Binet helds，many persons whe are slightly hypnotiza－
ble may reslst hypnot ization successfully，and ought to be responsible for consenting to aubnit themaelves to the
hypnotize（hip＇nō－tī） notized，ppl．hypnotizing．［Ashypnot－ic + －izc］ To bring into the condition of hypnotism．Also spelled hyprotise．
The hypnotising procesa may carry a sensitive＂subject＂ in a minute or less E．Gurney，Proc．Soc．Psych．Research，II． 63.

## Hypochœrideæ

hypnotizer（hip＇nọ̄－ti－zerr），$n$ ．One who hypno－hypobole（hī－pob＇ọ－lō），n．［＜Gr．imoßo2 ${ }^{\prime}$ ，a
tizes or produces hypnotism in another．Also spelled hypnotiscr．
With carly hymotizers，＂mesmerizers，＂or＂magnet－ izers，＂these expermenta were succesaful，almeat without
exception，with women oniy．
hypnotoid（hip＇nō－toid），a．［As hypnot－ic＋ due to Like hypnotism；somewhat hypnotic due to or resembling the hypnotic state．
The wonderiul hypnotoid eenaitiveness，leading up，weeka Proc．Amer．Soc．Psych．Research Aarch to and
Hypnum（hip＇num），$n_{0}$［NL．，＜Gr，v̇ாvov，moss growing on trees．］The largest genus of moss es，embracing 30 or more subgenera that have by many authors been considered as genera． It belongs to the aeries Pleurocarpi，in whlch the fruit is lateral，and aessile upon the atenis or branchea，and the pedicellate，cernuous or herizontal，mere ar ia solid，long－ not pendent，and very rareiy erect and jeas incurved， peristome ia doubie，the outer consisting of 16 gtreng densely articulate，lancoojate－acuminate teeth，the inner， of a broad membrane divided to（or neariy to）the middie into 16 carinate yellow aegments，aiteruating with the cuter teeth and with intermediate cilia，which are either solitary or in groups of 2 or 3．The genua is widely dia－ iributed in all parts of the worid．There are 200 North American and 90 or more British speciea．The genua is ciea having been described from the Miocene and ope ternary deposita of Europe，and from the arctic regions One apecies（H．Haydenit）occura in the Green River group（Eocene）of Colorado．
hypo ${ }^{1}$（hí＇pō），$n$ ．Like hyp，an abbreviation of hypochondria：commonly in the plural．［Col－ loq．］

Polly had atrictiy forbidden us even to mention that to look at it，alleging as a reason that＂t would bripge her hypos．＂
H．B．Stone，Oldtown，p． 333. hypo ${ }^{2}$（bī＇pō），$n$ ．In photog．，a common ab－ breviation of hyposulphite of soda，a chemical extensively used in most photographic pro－ cesses．
hypo－．［L．，etc．，hypo－，く Gr．$\dot{\pi} \delta$ ，prep．，under （in all senses），with deriv．meanings through， by，after，etc．；as a prefix，$i \pi 0-$ ，under，some－
times diminutive in force；$=L$ ．sub，under： see sub－．］A prefix of Greek origin，cognate with sub－of Latin origin，and meaning pri－ marily＇under，＇either in place or in degreo （＇less，＇＇less than＇）．Specifically－（a）In chem indi cating a lower piace in a beries of compounds，or inferior atrength，aa hyposuiphurous acid，the lowest in the geries of aulphur acida：oppoaed to hyper－or per－．（b）In anc． and medieval music：（1）Of lntervals，measured downward， as hypodiapente：opposed to hyper－and epi－．（2）Of modes and acales，beginning at a lower point，uaually a perfect fourth belew：opposed to hyper
Eolian．］See under mode．
 under，＋$\omega$ aptov，dim，of $\omega \circ v=L_{\text {．}}$ ovum，an egg．］ A pair of ganglia developed beneath the optic lobes of typical fishes．
In most osseous fishee the correaponding fibres of the prepyramidal tracta swell out suddeniy，beneath the eptic （hypoaria）；their buik ia increased by added grey ganglions which variegatea their outer aurface；they are weil devei， oped in the commen cod，in which，as in aome other fishes， hey contain a cavlity（hypoarian ventricle）．
Ower，Anat．

Owen，Anat．Vert．，I． 279.
hypoarian（hī－pō－ā＇ri－ąn），a．Of or relating to the hypoaria．－Hंypoarian ventricles a cavity within hypobacchius（hi＂pō－ba－ki＇us），u．；pl．hypobae－ chii（－i）．［＜Gr．vттоßáкхєьos，＜itó，under，＋ ßaкхcios（sc，тovs），bacchins：see bacchius．］In anc．pros．，a foot consisting of one short time or syllable followed by two longs，thus，
usually called bacchius．See antibacchius，bac－ usually called bacchius．See antibacchius，bac－ chius，palimbacchius．
hypobasal（hī－pō－bä＇sal），a．［＜Gr．int，nnder，＋ $\beta a \sigma t s$, base．］Behind the basal wall：in botany， terior half of the developing proembryo of vas－ cular eryptogams，or that part which becomes the root．
hypoblast（hī＇pō－blȧst），n．［＜Gr．$v \pi \delta$ ，under， ＋$\beta \lambda a \sigma \sigma \delta \delta^{\prime}$ a shoot，a bud，a germ．］1．In bot．， the flat dorsal cotyledon of a grass．－2．In biol．， the internal or inferior layer of cells of the em－ bryo of metazoic animals，forming the endo－ derm or innermost membrane：the opposite of epiblast：correlated with mesoblast．From the hy poblasi ia ultimately developed the iining of the enteric cavity，or the auperfliai layer of cells of the alimentary
canai and ita annexea．Aiso endoblast．F＇osterand Balfour． hypoblastic（hī－1pō－blas＇tik），a．［くhypoblast + －ic．］Pertaining to a hypoblast；developed in or from a hypoblast；endodermal：as，hypoblas－ tic cells．
 throw．Cf．hyperbolc．］In rhet．，a figure in which several things are mentioned that seem to make agaiust the argument or in favor of the opposite side，but each of which is refuted in order．
Hypobranchia（hi－pō－brang ${ }^{\prime}$ ki－ä．），$u . p l$ ．［NL．， （Gr．visó，under，千 $\beta$ páyxia，gílls．］In zoöl．， same as Infcrobranchiata， 2.
hypobranchial（hī－pō－brang＇ki－al），a．and $n$ ．［＜ Gr．$v \pi \delta$ ，under，＋$\beta \rho a ́ \gamma \chi$ ca，gills．］I，$a$ ．Situated below the gills，or beneath the branchial appa－ ratus in general．－Hypobranchial groove，in ascld－ lans，the endostyle．

II．$n$ ．The internal piece of the inferior part of the branchial arch in fishes．
Hypobranchiata（hī－pō－brang－ki－à＇tä̈），n．pl． ferobranchiata，2． ferobranchiata， 2.
hypobranchiate（hī－pō－brang＇ki－āt），$a$ ．Per－ taining to or having the characters of the Hypo－ oranchia；inferobranchiate．
hypobromite（hī－pō－brō＇mit），$n$ ．［＜hypobro－ m－ous + －ite ${ }^{2}$ ．A salt of hypobromous acid． hypobromous（hì－pō－brō＇mus），a．［＜Gr．ind， under，+ E．brom（ine）+ －ous．］Used only in the following phrase：－Hypobromons acid，HBrO an acid known only in ita aqueous solution，which is light－yellow lifuid ilaving a strong oxidizing action and
a bleaching effect．
hypocarpogean（hī－pō－kär－pō－jē＇an），$a$ ．［＜Gr．
$v \pi 0_{0}, ~ u n d e r, ~+~ к a \rho \pi o ́ s, ~ f r u i t, ~$ Sarme as luypogcal． Same as hypogeal．［Rare．］
hypocastanum $\dagger$（hī－pö－kas＇tā－num），$n$ ．［＜Gr． vio，under，＋кабтava，chestnuts：see Castanea， chesten．］A brown lake prepared from the horse－chestnut；chestnut－brown．
Gypocatharsis（hī＂pō－ka－thär＇sis），n．［NL．，＜ Gr．iтоко́өарозs，in tit．sense a purging down－ ward，S iтока日aipecv，purge downward：see ca－ tharsis．］In pathol．，a slight purging．
hypocaust（hip＇ō－kâst），$n$ ．［र L．hypocaustum， hypocauston，र Gr．visóкavarov，a vaulted room heated by a furnace below，＜viтокаícv，burn or heat from below，〈 $i \pi \delta$ ，under，below，＋кaiعथv， burn，$>$ кavoтós，verbal adj．：see caustic．］In areh．，an arched fire－chamber，from which heat is distributed through earthenware pipes to the rooms above it．The term is also sometimes applicd to a fireplace，furnace，or oven．
The stube，or stove，of a German ion derived its name
from the great $h y p o c a u s t$ ，which is alwaya strongly heated irom the great hypocaust，which is alwaya strongly heated
to secure the warmth of the apartment in which itis placed． apartment in whichitis placed．
Scolt，Anne of Geierstein，xix．
In the rear were the reaervoirs to contain the requlsite
supply of water，and bejow them the hypocaust or furnace supply of water，and beiow them the hypocaust or furnace， by which it［the baths of Caracalla］was warmed with a degree of scientific akiill we hardly give the Romans of
that age credit for．J．Fergu＊son，Ilist．Arch．，I． 332
Hypocephalidæ（hi＂pō－se－fal＇i－dō），u．pl．［NL．
（Le Conte，1876）．く Ïypocephalus＋－ide．］A peculiar and anomalous family of Coleoptera， represented by the genus Hypocephalus．
 marest，1832），く Gr．iтó，unider，＋кєфa $\lambda$ í，head．］ An aberrant genus of beetles，the type of the family Hypocephalidow，represented by one spe－ cies，$H$ ．armatus of Brazil．This beetie ia nearly 3 inchea long，and of atrange form，having an enormous prethorax and curiouaiy curved spiny legs．The position of the genua has been much disputed；Burmeister and others piace it with the prionine group of cerambyclds，
whlle Le Conte considers it to be allied to the rhyncho－ whlle Le Conte
phoreus series．
hypochil（hip＇ō－kil），n．Same as hypochilium．
hypochilium（hī－pō－kil＇i－um），n．；pl．hypochilia
 In bot．，the lower part of the labellum or lip of certain orchids．
hypochlorite（hī－pŏ－klō＂rīt），n．［＜hypochlo－ rous＋－ite2．］In chem．，a salt of hypochlorous acid．The hypochleritea are usuaily prepared by leading chiorin gas intoa solution of an alkali hydrate，or ever soif stituent of bieaching－powder．Calcinm hyporite is the chief con－ ypochlorous（hīpō－10̄
hypochlorous（hī－pō－klō＇rus），a．［＜hypo－＋
chlorous．］In chem．applied to an acid $(\mathbf{H C l O})$ chlorous．］In chem．，applied to an acid（ HClO ） in solntion by distilling bleaching－powder with dilute nitric acid．It is the active principle of bleaching－powder．
Hypochœrideæ（hī－pō－kē－rid＇ē－ē），n．pl．［NL． （Bentham and Hooker，1876），ぐHypochoeris（－id－） + －cu．］A subtribe of composite plants，typi－ fied by the genus Mypoclioris．They are annual or perennial herbs with radical leaves，acapiform annual the bracts of the invelucre in many imbricated aeriea， more or less contracted achenia，and plumese or simple
pappus．

## Hypochœeris

Hypochœr is（hī－pö－kē＇ris），$n$ ．［＜Gr．imoxoopis， a plant of the succory kind，appar．（ 9 ）＜iníb， flowered herbs，of the natural order Compositte， of the tribe Cichoriacce，and type of the subtribe Hypochucridece．About 90 species are known，distributed over temperate portions of the worid．II．radicata of Eu－ rope，also spa
hypochont（hip＇ö－kon），$n$ ．An abbreviation of hypochondrial．Davics．［Rare．］
You have droop＇d within a few years into such a dis． nirited condition that＇tis as much as a pientiful）dose of
the hest canary can do to remove the hypocon for a few the best canary csu do to remove the hypocon for a few
Tom Brownh Works，II． 233 hypochondert（hī－pọ－kon＇dèr），$n$ ．［＜hypochon－ drium，q．v．］Same as hypochondrium．
hypochondria ${ }^{\text {i }}$（hīpọ̄－or hip－ō－kon＇dri－ä），$n$ ． hypocondria $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ipocondria $=\mathrm{G}$ ．hypochondrie $=$ Dan．Sw．hypokondri，＜ML．hypochondria， fem．sing．，the morbid condition so called，sup－ posed to have its seat in the upper part of the abdomen，〈NL．hypochondrium．］A morbid con－ dition characterized by exaggerated uneasi－ ness and anxiety as to one＇s health，and also by extreme general depression；low spirits：in this sense often abbreviated hypo，or former－ ly hyp，hip．See hypo ${ }^{\text {I }}$, hip ${ }^{4}$ ．Hypochondria，real or sffected，wss formerly also calted spleen，vapors，and other vague names．Also hypochondriacism，hypochondri
hypochondria ${ }^{2}$, ，$n$ ．Plural of hypochondrium．
hypochondriac（hi－pop－or hip－ō－kon＇dri－ak），$a$ hypochondriac（hī－pō－or hip－ō－kon＇dri－ak），$a$ ．
and $n .[<$ F．hypoctiondriaque $=$ Sp．hipocon－ driaco $=\mathrm{Pg}$. hypocondriaco $=$ It．ipocondriaco （cf．D．G．hypochondrisch＝Dan．Sw．hypokion－ drisk）（see hypochondrial），＜NL．hypochondria－ cus，〈Gr．viroxovopaanos，affected in the hypo－ chondrium，〈 imoxbropov：see hypochondrium．］ I．a．1．In anat．：（a）Situated below the car－ tilages of the ribs－that is，under the＂short ribs＂：specifically applied in human anatomy to the region of either hypochondrium．See third cut under abdominal．（b）Same as hypo－ chondrial．－2．In entom．，of or pertaining to the hypochondria，or basal ventral plates of the ab－ domen：as，the luypochondriac segment．－3．In pathol，suffering from hypochondria；morbidly anxious about one＇s health，and affected with general depression of spirits；also，character－ istic of or produced by hypochondria．
Democritus，that thought to isugh the times into good－ ness，seems to me as deepiy hypochondriac as Heraciitus Seized with sn hypochondriac slarm at every new sen－ 8ation．

Monacaulay，Mitford＇s IIist．Greece．
There was a pleasurabie iliumination in your eye occa－ sionaily，soit excitement in your aspect，

Charlotte Brontë，Jane Eyre，xxvii．
II．2．A person affected with hypochondria； one who is morbidly anxious about his health， and generally depressed．
Terrour has Irequentiy excited langudd hypochondrices to exertions they had deemed impossibie

T．Cogan，On the Passions，I．fi．3．
These hypochondriacs are the torments of their physi－

 kal），a．［＜lyypochondriac + －al．］Same as hy pochondriae， 3.
hypochondriacally（hī ${ }^{-1}$ pọ－or hip ${ }^{\prime \prime} \overline{o ̄}$－kon－dri＇a－ kạl－i），adv．In a hypochondriac or melancholy manner．
 sizm），n．［＜hypochondriac + －ism．］Sameras hypochonarial．
hypochondrial（hi－pō－kon＇dri－al），a．［く hypo－ chondrium＋－al．］Situated upon the flanks as，hypochondrial feathers．Also hypochondriac． Macgillivray．
hypochondriasis（hī＂pō－orhip＂ō－kon－dri＇a－sis）， n．［NJ．，a more correct term for hypochon－ drial ；＜hypochondrium＋－iasis．］Same as hy－ pochondrial．
hypochondriasm（hī－pō－or hip－ō－kon＇dri－azm）， n．［＜hypochondriaI ${ }^{\text {c }}$－asm．］Same as hypo－ hypochondriast（hī－pō－or hip－ō－kon＇dri－ast），$n$ ． ［＜hypochondria1＋－ast．］One aflicted with hy pochondria；a hypochondriac．
hypochondriet（hī＇ p ọ－kon－dri），$n$ ．Same as $h y$－ hypochondrium（hī－nọ－kon＇dri－um），n．；pl．hy－ pochondria（－ii）．［Ni．（formerly Englished hy－ pochondry，pl．hypochondries，and hypochonder， ＜ F ．hypochondre），＜L．hypochondrium（in pl．），

of the body below tho cartilage and above the navel，＜ino，under，＋xovo $\rho o s$, a coru，grain，gris－ tle，cartilage，esp．of the breast－bone：see chon－ drus．Hence hypochondria $\left.{ }^{\mathrm{I}}, \mathrm{q} . \mathrm{v}.\right]$ 1．In anat．： （a）In human anat．，a superior and lateral part of the abdomen，beneath the lower ribs；one of the specific regions of the abdomen，situated on either side of the epigastrium，above the lum－ bar regions．See abilominal regions，under ab－ dominal．（b）Some abdominal region corre－ sponding to tho above，as the flank or side of the rump of a bird；an iliae region．－2．pl．In cntom．，two lateral pieces at the base of the ab－ domen beneath，behind the metasternum and posterior coxx：so called by Kirby．They are found in msny Coleoptera，etc．，and are realiy parts of then first ventral segment，which is inidden in the middie． hypochondryt（hî＇pọ－kon－dri），$n$ ．Same as hypo－
chondrium．
If from the liver，there is usualiy s pain in the right hypocondrie．It from the spieene，hardoesse and grief in digestion．

 parasitic plant which grows on the roots of the cistus，＜$v \pi \delta$, under，below，+ кioтos，cistus．］ An inspissated juice obtained from a plant，the Cytinus hypocistis，natural order Cytinacex．The juice is expressed irom the unipe fruit，evaporated to
the consistence of an extract formed into cskes，and dried in the sun．It is an astringent，usefnl in disrrheas and hemorrhages．
hypoclidia，$n$ ．Plural of hypoclidium．
hypoclidian（hī－pō－kli＇di－an），$a$ ．Of or pertain－ ing to the hypoclidium：as，a hypoclidian pro－ cess．Also hypocleidian．
hypoclidium（hī－pō－klīdi－um），n．；pl．hypoclidia
 key，the clavicle．］In ornith．，the interclavic－ ular element of the clavicles of a bird；an in－ feromedian process of the united clavicles．It is well shown to the common fowi，where the hypocli－ dium is the thin flat rounded bit of bone at the jonction of the legs of the merrythought or wishbone．See cut under furcula．Also hypocleidium．
hypocoracoid（hī－pō－kor＇a－koid），n．［＜Gr．iл兀ó， under，＋E．coracoid．］In ichth．，the lower one of two bones which bear the actinosts or base of the pectoral fin in most fishes．It was consid－ ered to be homotogous with the cubitai by Cuvier，with the radins by Owen，and with the coracoid by later ichthy－ otomists．
hypocoristic（hī poọ－kọ－ris＇tik），a．and n．In hr．and Lat．gram．，same as diminutive．
hypocotyl（hī＇pọ̃－kot－il），$n$ ．［Short for hypocoty－ edonous stem．］In bot．，that part of the axis which is below the cotyledons．Also called the canlicle，and erroneously the radicle．
With seedlings the stem which supports the colyledons （i．e．the organs which represent the first iesves）has been called ly many botanists the＂hypocotyiedonous stem，＂
but for brevity sake we wini speak of it merely as the $h y$ ． pocotyl．Daruin，Movement in Piants，1at．，p． 5.
hypocotyledonary（hī－pọ－kot－i－lē＇don－ā－ri），$a$ ． ［ G Gr．into，under，+ котv －ary．］Pertaining to or resembling the hypo－ cotyl or hypocotyledonous stem．
Wster－plants；seed with litte or no endosperm，but a
strongiy developed hypocotyledonary axis to the embry strongiy developed hypocotyledonary axis to the embryo．
Sache，Botany（trans．），p．553．
hypocotyledonous（hï－pō－kot－i－le＇don－us），$a$ ．
 －ous． the cotyledons．situated under or supporting hypocotylous（hī－pō－kot＇ $\mathrm{i}-1 \mathrm{lus}$ ），a．［ $\langle$ hypocotyl + －ous．］Of or pertaining to the hypocotyl． Nature．
hypocrasst，n．A former spelling of hippocras． hypocrater（hī－pō－krā＇terr），$n$ ．［＜Gr．vтократín－ $\rho!0 v$, the stand of a crater，$\langle\dot{v} \pi \delta$, under，$+\kappa \rho a r i \rho$, a mixing－vessel：see crater．］In archaol．，a stand or foot designed to support a crater or a vase of similar form，particularly an apodal vace．See cut under dinos．
hypocrateriform（hī＂pō－krặ－ter＇i－fôrm），a．［＜ Gr．inoкрaтiptov，the stand of a crater（see hy－ pocrater），＋L．forma，shape．］In bot．，salver－ shaped：an epithet applied to a corolla consist－ ing of a straight tube surmounted by a flat aud spreading limb，as in the cowslip and phlox．
hypocraterimorphous（hī＂pō－krā－ter－i－môr＇
 form．
hypocrisy（hi－pok＇ri－si），n．；pl．hypocrisies （－siz）．［＜ME．hypocrisie，3pocrisie，etc．，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ． ${ }_{\text {yocresia }}=$ Pg． Pypocrisia $=$ It．ipocrisia，,$\langle\mathrm{LL}$. hypoerisis，hypocrisy，also an imitation of a

## hypoderma

person＇s speech and gestures，＜Gr．iли́крижя， a reply，an orator＇s delivery，hypocrisy，＜$\dot{\sin }$ крiveøtal，answer，play a part， Dissimulation of one＇s real character or belief； especially，a false assumption of piety or vir－ tue；a feigning to be better than one is；the action or character of a hypocrite．

In fraytour thei faren best of sil the foure orders， And［vsen］ypocricie in ali that they werchen．${ }_{\text {Piers Plownan＇s Crede（E．E．T．S．），} 284 .}$ pocrisy

Next stood Hypocrisy，with holy Jeer
Soft smiting snd demurely looking down，
Bat hid the dagger anderneath the gown．
Dryden，Pai．and Arc．，ii． 564.
This then is hypocrisy－not simpiy for a msn to de－ ihem，but to deceive himself and othera st the same time． J．II．Nevman，Psrochisl Sermons，I． 127. ＝Syn．Pretense，cant，formalism，sanctimoniousness， Pharissism．See dissernble，dissembler，and deceit．
hypocrite（hip＇ö－krit），n．［＜ME．hypocritc，ypo－ crite，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$. hypocritc，F．hypocrite $=$ Pr．ypocrita $=$ Sp．hipócrita $=$ Pg．hypocrita $=\mathrm{It}$ ．ipocrita，ipo－ crito，〈 LL．hypocrita，a hypocrite；L．，a mimic who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures；＜Gr．íтокрєt久́s，one who answers，a player，also a pretender，hypocrite，＜imoкрi－ veotat，answer，play a part：see hypocrisy．］One who assumes a false appearance；one who feigns to be what he is not，or to feel or be－ lieve what he does not actually feel or believe； especially，a false pretender to virtue or piety．
Woe unto you，scribes and Phsrisees，hypocrites！for Ye are fike unto whited sepulchres，which indeed sppear besutiful out ward，but are within fuli of dead men＇s bones，
and of all uncleanness．
Mat．xxili． 27.

Mat．xxili． 27. The fawning sneaking，and flattering hypocrite，that wif do or be any thing for his own advantage，is despised hy by his own consclence．good stillingneet sermans，11．i $=$ Syn．Dissembler，Hypocrite（see disembler）；Pharisce． bypacritelyt
cally． cally．

He is re－hardned：like a stubborn Boy
That pilce his I，esson，Hypocritely coy，The Lawe．
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weekg，ti．，The Law
hypocritic（hip－ō－krit＇ik），$a$ ．［＜Gr．iлокрить－ кos，acting a part，＜iлтокрьtis：see hypocrite．］ Hypocritical．［Rare．］
hypocritical（hip－ö－krit＇i－kal），a．［＜hypocritic －al．］Of，pertaining to，or proceeding from hypocrisy；characterized by hypocrisy；dis－ sembling；feigned．
Indeed it is an easie matter for any to make silght formal profession，to run in $\%$ round of hypocriticall du－ ties，and tve s morai civinife．Hophins，Works，p．783． Miske thy choice whether stlli to be subtie，worldiy， seifish，iron－hearted，snd hypocritical，or to tear these sins out of thy nsture，thoogh ithey bring the fife－hiood with ＝S $=$ Syn．Dissembling，insincere，holiow，sham；sanctimo－ nlous，canting pharisaicai．
hypocritically（hip－ō－krit＇i－kal－i），adv．In a hypocritical manner；with hypocrisy；without sincerity．
Simeon and Levi spake noi oniy falsely，bnt insidionsly， hypocritish $\dagger$（hip＇ö－krit－ish），a．［＜hypocrite＋ －ish․］Hypocritical．

The Lord．．．hath gathered him a flock，to whom he hath given ears to hesr that the hypocritish woives cannot hear．
Tyndale，Ans．to Sir T．More，etc．（Parker Soc．，1850）p． 49. hypocycloid（hī－pō－sī＇kloid），$n$ ．［＜Gr．innó，un－
der，+ E．cycloid．］In geom．，a curvo described by a point on the circumfer－ ence of a cir－ cle which rolls upon the in－ side of another circle．
hypodactylum
（hī－pō－dak＇ti－ podactyla（－lằ）．
［NL．〈 Gr．víti，under，＋丈áктv hos，finger，toe．］ In ornith．，the under side of the toe of a bird： opposed to acrodactylum．［Rare．］
hypoderm（hī＇pō－dèrm），$n$ ．［＜NL．hypoderma．］ 1．In bot．，same as hypoderma，1．－2．In arthro－ pods，an epithelial integumentary layer below the cuticular or chitinized crust．
hypoderma（hī－pō－dèr＇mä），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr．íл́， under，$+\delta_{\text {épua }}\left(\tau_{-}^{-}\right)$，skin．$]$1．In bot．，the layer of colorless cells just beneath the epidermis of a leaf；also extended to the external cortex un－ der the epidermis of a stem：introduced in the

## hypoderma

first seuse by Kraus（1865）．It is most common－ ly collenchyma．Also hypoderm．－2．［cap．］A genus of hypodermic ripterous insects，or bot－ under the skin of various ruminant and other hoofed quadrupeds．$I$ ．boris is the bot－fly of the ox．A related species，$H$ ．linearis，is known in Texas as the heel－fly，from attacking the heels of cattle．Clark，1815．－3．［cap．］A gems of chi－ moptorous mammals，or bats．Geonroy， 18. hypodermal（hī－pō－dėr＇mal），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［As hy－ ［Rare．］
II．$n$ ．In sponges，a hypodermale．
hypodermale（hī＂pō－der－mā＇lē），u．；pl．hypoder malia（－li－ä）．［NLi：see hypodernial．］A pen－ tact sponge－spicule of the outer surface，with immersed radial ray only．F．E．Schulzc． hypodermatic（hī ${ }^{\prime \prime} \overline{0}-\mathrm{dec}-\mathrm{mat}{ }^{\prime} \mathrm{ik}$ ），$a$ ．and $n$ ． ［ ss hypoderm－ic +- －atic ${ }^{2}$ ．］I．a．Same as hy－ podermic．［Rare．］

1 ahould resort to hypodermatic injections．
Buck＇s Handbook of Med．Seiences，V． 11.

## II．n．A hypodermic injection

Hedical News，LII．
hypodermatically（hī ${ }^{7}$ pọ－dér－mat＇i－kal－i），adv． Hypodermically．
It is，moreover，impossible to nse the hichioride hypo－ fedical News，LII， 273
Hypodermiæ（hī－pọ－dèr＇mi－ē），n．pl．［NL． （Fries），＜Gr．intó，under，＋dépua，the skin．］A division of fungi，propagated，so far as known， only by asexual spores，and growing under and through the epidermis of living plants． By Fries it was calied an order，including the Ustilagi－ nece and Uredineere as auborders．De Bary（1861）made it one of the for groups into which he divided the fungi， without altering its application．In Cohn＇s zystem of classification（1872）it was made a aection of the order and Uredinea．The studiea of De Bary and others have hrown much additional licht upon the life－history of these forms，with the result of showing that the two groupa are not very ciosely related．Conaequentiy，hy later ayatema－ tists the Uredineer have been rataed to the rank of a clasa coordinate with the Basidiomycetes，and the Ustilagineae included as an order in the class Zygomycetes，the division
hypodermic（hī－pō－dèr＇mik），a．and $n$ ．［ $<$ Gr． vтб，under，＋$\delta \varepsilon \rho \mu a$, the skin（cf．hypoderm）+ －ic． 1 I．a．1．Pertaining or relating to parts troducing foreign substances under the skin： specifically applied to a mode of administering medicines by introducing them under the skin： as，a hypodermic syringe．
The galvantc excitation of the lower iimb，or the hypo． dermic iujection of atrychnine into it．

2．Burrowing in or under the skin；infestin the integuments：as，a hypodermic insect．－3． Of or pertaining to the hypoderm in arthro－ pods：as，a hypodermic layer；hypodermic cells． II．n．1．In med．，a remedy introduced un－ der the skin，as morphia or other narcotic agent． －2．A hypodermic injection or syringe．
hypodermical（hī－pọ－dèr＇mi－kal），a．Same as hypodermic．
hypodermically（hī－pọ－dèr＇mi－kal－i），adv．In hypodermis（hīpō－dé mis
hypodermis（hi－pō－der＇mis），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr． $v \pi o \delta \varepsilon p \mu i ́ s$, lit．underskin，$\langle\dot{v} \pi \delta$ ，under，＋dép $\mu$ ，
skin．］1．In annelids，as the earthworm，a thick layer，below the cuticula，of reticulated or nucleated tissue，in the meshes of which is a copious transparent gelatinous substance．It is considered by some as probably representing both the dermis and the epidermis of other ani－ mals．－2．In cntom．，a soft cellular substance or tissue lining the abdominal wall of an insect， within the chitinous investment．The more auper－ ficial parts of it represent an ectoderm or epidermis，th
deeper portion being a parietal layer of the mesoderm． hypodermoclysis（hī＂pọ－der－mok nli－sis），$n$
 a drenching by a clyster．］Tho injection of large quantities of a liquid，as water，under the skin，with a view to replenishing the blood． hypodiapason（hī－pō－dī－a－p $\left.\bar{a}^{\prime} z o n\right), n$ ．［＜Gr． n early music，the interval of an see diapason．］ In early music，the interval of an octave when measured downward；a suboctave．
hypodiapente（hī－pō－d $\overline{\mathrm{I}}$－a－pen＇tē），$n$
hypodiapente（hī－pō－dī－a－pen＇tē），n．［＜Gr． In early music，the interval of a perfect fifth when measured dowuward．
hypodiastole（hī＂ $\mathrm{pō}$－dī－as＇tọ̄－lē），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr．
vTodicorohi，a slight stop，a mark to divide the
syllables of a word，＜into，under，＋$\dot{\text { saoroin，}}$ ，a separation：see diastole．］In Gr．gram．，samo as diastolc， 3.
hypodiatessaron（hī－pọ－dī－ą－tes＇ą－ron），n．［＜ Gr．viлó，under，＋dıarとóó́pëv，diätessaron：see diatessaron．］In earlymusic，the interval of a perfect fourth when ineasured downward．
hypodiazeuxis（hī－pọ－dī－a－zūk＇sis），»．［＜Gr．
 In carly music，the separation of two tetrachords by the interval of a fifth，as between the meson and the diezengmenon．See tetrachord．
hypodidascalt（hī＂pō－di－das＇kal），n．［＜L．hy－ podidascalus，＜Gr．íтodidáoкanos，an under－
 see didascalic．］An under－teacher．［Rare．］
There is the star of eioquence，under whom I am an $h y$－ podidascal－in English，his usher．

## Shirley，Love Tricks，ili． 5

hypoditone（hī－pō－dī＇tōn），$n$. ［＜Gr．inó，un－ carly music，the interval of a major third when carly music，the inter
hypodorian（hī－pō－dō＇ri－an），a．［＜hypo－＋ Dorian．］See under modc．
hypodorianic（hī－pọ̀－dō－ri－an＇ik），a．［＜hypo－ dorian + －ic．$]$ see under mode．
hypogæal，hypogæan，etc．See hypogeal，etc． Hypogæi（hī－pọ－jē $\overline{1} \overline{1}), n_{0} p l$ ．［NL．，pl．of LL． hypogaus，hypogeus，underground：see hypoge－ al．］A family of gasteromycetous fungi，re－ sembling the truffles in their habit of under－ ground growth．
hypogastria， 12 ．Plural of hypogastrium．
hypogastric（hī－pō－gas＇trik），a．［＜hypogastrium ＋－ic．］In anat．，situated below the stomach； specifically，of or pertaining to the hypogas－ trium．－Hypogastric artery，the principal hranch of the internal lilace artery of the fetus，passing out of the body at the navel，sud siong the umbilical cord to the piacenta，whence also called umbilical artery．There are a pair of these arterles，right and left．After birth the portion of each which is outside the body is cast off，and that portion withln the body which becomea an impervious cord takes part in the formation of the prachns，while a small portion which remains pervious becomes known as the auperior vesical artery．See cut under embryo．－Hy－ pogastric lobe of the carapace of a brachyuroua crus－ pace．See cut under Brachyura．－Hypogastric plex－ paces，plexuses of sympathetic nerves derived from the aortic piexua．－Hypogastric region，the hypogastrium． See abdominal regions，under abdominal．
hypogastrium（hī－pọ̄－gas＇tri－um），n．；pl．hypo－ gastria（－ä）．［NL．，＜Gr．itoyáotptov，the lower belly，neut．of $\dot{v} \pi о \gamma$ ácт $\rho<a s$, pertaining to the lower part of the belly，abdominal，$\langle i \pi \sigma$ ，under， below，＋raotip，belly．］In human anat．，the lower part of the belly；an abdominal region below the umbilical region and between the right and left iliac or inguinal regions．See abdominal regions，under abdominal．
hypogastrocele（hī－pọ－gas＇trō－sēl），n．［＜Gr． $\nu \pi о \gamma a \sigma \rho \rho t o v$, the lower belly，$+\kappa\{\lambda \eta$, a tumor．］ In surg．，a hernia through the walls of the lower belly．

## hypogea，$n$ ．Plural of hypogeum．

hypogeal，hypogæal（hī－pō－jē＇al），a．［＜LL． hypogeus，hypogaeus，＜Gr．i i $\boldsymbol{6}$ yecos，later Attic ímóyaos，under the earth，underground，subter－ ranean，$<\dot{v} \pi \delta$ ，under，＋$\gamma \bar{\eta}, \gamma a i a$ ，the earth，the ground．］Subterranean；underground；in bot． growing beneath the surface of the earth，as parts of plants，or in a few instances entire plants，as the truffle and the tuckahoe．Also hypogeous，hypogaous，hypogean，hypogaan．
This Roman aite ．．．is certain to reveal a rich hypogeal harvest if it be systematically approsched．
ypogean，hypogæan（hī－pō－jē＇an），$a$ ．［As hypogeal + －an．］Same as hypogeäl．
In any hypogean insect which continually uaea its claws in burrowing，the need of ahedding and renewal of thoae hypogee（hī＇pō̄－jè），n．［＜L．hypogeum：see lyy－ pogeum．］Same as hypogeum．
The eariter accounts of the painted hypogees of Etruris
C．O．Mfuller，Manual of Archeol．（trans．）， 8177
 underground（see hypogeal），+ odós，way．］The art of laying out mines and tunnels and of map－ ping caves；subterranean surveying．Dee，Pref． to Euclid（1570）．
hypogene（hi＇pō－jēn），a．［＜Gr．intb，under，＋ －$\gamma$ evjns，－produced：see－gen．］Produced or form－ ed under or below（the earth＇s surface）；nether－ formed；specifically，in geol．，said of rocks which have assumed their present form and structure beneath the surface；Plutonic：a term applied more especially to the granitic rocks：opposed to epigene．

## hypognathous

I proposed in the Princlples of Geoiogy the term＂hy－ pogene，＂and a word implying the theory that granite， gnetas，and the other crystalline formationa are aitke preaent form and structure on the surface

Lyell，Elem．of Geology（ed．1885），p． 9. IIypogene or Piutonic action．The changes within the action．
hypogenous（hī－poj＇e－nus），a．［＜Gr．víd，un－ －yevis，－produced（cf．hypogene），+ －ous．］ 1．Produced below or upon the under surface： applied to fungi growing upon the nuder side of leaves：distinguished from epigenous and cpiphyllous．Also hypoplyllous．－2．Growing beneath the surface，as the cephalodia of some lichens．Also hypoтенолs．
hypogeous，hypogæous（hī－pō－jē＇us），$a$ ．［＜LL． hypogaeus，underground：see hypogeal．］Same as hypogeal．
hypogeum，hypogæum（hī－pọ－jē＇um），n．；pl．
 үatov，an underground chamber，neut．of $\tau \pi<\gamma \varepsilon \neq \frac{5}{}$ ， $i \pi 6$ batos，underground ：see hypogeal．］In arch．，

that part of a building which is below the level of the ground，including cellars，vaults，etc．； also，any underground construction，chamber， etc．，as the syringes of ancient Egypt，or the tombs of the Etruscans．Also hypogee．
The tombs of Beni Hassan ．．are aituated on the east－ ern aide of the Nile，and are almost the only hypogea that
are so piaced in Egypt．$J$ ．Fergusson，Hist．Arch．，I． 110 ． A aeries of hypoged or cavea annk in the aolla rock Encyc．Brit．，II．395．
hypogeusia（hī－pō－jö＇si－ị），n．［NL．，く Gr．ínto，
 to taste：see gust ${ }^{2}$ ．］Diminution of the sense of taste．
hypoglossal（hī－pō－glos＇al），a．and $n$ ．［＜Gr．$\dot{\sim} \pi \delta$ ， under，$+\gamma \lambda \omega \bar{\sigma} \sigma \sigma$, the tongue，+ －al．Cf．hypoglos－ sis．］I．a．Situated under the tongue，wholly or in part：specifically applied to a pair of nerves．－Hypoglossal nerve，either of the tweifth or last pair of cranial nerves of most vertebrates．It is the me hypoglossai ariaea from the medulla ohlongata by sev． eral flaments，in a line with the anterior roota of the spi－ nal nerves，leavea the cranial cavity by the suterior con－ dyloid foramen，descenda the neck deepiy to a point oppo－ aite the angle of the lower jaw，winds around the origin of the occipital artery，crossea the carotid，and enters the substance of the tongue between the mylobyotd muscle II．n．A hypoglossal nerve．Also hypoglos sus．
hypoglossi，$n$ ．Plural of hypoglossus．
hypoglossis，hypoglottis（hī－pō－glos＇is，－glot＇
 ing on the under side of the tongue，the under surface of the tongue，く $\dot{\pi} \delta$ ，under，$+\gamma \lambda \bar{\omega} \sigma \sigma a$ ， ү2立TTa，the tongue．］1．In anat．，the under part of the tongue．－2．Anything under the tongue． （ $\alpha$ ）In pathol．，a sublingual tumor．See ranula．（b）A 3．In cntom．，an outer division of the mentum， generally concealed or aborted，but visible in certain Coleoptera．
hypoglossus（hī－pō－glos＇us），n．；pl．hypoglossi （－1）．［NL．，〈 Gr．viró，under，＋$\gamma^{\lambda} \tilde{\omega} \sigma \sigma a$, tongue．］ 1．In ichth．：（a）A nerve of some fishes，as sharks，formed by the coalescence of the ven－ tral or anterior roots of the last three cranial nerves，and extending to certain muscles of the shoulder－girdle．（b）［cap．］A genns of fishes， containing the halibut：same as Hippoglossus． Smith．1833．－2．In anat．，same as hypoglossal． hypoglottis， 2 ．See hypoglossis．
hypognathism（hī－pog＇nậ－thizm），$n$ ．［As hy－ of being hypognathous．Coues， 1864.
hypognathous（hī－pog＇nā－thus），a．［＜Gr．vimó， uuder，$+\gamma{ }^{2} \theta$ os，jaw．］In ornith．，having the

## hypognathous

under mandible longer than the upper，as the hypomeral（hi－pom＇e－ral），a．［＜hypomere + black skimmer，Rhynchops nigra：applied either to the bird or to its beak．Coues．See cut under Rhynchops．
hypogonation（hī＂pẹ̄－gọ－nat＇i－on），$n$ ．［＜MGr． vтоуovátiov，a knceling－cushion，く Gr．vino，un－ der，+ róvv $=$ E．kncc．$] \quad$ Same as epigonation． hypogyn（hi＇pō－jin），u．［As hypogyn－ous．］A hypogynous plant．
Hypogynæ（hī－poj＇i－nē），n，pl．［NL．（Sachs）： see hypogynous．］A division of gamopetalous plants in which the corolla is hypogynous．It with 11 orders，the Diandrae with 2 orders，and the Con－ tortece with 5 orders．
hypogynic（hī－pọ－jin＇ik），a．［As hypogyn－ous ＋－ic．］Inserted in a hypogynous manner： said of parts of a flower．
hypogynous（hī－poj＇i－nus），a．［＜NL．＊hypogy－ nus，，Gr．í $\delta$ ，under，+ juvi，female（mod．bot． pistil，ovary）．］In bot．，situated beneath the pistil：applied to parts which，as in the Ranun－ culacece，are inserted or bornc on the receptacle of the flower，which has the sepals，petals，nu－ merous stamens，and many or few pistils，all distinct and uncennected and inserted upon the torus or axis，with the pistils at the summit． －Hypegynous insertion．See insertion．
hypogyny（hi－poj＇i－ni），$n$ ．［As hypogyn－ous + $-y$ ．］In bot．，the condition or state of being hypogynous．
Hypohippus（hī－pē－hip＇us），n．［NL．，prop． hyphippus，＜Gr．vid，under，＋imsos，horse．］A genus of extinct perissodactyl ungulate mam－ mals，of the family Anchitheriidce．J．Leidy， 1858.
hypoiastian，hypoiastianic（hí＂pō－i－as＇ti－an， －an＇ik），a．［＜hypo－＋Iastian．］See under mode． hypoionian，hypoionianic（ $h i=$＂$p \overline{0}-\overline{1}-o^{\prime}$＇ni－an， －an＇ik），a．［＜hypo－＋Ionian．］See under mode． hypojacobian（hī－pō－ja－kō＇bi－an），a．［＜hypo－ + Jacobian．］In math．，Jacolian：so called in hypokinetic（hī－pō－ki－net＇ik），a．［＜Gr．iлó， under，＋кcvprィゥós，moving：see kinetic．］Ex－ hibiting less than the normal amount of action．
hypolais（hī－pō－lă＇is），n．［NL．，く Gr．vinonaís， some small bird．］1．In ormith．，an old（Aris－ totelian）name of some small European bird， perhaps a warhler，sylvia，or beccafico，made by Aldrovandi the same as curruca．Hence－（a）In rine wsrbler，Motacilla hippolais，the Sylvia hypolais of rine wrrbler，Motacilla hippolais，the Sylvia hypulaiz of
other writers． other writers Europe，etc．，of which the Icterine warbler，$H$ ypo－ lais icterina，is the type：synonymons with Asilus，Cur－
ruca，Ficedula，etc．J．J．Kaup， $1829 ;$ Cabanis，1850．Also ruca，Ficedula，etc．J．J．Kaup，1889；Ca
written Hippolais．C．L．Brehm， 1828.
2．［cap．］In entom．，a genus of pyralid moths． Guenée， 1854.
Hypolepideæ（hī－pol－e－pid＇è－ē），n．pl．［NL． （Fée），र Hypolepis（－id－）＋－cce．］A tribe of poly－ podiaccous ferns，typified by the genus Hypole－ pu，now referrea to the tribe Pteridece．
Hypolepis（hī－pol＇e－pis），$n$ ．［NL．（Bernhardi），＜
Gr．$v \pi \delta$ ，under，$+\lambda \varepsilon \pi i c$, a seale，husk．］A cenus Gr．$\dot{\pi} \pi \bar{\delta}$ ，under，＋$\lambda \varepsilon \pi i$ ，a scale，husk．］A genus
of polypodiaceous ferns，of the tribe Pteridce， the type of the old tribe Hypolepidece．The sori ore marginnal，plsced ususilly in the sinuses of the frond，small， twice to four times pinnate，with iree veins．About a dozen species are known，widely distributed in tropical
countries
hypolydian（hī－pō－lid＇i－an），a．［＜kypo－$+L y$－ Hypolytreæ（hīppọ－lit＇rệ－ē），n．pl．［NL．（Nces， 1884），く Hypolytrum＋－ew．］A tribe of plants of the natural order Cyperaeea，typified by the genus Hypolytrum．
Hypolytrum（hī－pol＇i－trum），n．［NL．（Richard， 1805），〈 Gr．ímó，under，＋$\lambda \dot{\text { úpoov，a plant，loose－}}$ strife．］A genus of monocotyledonous rush－ like plants，of the order Cyperacea，the type of the tribe Hypolytrece．The Inflorescence is in fascl－ cled or corymbose roundish panicles，which are msny－flow－
ered；there are 2 hypogynous，keeled，sand compressed ecsles，the exterior one being the largest ；there is no cs． lyx；snd the stamens are 2 or 3 in number．Alout 25 spe－ cies are known，wldely dispersed In troplcal and subtropl－ cal countries．
hypomanikion（hí＂pō－ma－nik＇i－on），n．［＜MGr．
 $\mu$ avikiov，sleeve：see epimanikion．］Same as epi－ manikion．
hypomanikon（hī－pẹ－man＇i－kon），$n$ ．Same as epimanikion．
hypomenous（hì－pom＇e－nus），a．［Irreg．＜Gr． $\nu \pi о \mu \ell \nu \varepsilon \iota v$ ，stay behind，remain，$<\dot{v} \pi \delta$ ，under，+ $\mu \dot{v} v i v$ ，remain：see remain．］Same as hypo－ genous，2．Lindley．
－al．］Inferior or lower，as a part of a sponge；
hypomertaining to a hypornere．
 sponges which has all three fundamental lay－ ers，ectoderm，mesoderm，and endoderm，but develops no flagellated chambers or choano－ seme：distinguished from spongomere．
The lower half［of a Rhsgon］，which consists of all three fundamental layers，may be called the hyponere．
Encyc．Brit．，X

Encyc．Brit．，XXII． 415.
hypomixolydian（hī－pō－mik－sō－lid＇i－an）
hyponastic（hi－pō－nas＇tik），a．［As hyponasty ＋－ic．］Pertaining to or characterized by hy－ ponasty．Darwin．
Whes the upper surface of the orgsn［a leaf］is growing the more rapldy the growth 18 said to be epinastic，when
Ene lower，hypomastic．
Encyit．，XIX． 58 ．
hyponasty（hi＇pō－nas－ti），n．［くGr．$\dot{\pi} \delta \delta$ ，under， close s，close－pressed，solid，＜váooetv，press In bot．，increased growth along the low－ ors surface of an orgau or part of a plant，caus－ yyp the part to bend upward．Compare epinasty． hyponeuria（hī－pō－nū ri－ä̀），n．［NL．，くGr．$i \pi \delta$ ， under，+ vevpor，nerve．］In pathol．，morbidly diminished nervous energy．Dunglison．
hyponitrite（hi－pō－nī＇trit），$n$ ．［＜lyyponitr－ous
hyponitrous（hī－pō－nī＇trus），a．［＜hypo－＋ni－ trous．］Used only in the following name：－ Hyponitrous acid，an unstsble acid（HNO）whlch csn－ not to es solsted，but is obtained in comblnatlon as a po－
tasslum salt by the reductlon of potassium nitrite． hyponoia（hi－pē－noi＇ê），n．［＜Gr．ítovota，hid－ den thought，deeper meaning，くimowoiv，think secretly，suspect，＜ $2 \pi \delta$ ，under，＋voeiv，think，く vóos，mind．］In theol．，a supposed hidden mean－ ing or double sense underlying the language of the Bible．

## hyponome（hípō－nōm），u．［＜Gr．vizovout，an

 underground passage，＜viлóvouos，going under－ ground，〈 $\dot{v} \pi \delta$ ，under，$+\nu \varepsilon \in \mu \varepsilon v$ ，dwell in，inhabit．］ The ambulatory pipe or so－called fleshy funnel of a cephalopod．A．Hyatt，Science，III． 123. hypopharyngeal（hí＂pē－fa－rin＇jēe－al），a．and n． ［＜Gr．ind，under，＋фapur，throat（pharynx）．］ 1．a．1．Situated beneath the pharyux．－2．Sit－ uated at the lower part of the pharynx．－3． In cutom．，pertaining to the hypopharynx．－ pharyngeal bones：opposed to epipharyngeal． See the extract．There are［in osseous fishesl usualiy five palr of bran－ chlal srches connected by median ventral ossifications The posterior pair are single bones，which anderlle the floor of the phsrynx，besr no branchle filsments，hat bones．Huxley，Anst．Vert．，p． 136. Hypopharyngeal band，in ascldians，a clllsted tract continued backwsird irom the peripharyngesl hand slong toward the esophageal opening．See cut under Salpa． Hypopharyngeal fold，either of a pslr of longitudinal lsmellw on the middle line of the hranchlal sac or phs． ryngeal cavity of sn ascldian．
II．$n$ ．One of the lower pharyngeal bones： generally used in the plural．
hypopharynx（hī－pō－far＇ingks），n．；pl．hypo－ pharynges（－fa－rin＇jēz）．［＜Gr．$i \pi \delta$ ，under，＋ фа $p v y \xi$ ，throat（pharynx）．］In entom．，a fleshy organ，generally strengthened with chitinous sclerites，projecting from the floor of the mouth at the opening of the pharynx or gullet．It some－ times hasa tongue－like prolongatlon called the lingua，or that name may be given to the whole hypopharynx．See cut under Hymenoptera．
The snterior surface of the lingua and hypopharynx is
beset with fine hairs．
Huxley，Anat．Invert．，p．353．
 gester，interpreter，＜voó，under，＋фával，speak． Cf．prophet．］An expounder or interpreter． Bunsen．［Rare．］
hypophlœodal（hī－pẹ－flēeō－dal），a．Same as $h y$－ hypophloodic（hī＂pō－feè－od＇ik），a．［As hypo－ phlowus + －ode $+-i c$.$] In lichenol．，living in$ outer layers of the bark．Compare epiphlooodic． hypophlœous（hī－pō－fié＇us），a．［＜Gr．vino，un－
 hypophora（hī－pof＇ö－rä̀），n．［LL．，＜Gr．v̇тoфopó， a putting under，subjoining，hypephora，＜vimo－ $\phi \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon \omega$, carry away under，put under，subjoin，く $\dot{v \pi} \boldsymbol{6}$, under，$+\phi \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon v v=\mathrm{F}$. ．bear ${ }^{1}$ ．］In rhet．，the statement of an opponent＇s objection or of an argument which might be urged against the speaker＇s or writer＇s position．The hypophora is

## hypopodium

anthypophora．Hypophora and anthypophora frequently
take the form of a series of questlons and answers． word hypophora has accordlugly been used sometimes as cquivalent to eperotesis．
hypophosphate（hī－pō－fos＇fāt），n．［＜hypo－ phosph（orous）+ atci．］Same as hypophos－ phitc．
hypophosphite（hi－pō－fos＇fit），n．［＜hypo－ phosph（orous）+ －itc ${ }^{2}$ ．］In chen．，a salt obtain－ a salifiable base．
hypophosphoric（hi＂pō－fos－for＇ik），a．Same as hypophosphorous．
hypophosphorous（hì－pō－fes＇fē－rus），$a$ ．［＜
hypo－＋phosphorous．］In chem．，containing less hypo＋phosphorous．］In chem．，containing less oxygen than phosphorous acid contains．－Hy－ pophosphorous acd， $\mathrm{H}_{3} \mathrm{PO}_{2}$ ，an acid formed by decom－ posing phosphldes with water．It msy he ohtained as a syrupy acid liquid or a white crystall
are used to some extent 88 medicine．
hypophrygian（hī－pọ－firij＇i－ạn），a．［＜Gr．íno－ фpiүos，$\langle\tau \pi \delta$ ，under，+ фрíyios，Phrygian．］See under mode．
Hypophthalma（hī－pof－thal＇mä），n．［NL．，く Gr．$\dot{\sim} \pi \bar{\prime}$, under，$+\dot{o} \phi \theta a \lambda \mu \delta \varsigma$, eye．］1．pl．In La－ treille＇s system of classification（1831），the ninth tribe of crabs of the division Heterochele，hav－ ing tho hind pair of legs very small and either dorsal or ahortive．－2．sing．A genus of arachnids．Taczanowsky， 1873.
hypophyge（hī－pof＇i－jē），$n$ ．［＜Gr． $\boldsymbol{i \pi} \pi о \phi v \gamma i$, a refuge（a recess），くvтoфevrev，tee from under retire a little，＜$i \pi \delta$ ，under，$+\phi \varepsilon \dot{v} \gamma \varepsilon \nu$, flee．］In arch．，a depression of curved profile beneath some feature，as the hollow molding beneath some archaic Doric capitals，as at Pæstum and Selinus；an apophyge；a scotia．See cut un－ der column．
hypophyllium（hī－pō－fil＇i－um），n．；pl．hypo－ phyllia（－ä̀）．［NL．$\langle$ Gr．int，under，+ фíniov $=$ L．folium，leaf．］In bot．，a petiole that has the form of a small sheath，is destitute of la－ mine，and surrounds the base of certain small branches，having the appearance of leaves，as in asparagus．
hypophyllous（hi－pọ－fil＇us），a．［＜Gr．imb，un－ der，$+\phi \cup \lambda \lambda o v=$ L．folium，leaf，$+-o u s$ ．］In bot．， same as hypogenous， 1.
hypophyses，$n_{\text {．Plural of hypophysis．}}$
hypophysial（hī－pē－fiz＇i－al），a．of or pertain－ ing to the hypophysis．See conario－hypophysial． hypophysical（hī－pē̄－fiz＇i－kal），a．［？Gr．vinó， nuder，＋фvotós，physical．＂］Inferior to the physical；beneath or below the physical．
All kinds of knowledge were entirely famillar to him ［Jesus］：as the nsrrative expresses it，the physicsi and the metaphysical，the hyperphysicsil and（ithel hypophysical．
Stowe，Origin of Books of the Bible， p 220 ．
hypophysis（hī－pof＇i－sis），n．；pl．hypophyses （－sēz）．［NL．，＜Gr．íтóøvots，an undergrowth， a process，$\langle\dot{v} \pi<ф \dot{v} \varepsilon w$ ，make to grow from below， pass．grow from below，grow up，＜into，under， + ф́́erv，make to grow，pass．фírodal，grew．Cf． epiphysis．］1．The pituitary body of the brain， which is lodged in the sella turcica of the sphe－ noid bone，and attached to the tuber cinereum of the brain by the infundibulum．It occurs in all vertebrates except Amphioxus．It does not sppear to he of true nervous itisue，and its function，if sny，Is un－ known．The name is correlated with epiphysia as a nsme
of the conarium．More fuliy called hypophysis cerelmi．See of the conarium．More fuliy called hypophysis cerelri．See
2．In bot：：（a）In angiosperms，the layer of cells in the embryo resulting from the succes－ sive fission of the penultimate cell of the sus－ pensor，which gives rise to the primary reot and root－cap．（b）In mosses，an enlargement of the pedicel at the base of the capsule．Also called，less correctly，apophysis．See cut under Andrcaca．
hypopial（hi－pō＇pi－al），a．［＜hypopus＋－ial．］ Relating to the hypopus stage of certain aca－ reids．See hypopus， 2.
The hypopial period takes the place of that betweea two ecdyses in the ordinary life－history． Michael，Jour．Linn．Soc．（1884），XVII．s89．
hypoplastral（hī－pē－plas＇tral），$a$ ．Of or per－ taining to the hypoplastron of a turtle．
hypoplastron（hī－pō－plas＇tron），$n_{0} ;$ pl．hypo－ plastra（－trä̈）．［＜Grr imb，under，＋NL．plas－ tron，q．v．］turtle：applied by Huxley（＂Anat． Vert．＂p．174）to what others call hyposternum． See second cut under Chelonia．
hypopodium（hī－pō－pōdi－um），$\quad$ ．；pl．hypopo－
dia（－ï）． тódovi，a foot－stove）（Gr．$\dot{v} \pi \dot{\delta}$, under，$+\pi$ oíc $(\pi \mathrm{o}-)=$ E．foot．］In bot．，the stalk or foot of the carpels．Lindley．［Rare．］

## hypopselaphesia

 ？aфäv，feel，touch．］In pathol．，partial loss of the tactile sense．
hypopterate（lii－pop＇te－rāt），$a . \quad[<$ Gr．ínórre－
 baso or below．Lindley．［Rare．］
Hypopterygei（hī－pep－te－rij＇${ }^{-\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{i})}$ ， $\boldsymbol{n}$ ．pl．［NL．， Gr．ina，uuder，$\pi$ repv，$\pi$ repvycov，a wing， ＜$\pi$ repop，a wiug． 1 A family of pleurocarpous or lateral－fruited moaves，whi a peculiar ar－ rangemeut of the leaves，which are placed in two opposite straight rews united on the upper side of the stem，with a third mediau row of smaller stipuliform leaves en the under side． The cells of the leaves are parenchymatous and equal in all parts．
 popterygei．
hypoptila，n．Plural of hypoptilun．
hypoptilar（hī－pop＇ti－lär），a．［＜hypoptilum＋ r．Pertaining to the hypoptilum；hypora－ chidian
hypoptilum（hi－pop＇ti－lum），n．；pl．hypoptila
 feather；the whole of the supplementary plume which springs from the stem of the main feather at the junction of calamus and rachis．Hypoptils sre usuaily present in the generst piumage of birds，hut
are wsnting in some families，ss owis，sud sre never de－ gre winting in some familles，ss owis，sud gre never de－
veloped on the remiges or rectrices．They sre usually much smailer than ths main feather，but in some cascs srre gbout as lsrge，when the festher appears to be double，but with s single bsrrel．Ses hyporactis and aftershaft，both ot which are more frequently used thsn hywoptilum．
Hypopus（hì＇pō－pus），$n$ ．［NL．，く Gr．vi $\quad$ ó，under， $+\pi o u s=$ E．foot．］1．A supposed genus of acaroids．Duges，1834．Hence－2．［l．c．］A heteromorplious nymph of certain acareids， formerly supposed to be a generic type of the acaroids．
The true hypopus is a heteromorphous nymphal form of Tyrogiyphus，snd possilily of some silled，or other hypopygia，$n$ ．Plural of hypopygium．
hypopygial（hī－pō－pij＇i－al），a．［＜hypopygium ＋－al．］In cntom．，situated under the end of the abdomen；specifically，of or pertaining to the hypopygium．－Hypopygial valves，two ovsi oroblong ciert plates on the lower side of the last shdomi．
ments，sugium（hī－pō－pij＇isum），$n$ ；pl．hypopygia
 under，$+\pi v \gamma \eta$ ，the buttocks．］In cntom．：（a） The lamellate clasping－organ at the end of the abdomen of many nale dipterous insects，de－ signed to retain the female．In some species it is very large，and turned under the abdomen． （b）The last visible ventral segment of an in－ sect＇s abdomen，immediately beneath the py－ gidium，or last dorsal segment．Kirby．
hypopyum，hypopyon（hī－pō＇pi－um，－on）， NL．，＜Gr．$\dot{v} \pi \sigma \pi v o v, ~ a ~ k i n d ~ o f ~ u l c e r, ~ n e u t . ~ o f ~$
$\nu \pi \delta \pi v o s, ~ t e n d i n g ~ t o ~ s u p p u r a t i o n, ~<~$
$\nu$$\pi \delta$ ，under，+ ríov，pus：see pus，pyemia．］In pathol．，an ef－ fusion of pus into the anterior chamber of the eye，or that cavity which contains the aqueous hunor．
hyporachidian（hī＂pō－ra－kid＇i－an），a．［＜hypo－ rachis（－id－）＋－ian．］Pertainíng to er having the character of the hyporachis．Also hypor－
rhachidian．
hyporachis（hī－por＇arkis）， 22 ．［NL．，＜Gr．imó $\rho-$ paxts，the hollow above the hip，くinó，under， + jáxıs，the spine．］In ornith．：（a）Properly， the aftershaft；the rachis accessoria；the stem or scape of the supplementary feather which grows upon many feathers of most birds．
Structural characters no less important separate the
Rheas from the Emens，sud，spart from their very differ－ ent physiognomy，the former conn be readily recognized by the rounded form of their contour－festhers，which want
the hyporrhachis or after－shaft thst in the Emeus Cassowaries is so long as to equal the main shsit． （b）The whole of such a supplementary feather； a hypoptilum：more frequently but less correct－ ly uscd in this sense．See liypoptilum and after－ shaft．Also written hyporrhachis．
hyporadial（hī－pō－rā́di－al），a．［＜hyporadii＋ －lt．］Of or pertaining to the hyporadii． hyporadii（hī－pō－rā＇di－i），n．pl．［NL．，＜GTr．i $\pi \bar{\prime}$ ， under，＋］cr radius，q．V．］In on with．，the acces－
sory radii or barbs of a feather．The bsrbs of tho hyporachis or hypoptilum sre to the suppicmentary fes－
ther what the radif or barhs are to tie puinin feathery they may bear barbuies or hyporadioil，but never hamuli or
the lesser processes borne upou the barbs of a hyporachis or of a hypeptilum．
hyporchem，$n$ ．See hyporcheme．
hyporchema（hī－pôr－ké＇mü̆），n．；pl．hyporchc－ mata（－ma－tä）．［NL．］Same as hyporcheme． hyporchematic（hï＂pôr－kè̀－mat＇ik），$a$ ．［ $\langle$ hypor－ chema $(t-)+$－ic．］Consisting in or pertaining to a hyporcheme or hyporchesis；characterizing or employed iu hyporchemes：as，a hyporchic－ matic danco；hyporchematic rhythms．－Hypor－ chematic prosodiac，in anc．pros．，an episynthetic me－ ter，consisting of sn suspestic prosodiac snd an ismbic hyporcheme，hyporchem（hì＇pôr－kēm，－kem）， n．［＜Gr．$i \pi о \rho \chi \eta \mu a,\langle\dot{\tau} \pi о \rho \chi \varepsilon і \sigma \theta a \iota$ ，dance with or to music，$\langle\dot{v} \pi \sigma$ ，under，$+\dot{\partial} \rho \chi \varepsilon i \sigma \theta a c$ ，dance．］In Gr．autiq．and pros．，a hymn or poem sung by the main body of the chorus，while some of their number accompanied it with inimetic dancing and gesticulation．The hyporcheme，like the pesn，wss originaily a hymn or song in honor of Apolio，but of s less sition is ssid to have been first developed by Thsletss in the seveuth century $B$ ． 0 ．，sind we still possess fragments of hyporchemes by Simoindes，Pratinas，Bscchyildes，and Pindar．

## hyporchesis（hī－pôr－kē＇sis），n．［＜Gr．ító $\rho \chi \eta \sigma \iota \varsigma$ ，

 a dancing to the hyporcheme：see hyporcheme．］ In Gr．antiq．，a choric dance with singing，ac－ companied by somo of the chorus with panto－ mimic action．The poem sung was called a $h y-$ porcheme．hyporrhythmic（hī－pō－rith＇mik），$a$ ．［＜Gr．
 applied to a heroic hexameter in which the end of a foot coincides throughout with the end of a werd．Such a line，hsving ss msny diereses as there all rhythmic coherence and continuity An exsmple is： Spārsīs｜｜hāstīs｜｜lōngīs｜｜cāmpūs｜｜splē̃dẽt êt｜l hörrêt．
hyposcenium（hī－pō－sē＇ni－um），n．；pl．hypo－ scenia（－ï）．［NL．，〈 Gr．intooкintov，the wall un－ der the front of the stage，＜$i \pi \delta$ ，under，$+\sigma \kappa \eta \nu \eta$ ， the stage：see scenc．］In the ancient Greek theater，the low wall beneath the logeion or front part of the stage，which was laised upon it above the orchestra or konistra．This wall was frequentiy ormamented with sculptured reliefs， gs in the Dionysiac thester st Athens，or with coluoms snd other architectursi features，as in the thester of Epidsurus，A flight of steps in the middis or on either side afforded hyposkeletal（hī－pō－skel＇e－tal），$a \quad[\langle G r$
 under，+ oкe凤हrov，skeleton，+ －al．］In anat．， opposed to episkeletal．
The hyposketetal muscles are separated from the epi skeletall not onily by the endoskeieton of the trunk， but by the ventrsi branches of the spinal nerves．

Huxley，Anst．Vert．，p． 44.
 dia，$\langle\dot{i} \pi \dot{\delta}$ ，under，$+\sigma \pi \tilde{c} v$ ，draw．］An arrest of development of the male generative organs，the urcthra being more or less extensively open along its under side．Also hypospadias．
hypospadiac（hi－pō－spädi－ak），a．and $n$ ．［＜hy－ pospadia + －ac．］I．a．Pertaining to or charac perized by hypospadia

II．$n$ ．One who is affected by hypospadia．
hyposphenal（hī－pö－sfḗual），a．［＜hyposphene ＋－al．］Of or pertaining to a hyposphene characterized by or possessing a hyposphene， as a vertebra；articulated by means of a hypo－ sphene：as，a hyposphenal process，vertebra，or articulation．Also rarely diplosphenal．
hyposphene（hī＇pō̄－sfēn），n．［＜Gr．inó，under， $+\sigma \phi j v$ ，a wedge．］The median and single wedge－shaped precess situated on the ueural arch below the postzygapophyses of the verte－ bre of certain extinct reptiles of the Permian period：se called by Cope，and later uamed diplosphenc by Marsh．Ths process projects into the neural csnsl from the hinder part of the neural arch，and， with s corresponding formstion on the fors part of the tion sdditionsi to those made by the zygapophyses proper hyposporangiumt（hī＂pō－spō－r＇an＇ji－um），$n$ ．［く $\gamma \varepsilon i 0 v$, a vessel．］The indusium growing from bencath the spore－case of a fern．Cooke．Alse called indusium inferior．
hypostasis（hī－pos＇tậ－sis），n．；pl．hypostases （－séz）．［NJ．．，\} Gr. ínóotaocs, a supporting, foundation，substance，reality，$\langle\dot{i} \pi \dot{\sigma} \sigma \tau \sigma \tau o s$, sub－ stantially existing， lit ．set under，$\langle i \notin \sigma \tau a ́ v a t$, set under，pass．stand under，$\langle\dot{v} \pi \dot{6}$ ，under，+ iotóva $\ell$ ，
hypostatic
set,$=$ L．stare $=$ E．$s t a-n d$.$] 1．That which un－$ derlies semething else；that which forms the basis of something；foundation；support．－2． In theol．，a person of the Trinity；one of the three real and distinct subsistences in the one undivided substance or essence of God．The Christian uses of tho term hypostasis started from the mesning＇s reality；s real personsi subsistence or sub－ stsnce．＇In this sense the word couid be used of God either as the Trinity or as each person of the Trinity．Ac－ cordingly，the meaning of the phrase＂charaeter of his the Father＇s］hypostasis＂，in Heb．i．B，has beell variousiy un－ mags of his person，＂and the revised version，＂the very mage［margin，the impress］of his substance，＂sud the general ussge of the eariy church being unsettled down to the time of the Arisn controversy．In the Western Church the word person（persona，пpoownov）hsd coms into use in the sense still retained by us，and hypostasiz， substance，or subsistence substantia，sulusiztentia）was
nsed as equivalent to＇essence＇（ovvoia）．The Greeks ob－ jected to persons or moonwtov（properiy a mask ordramstic chsracter），ss conveying the Patripassian or ssbellisn dea of a mers difference of manifestation，and пробшто never became thoroughly sdopted as a Greek theological lerm．At Alexsndria，in the third snd fourth centuries，on the other hisnd，hypostasis had come to bo generally used In the sense of＇person，＇while at Antioch in the middie of the fourth century there were two different parties anong the orthodox：the Metetians，who used hypostagia n the sense of＇person，and the esstas＇（ovaia）．At a coun－ cil in Alexsndris，A．D．362，under St．Athshasius，it ws agreed thst both psities were equaliy orthodox，snd held the same doctrine under a diff erent terminology，sind sifter this the uss of hypostasis in the senss of＇essence＇was gradually sbsudoned． That two nstores
one hypostasis．
Jer．Tauld har Essence denotes that which is common to Father，Son， snd Spirit．．It denominstes the substance，or constitu
tionsi beiug，of the Deity，which is possessed alike sud dif ferently by esch of the personsi distinctions．．．．Hypos tasis is a term which was more subtie in its meaning thsn Essence $1 t$ denotes not that which is common to th Three in One，but that which is distinctive of snd pecu－
liar＇to them．
Shed d，Hist．Christian Doctrine，I． 364 ． 3．In metaph．，a substantial mode by which the existence of a substantial nature is determined to subsist by itself and be incommunicable；sub sistence．－4．A hypothetical substance：a phe－ nomenon or state of things spoken and theught of as if it were a substance．
With death the personsi sctivity of which the soul is the popular hyporistasis is put into commission among pos－ terity，snd the future life is sus immortality by depnty
（sccording to Mr．Hsrrison＇s theory）．
5．Principle：a term applied by the alchemists to mercury，sulphur，and salt，in accordance with their doctrine that these were the three principles of all material bodies．－6．In med． （a）A sediment，as of the urine；any morbid deposition in the body．（b）Au overfullness of blood－vessels caused by a dependent position， as of the veins of the legs（varicose veins），etc．； hypostatic congestion．

Also hypostasy．
hypostasization（hī－pos＂tặ－sì－zā̀＇shọn），$n$ ． same as lypostatization．
hypostasize（hī－pos＇tā－sīz），v．t．［＜hypostasis ＋－ize．］Same as 7ypostatize．
The hypostasizing of csuse ss will seems to us oniy a more yefined form of the hypostasizing of particuisr pro－ is largely referahie．Westminster Rev．，CXXV．${ }^{223}$ ． hypostasy（hī－pes＇tă－si），n．［＜NL．hypostasis， q．v．］Same as hypostasis．
Wheir ss in that vnion the rest is on ineffable mysterie，
the two nstures in Christ to hisns one subsistence called the two natures in Christ to hisne one subsistence called

Bp．Gardiner，Explication，fol． 117.

## hypostatic（hī－pō－stat＇ik），$a$ ．［＜Gr．íтобratt－

 $\kappa \sigma ́ s$ ，belonging to substance，＜vто́वтaros，sub－ stantially existing：see liypostasis．］1．Re－ lating to hypostasis；constitutive or elemen－ tary．Tho hypostatic principles are salt，sul－ phur，and inercury．See hypostasis， 5.Of late，divers learned men，having adopted the three hypostaticall principles，are very inclinsble to reduce ali qualities or bodies to ons or other of those three princi－ pies；and particulariy assign for the esuse of lisckness the sooty steam of a dust or torrified sulphur．

Boyl， 11 ist．Colours，Experiment xv．
2．In theol．，personal，or distinctly personal； pertaining to or constituting a distinet being or substance．See hypostasis， 2.
Christians who ．．opposed the doctrine of a hypostat－

3．In med．，arising from downward pressure； caused by dependence：as，hypostatic conges－ tion．－Hypostatic unlon，the union of two natures，the Christ．
The personsi or hypostatic union of the two nstures in
Schaf，Christ and Cluistlanity，p． 80 ．

## hypostatical

hypostatical（hì－pō－stat＇i－kal），
ic $+-a l$.$] Same as hypostaitic．$
But the word hypostatical is understood only by those ．that are learned in the Greek tongue，and is properly person．

Hobbes，Ans．to Bp．Bramhall，p． 434
hypostatically（hì－pọ－stat＇i－kall－i），adv．In a hypostatie manner；personallÿ；in aetual sub－ stanee．

The only true and eternal God hypostatically joined with hia holy hemanity

Jer．Taylor，Liberty of Propheaying， 820.
hypostatization（hī－pos＂tä－ti－zā＇shon），n．［＜ hypostatize＋ation．］The aet of hypostatiz－ hypostasization．

Cousin is correct in pointing out，from the Realiatic point of view，that it is one thing to deny the hypostatiza－ thion of an accident like colour or wisdom，and snother and legitimste univeraala＂which we understand by the terms genera and specles．Encyc．Brit．，XXI． 421. hypostatize（hī－pos＇tā－tīz），v．t．；pret．and pp． hypostatized，ppr．hyjostatizing．［＜hypostat－ic + －ize．］To attribute substantial existenee to；make into or regard as a distinet individ－ ual substanee or reality．A hypostatized attribute is one which is itself regarded as the aubject of attributea or characters；and a hypoststized relation is one treated as having relatlons to other relations．Also hypostative， hypostasise，hypostaxize．
We then hypostatise the zero；we bsptize it with the
name of the absolute． If we can hypostatize the community，and treat it as an individual with magnifled but human wants and sattafac－ tions，then，for thia leviathsu，the ethical end will cor respond to what is called Utilitarianism or Universaliatic
Iedoniam．W．R．Sorley，Ethica of Naturalism，
hyposterna，$n$ ．Plural of hyposternum．
hyposternal（hi－pō－stêr＇nal），a．1．Situated or oeeurring below the sternum；substernal： as，hyposternal pain．－2．Of or pertaining to the hyposternum or hypoplastron：as，the hypo－ sternal seute of a tortoise．See plastron．
hyposternum（hī－pō－stér＇num），n．；pl．hypo－ sterna（－nä）．［NL．，く（Gr．viлóoтєpvov，neut．of $v \pi 6$
 vov，the breast．］The third lateral piece of the plastron of a turtle：called the hypoplastron by Hnxley．See second eut under Chelonia．
hypostigma（hī－pō－stig＇ $\mathbf{n}{ }_{\mathrm{A}}$ ），n．；pl．hypostigmai （－mi）．［＜Gr．i $\pi о \sigma \tau \iota \gamma \mu \bar{\prime}$ ，a eomma，くvтó，under， ＋oreyui，a point：see stigma．］In paleography， a point like the modern period，used with the value of a comma．Also hypostigme．
hypostoma（hī－pos＇tō－mï！），n．；pl．hypostomata （hi－pō－stō＇ma－tä）．［NL．，＜Gr．visó，under，＋ the mouth of arthropods and some other animals． （a）The clypeus of dipteroua ansects，（b）The broad curved aclerite behind the lamina lsbialis of myriapods．Meinert． （c）A median formation below and behind the mouth－parts
of some crustaccana，as the Eurypterida．Also called me－ tastoma．（d）The labium or under lip of triobitea．（e）The proboscis of hydrozoana．Hyatt．Alao hypostome．
2．［cap．］Same as Hypostomus．
Hypostomata（hī－pō－stómå－tä），n．pl．［NL．， Gr．v́mó，under，＋oró $\mu a$, mouth．］1．An order or suborder of fishes，eonfined to the eastern
seas，alone represented by the family I Pogasida， seas，alone represented by the family Pegasida，
of uncertain position，supposed to be related to the mail－cheeked series of aeanthopterygians． Originally written in the Freneh form Hyposto－ mides by Duméril．－2．A group of echinoderms． J．E．Gray，1840．－3．Infusorians in whieh the mouth is inferior or ventral．Diesing， 1865.
hypostomatous（hī－pō－stom＇a－tus），$a$ ．［As hy－ postoma（t－）＋ous．］Having the mouth in－ ferior or ventral，as some infusorians．
hypostome（hí＇pō－stōm），n．［＜NI．hypostoma， q．V．］Same as hypostoma， 1 ． postomus + －ida．］A family of nematorne thous fishes，named from the genus Hyposto－ mus：same as Loricariido．
hypostomous（hī－pos＇tō－mus），a．－［＜Gr．inó， under，＋oró $a$, mouth．］In ichth．，having the mouth inferior．
Hypostomus（hi－pos＇tō－mus），n．［NL．，＜Gr． $\dot{v} \pi \dot{\delta}$ ，under，＋oтó $\mu$, mouth．］A genus of fishes， in whieh the mouth is inferior and under the snout，typieal of the family Hypostomido．La－ cépède，1803．Also Hypostoma．
hypostrophe（hī－pos＇trō－fē），n．［NL．，＜Gr．
 $\phi \varepsilon v$, turn：see strophe．］1t．In med．：（a）The aet of a patient in turning himself．（b）Return of a disease；relapse．－2．In rhet．，the use of of a disease；relapse．－2．In rhet．，the use of insertion or parent
after parenthesis．

2958
 hypostyle（hípō－stīl），a．and $n$ ．$[<G r$ ．
ios，resting on pillars set underneath， under，＋orijos，a pillar：sce siyle ${ }^{2}$ ．］I．$a_{0}$ In arch．，having the roof supported by pillars： as，the hypostyle hall at Karnak．

We come to a hyposlyle hall of grest beauty，formed by two rangea of larger colnmns in the centre，and three rowa of amaller ones on each side．
II．$n$ ．In arch．，a strueture，with or without nelosing walls，the ceiling of which is sup－ ported by columns；a covered colonnade；a pillared hall：applied specifieally to the many－


## Hypostyle Hall of Karnak，Egypt．

columned halls of a type characteristic of an－ eient Egyptian religious architeeture．The cut ahowa part of the interior of one of the greateat of these Given Ander Egyptian．

## yposulphite（hi－

yposulphite（hi－pō－sul＇fit），n．［＜hyposul－ acid（ $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ ）．Sodium hyponulphite（hyposulpbite soda）is the commercial name for sodium thiosulphte of galt of thiosulphurous acid $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}\right)$ ，which is used by dyers for reducing indigo，and generally in the srta as a re－ ducing or deoxidizing agent－notably in photography，as
 sulphurous + －ic．］Same as hyposulphurous． hyposulphurous（hī－pọ－sul＇fér－us），$a$ ．［ $<~ h y$－ po－＋sulphurous．］Next in a scries below sul－ phurous：used only in the following phrasc． －Hyposulphurous acid．（a）An scid， $\mathrm{Il}_{2} \mathrm{SO}_{2}$ differ－ ing in composition from bulphurous acid only by having
one less oxycen atom in the molecule．（2）A totally dis－ one less oxygen atom in the molecule．（b）A totally dis－
tinct acid， $\mathrm{H}_{2} \mathrm{~S}_{2} \mathrm{O}_{3}$ now called thiosulphuric acid．See tinct acid，
thiosulphu
hyposyllogistic（hī－pō－sil－ō－jis＇tik），a．［＜hypo－

+ syllogistic．］Coneluding neeessarily like a syllogism，but not strictly syllogistio．
hyposynaphe（hī－pō－sin＇ $\mathrm{a}-\mathrm{fe}$ ），n。［く Gr．vimocv－
 der，+ бvvóт $\tau \varepsilon v$, join together，eombine，く oiv， along with，$+a \pi \tau \varepsilon v$, join．］In early music，the separation of two tetrachords by a tetrachord eonjunet with both，as between the hypate and the synnemenon．See tetrachord．
hypotactic（hī－pọ̄－tak＇tik），a．［＜Gr．iтотактl－ kós，subordinate，subjoined，く iđотácorv，plaee under，subjeet：see hypotaxis．］Of，pertaining to，or eharaeterized by hypotaxis；dependent： as，two temporal clauses in hypotactic eon－ struetion．
hypotarsal（hī－pō－tär＇sal），a．$\quad[<$ hypotarsus +
－al．］Pertaining to or having the character of the hypotarsus．
hypotarsus（hì－pō－tär＇sus），n．；pl．hypotarsi
（－si）．［NL．，〈Gr．$i \pi \delta$ ，under，＋rapoós，the flat of the foot：see tarsus．］In ornith．，the talus or so－ called ealcaneum；a bony process or ossification at the superior and posterior part of the main tarsometatarsal bone，supposed to answer to dis－ tal tarsal elements of the reptilian or mamma－ lian foot．It is uaually a prominent feature of the npper end and plantar sapect of a bird＇a tarsus，snd is perforated by canala for the paaaage of tendons of flexor mnaclea of the toes．See cnt under tarsometatarsus．
hypotaxis（hī－pō－tak＇sis），n．［NL．，く Gr．ínó－ таร̆〔ऽ，subjeetion，submission，〈vтoтáacev，place under，subject，〈 $\dot{\pi} \pi$ ，under，＋тá $\sigma \sigma \varepsilon v$ ，arrange．］ In gram．，dependent eonstruction：opposed to parataxis．
Now to make hypotaxis out of parataxis，we must have
a joint．


## hypothecation

hypotenusal，hypothenusal（hī－pot－，hī－poth－ e－nū＇sal），a．［＜hypotenuse，hypothcnuse，＋－al．］ Pertaining to a hypotennse；of the nature of a hypotenuse ；forming or formed by a hypote－ nuse．

Light is incident in such a manner that the angle of in－ ternal incidence at the hypotenusal aide ta nearly equal
hypotenuse，hypothenuse（hī－pot＇－，hī－poth＇－ e－nus），$n$ ．［Prop．hypotenuse，but the errone－ ons form hypothenuse is more common；＜ F ． hypoténuse $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．hipotenusa $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．hypothemusa $=1 \mathrm{It}$ iроtenusa，＜LL．hypotenusa，＜Gr．iттотвi－ vovea，or in full $\dot{\eta}$ tìv optip $\gamma \omega v i a v$ víoreivovoa， $\pi \lambda \varepsilon v \rho a$, the side subtending the right angle， ppr．fem．of $i \pi \pi=\tau \varepsilon i v \varepsilon v$, streteh under，subtend，
 dere），streteh：seo tend ${ }^{1}$ ，tone ${ }^{1}$ ．］In gcom．，the side of a right－angled triaugle opposite the right angle．
hypothalli，n．Plural of hypothallus．
hypothalline（hī－pō－thal＇in），a．［＜hypothal－ lus +- incl．．］Resembling or pertaining to the hypethallus．
hypothallus（hī－pö－thal＇us），n．；pl．hypothalli （－1）．［NL．，くGr．vinó，under，＋$\theta$ ainoss，a young shoot or braneh，a frond．］In liehens，a mass of delicate filaments upon whieh a thallus is first developed．It ia a horizontal stratum，which is developed immediately npon the prothallua，and consiata of interlacing filaments or of elongated rounded cellules． It ta sometimes of a white or whitish color，but a naushy rhizold fibribile，which are naually branching and tufted st the extremities．
hypothec（hì－poth＇ek），n．［ $=$ D．hypothcek $=$ G．Dan．hypothek＝Sw，hypotek，く F．hypothèque $=$ Pr．hypoteca，ypotheca $=\mathrm{Sp}$. hipotcca $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ． hypotheca $=$ It．ipotcea，$\langle$ LL．hypotheca，$\langle\mathrm{Gr}$ ．
 val，plaee under：seo hypothcsis and theca．］ 1. Samo as hypothccation， 1.

Possesalon，Usucaption，Bonltarian ownership，and $\boldsymbol{H y}$－ pothek occupy together a prodigious space 1 th the Roman
furisprudence．Maine，Early Law and Cuaton，p． 357 ． 2．In Scots lanc，a legal lien given to a ereditor upon property，to secure the payment of lis demand．It usually if not always impiles that posses－ sion remsins with the dehtor，sud that the creditor has
only a 11ght of action．In case of vessels it may be created only a 1ight of action．In cass of vesgels it may be created
iny agreement．Tacit or legal hspothec exiats by implica． by agreement．Tacit or legal hypothec exists by implica． thon of law，as in the case of a landlord shen on cropa for rent，and the hen of an atworney or law agent for costs． ence over other depts apainst entate glven ly prew to some demanda such a fural expenses，wages，etc to hypothecary（hī－poth＇ē－kạ̀－ri），a．［＜LL．hy－ pothecarius，\＆hypothcca，a pledge：see hy－ pothec．］Of or pertaining to hypothecation or mortgage：as，a hypothecary note（that is，a noto given in aeknowledgment of a debt，but which eannot pass into cireulation）．Also hy－ pothecatory．－Hypothecary action，in civil lave，an sud the application of the proceedi to pay the debt．－Hy－ potheeary debt．See debt．
hypothecate（hī－poth＇ẹ－kāt），r．t．；pret．and pp． hypothecated，ppr．hypothecating．［＜ML．hy－ pothecatus，pp．of hypothecare，hypotheeate， ＜LL．hypotheca，a pledge：see hypothec．］ 1. To pledge to a ereditor in security for some debt or demand，but without giving the credi－ tor corporeal eoutrol；mortgage，leaving the owner in possession．－2．To put in pledge by delivery，as stocks or effects of any kind，as seeurity for a debt or other obligation．
hypothecation（hī－poth－ $\bar{e}-\mathrm{ka}$＇shon），$n$ ．［ $\langle$ ML． hypothccatio（n－），＜hypothccare，hypotheeate：sce hypothecate．］1．In Rom．law，mortgage；a contract lien given by a debtor to his ereditor as security，without giving him possession of the property．It usually if not always relsted to real property，While security npon persoual proper
The Athenjan ámoriuquara，or hypothecations，were open and notorfous like our old feoffments．

Sir W．Jones，A Commentary on Isæus．
2．In French law（hypothèque），a lien on im－ movable property for security of a debt，with－ out giving the ereditor possession．Legal hypothe－ cation is that which is impiled by law；jucicial hypor heca－ tion，that which is established by a jndgment of a court， affecting partcular real property or ail the real property of a particular dehtor；and comventional hypothecation，that Which is crested by contract before a magisitrate or notary． Immobilized shares in the bainose of allowing hymotheca－ movs．Yessela may be the aubject of conventional hypothe－ cation．
3．In Ameriean finaneial usage，a pledge；a lien on personal property，particularly on negotia－ ble seeurities，given by a debtor by transfer－

## hypothecation

ring possession, with evidences of title, to his creditor. In this use the term aiways impiies creation or supposed to be put beyond the control of the debtor untii payment of hia debt.

My lanrels, living and to tive<br>Or as much cashas you could risise on Their value by hyputhecation.

Ualleck, The Recorder
4. In modern commercial usage, the mortgage of a vessel or her cargo, as in tho phrase hypothecation bond, a bottomry bond or respondentia bond. See bottomry and respondentia.
hypothecator (hī-poth'ệ-kā-tor'), n. [< hypothecate + -or.] One who pledges anything as security.
hypothecatory (hī-poth'ēe-kā-tọ-ri), $a$. [< hypothccate + -ory.] Same as hypothecary. hypothecial (hì-pō-thē'si-al), a. [<hypothecium hypothecium (hī-pọ-thē'si-um), n. [NL., < Gr. vino, uuder, + Өíкך, a case: see theca. In bot. the layer, usually dense, of byphal tissue immediately beneath the hymenium.
hypothek, $n$. See hypothec.
hypothenar (hī-poth'e-när), $n$. and $a$. [NL.,'
Gr. imotivyap, the part of the palm next the fingers, < $i \pi \delta$, under, $+\theta$ ह́vap, the palm of the hand.] I. n. In anat. and zoöl., the fleshy prominence upon the outer side of the palm of the hand at the base of the little finger. See thenar. Also called hypothenar eminencc.
II. a. Pertaining to or situated upon the lypothenar.- Hypothenar muscles, those mnscies wase of the first phalanx of the little finger.
hypothenusal, hypothenuse. See hypotenusal, hypotenuse.
hypothesis (hì-poth'e-sis), n.; pl. hypotheses (-sezz), [= D. G. Dan. hypothese = Sw. hypotes
 = It. ipotesi, < Gr. ivaozals, a groundwork, foun-

 tion; that from which something follows: as, freedom is the liypothesis of democracy. [Rarely used in English.]-2. A proposition assumed and taken for granted, to be used as a premise in proving something else ; a postulate.
sooner than qbandon his theory, there is no extravs gance of hypothesis to which the superstittous man will
Let resort.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 385.

## When some hypothesis, absurd and vain,

Coxper, Prog. of Eirr., 1.444.
3. A supposition; a judgment concerning an imaginary state of things, or the imaginary state of things itself concerning whose consequences some statement is made or question is asked; proposition disproved by reductio ad absurdum.
The angles BGII, GHD are equal to two right angies hy hypothesis

Playfair's Euclid, 1. 28
4. The conclusion of an argument from consequent and autecedent; a proposition held to be probably true because its consequences, according to known general principles, are found to be true; the supposition that an object has a certain character, from which it would necessarily follow that it must possess other characters which it is observed to possess. The word has alwsys been applied in this sense to theories of the pianetary system. Kepier held the hypothesis that Miars moves in an elliptical orbit with the sun in one focus, de-
seribing equal areas in equal times, the ellipse having as scribing equal areas in equal times, the ellipse having a
certsin size, shape, and situstion, and the perihelion be certsin size, shape, and situstion, and the perihelion be-
ing reached at a certain epoch. of the three coordinates of the planet's position, two, determining its apparent podistance from the esrih, was the subject of hypothesis. The hypothesis of Kepler was adopted becsuse it made the apparent places just what they were observed to be. A
hypothesis is of the general nsture or sn inductive conclusion, but it differa from sn induction proper in that it involves no generslization, and in that it affords sn explana-
tion of observed facta according to known general principies. The distinction between induction and hypothesis ten in s secret alphabet. A statiatical investigation will
show that in Engilish writing in general the etter $e$ oc eurs far more frequently than any other; this general propIf now the despatch to be deciphered is fonnd to contadn 26 charactera or less, one of which occurs much more freis that each character stands for a letter, and the nost froa hypothesis not only in the prese. At the outset, this is of being a provisional theory insufflelently supported. As probable, until practicsl certainty is attained. Still the nature of tile evidence re-

2959
mains the same; the conciusion is heid true for the sake speaking, the conclusions of hypothetic inference casnot tible of direct observation in singie cases ; nor can the contibe of direct observation in single cases; nor can the conchsions of inductions, on acceunt of their generality, be
reached by hypothetic inference. For instance, any his reached by hypothetic inference. For instance, any his-
torieal Isct, as that Napoieon Ponaparte uce lived. is a fects-current tradition, the fiistorics, the noonuments etc.- ars observed. No mere generalization of observed lacts conid ever teach us that Napoleon lived. Again, we inductively infer that every particie of matter gravitate or any even the taw Is nniversai. The chis precautions to be nsed in adopting hypotheses are two: first, we should take pain not to canfine our verifications to certain erdera of effect to which the supposed fact wenld give riae, but to exam ine effects of every kind; secondly, hefore a hypothesis can be regarded as snything more than a suggestion, it must have produced successful predictions. For exampis, hy defect that they would necessitate certain longitndinal og cilifitions to which nothing in the phenomena corresponds and consequently these theories ought not to be held probabiy true, hut onily as analoguea of the truth. As long as the kinetical theory of gases merely expisined the laws of Boyleand Charles, which it was constructed to explain it had littie importance ; but when it was shown that dif usion, viscosity, and conductibility in gases were connected and subject to those lawa which theory hsd predict
I asked him what he thought of Locusta and whether
he History m whst he thought of Locusts, snd whether hem to be the winged Creatures that feli so thtck about the Camp of Israel? but by his answer it sppear'd he had ever heard of any such Hypothesis.
faundrell, Aleppo to Jerusaiem, p. 61.
We have expiained the phænomena of the heavens snd of our ses by the power or gravity. . . But hitherio Have loo been atia to discover the cause of those proper esees; for whatever tis oot dedaced from the phemiomens is to be called an hymothesissand hypotheses, whether me chanical, have no place iu experimental philosophy.

An ill-suppor believed, but whose consequences it is thought desirable to compare with facts.
An hypothesis is any supposition which we make (either withont actual evidence, or on evidence avowedly insuf in accordance with facts which are known it conclusion der the idea that if the conclusions to which the hypothesis leads are known truths, the hypothesis either mnst be, or at least is likely to be true.
Documentary, monophyletic, nebuiar, etc., hypothe 1s. See the sdjectives.- Hypothesis of degeneration hypothesise, v. i. See hypothesize.
hypothesist (hī-poth'e-sist), $n$. [< hypothes(is) hypothesize (his-poth ${ }^{\prime}$ ends a hypothesis.
hypothesized, ppr. hypothesizing. [ $<$ hypothes (is) $+-i z e$.] To form hypotheses. Also hypothe sisc, hypothetize.
One certain proof is, that the Greeks soon iost or entirely neglected it, when they began to hypothesise.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. 84
We might write sad talk and hypothesize, theorize, and hypothetic (hī-pō-thet'ik), a. [=F. hypothétique $=\mathrm{Sp}$. hipotético $=\mathrm{Pg}$. hypothetico $=\mathrm{It}$. ipotetico (cf. D. G. hypothetisch $=$ Dan. hypothetisk $=$ Sw. hypotetish), < LJ. hypotheticus, one who proceeds hypothetically, < Gr. vंтоөєтוкós, sup-
 hypothesis.] Founded on or characterized by a hypothesis; supposititious; conjectural.
Essential errors in first principles naturally and neceshypothetic notions wili be assumed, in order to give the desired consistency to sny particular theory.
T. Cogan, Disquisitions, ii . 1.

Hypothetic inference. See inference.- Hypothetic ects externsl to the conscionsness of the subject thouph not immediately known, may be inferred to exist from the phenomens of consciousness.
hypothetical (hī-pō-thet'i-kal), $a$. and $n$. [ $\langle h y-$ pothetic + -al.] 1. a. S
I may notice by the way that there is a great deal of vs istion in the anguage or logicians in regard to the terms tionalis in Latin is commoniy applied as a translation of hypothetikos in Greek; and by Boethlus, who was the first among the Latlus who elahorated the logical docrine of hypotheticsis, the two terms are used converthly with each other. By many of the schoolmen, however, the term hypotherical (hypotheticus) was used to denote the genas, and the term conditionai to denote the species, of the others. into those of Aidrich and Whately. Thia latter usage is wrong. 11 either term is to be used in suborditerm, ought to be applied to destgnate the genus; and so it has accordingiy been employed by the best logicians.
Sir $W$. Ha milton.

## hypotrichously

The numerical estinastes of a isrge savage popuistion Prescott, Ferd. sind Iss., nete. The great event of Wordsworih's schooi-days was the death of his father, whe left what may be called a hypoThetical estate, consiathy chiefiy of claima apon the first
Eart of Lonsdale. Louell, Anong iny Mooks, 2 l ser., p. 206 .
Destructive hypothetical syllogism, a reasoning in Hypothetical argument. See argument.- Hypothetical baptism. Same as cumiuronal baptiznn (which see, under baptizm). - Hypothetical period, in gram., a senof a protasis and an apodosis. sition in logic: (a) apodosis.-Hypothetical propodent sind a consequent clanse; one which states that two facts are in the relation of reason and consequent; one which excludes an event from the universe of possihility. (b) A proposition conststing of two or more clauses united by conjunctions, or which states a relation to exist between different possibilitics- - Hypothetical question, a form of question allowed by the modern law of evidence fer the purpose of calling out the opinion of an expert withas aiready proved being stated as a hypothesis and the witness heing requested to state to tho jury what his opinion is, supposing or assuming such facts to be trne.-Hypothetical syllogism, a syllogism in which one of the prenises is a hypothetical proposition. The foilowing is an example of the form of inference which is usuaily considered ss the direct hypothetical syllogism : If it lightens, it will thunder; it does lighten; hence, it will thunder. But some logicians refuse the name of syllogismu to this inference, and consider the simplest type of hypothetical syiwill IIghten; hence, if it ralns, it will thnnder.
II. n. A hypothetical proposition.

Universal abstract judgments and hypotheticals, on the other hand, appear to assert merely necessary connexion real which is the ground of the consequence necessarily following.
hypothetically (hī-pō-thet'i-kal-i), adv. In a hypothetical manneror relation; coujecturally. Whenever anstomical investigation shows the combined action of severai distinct flibres, the resulting sensation action or severacly, be regarded as composite.
may, hypotheticaly, Sully, Sensation and Intuition, p. 59.
hypothetico-disjunctive (hĩ-pọ-thet/i-kō-disjungk tiv), a. Combining the characters of the - Hypothetico-disjunctive proposition, s hypotheti-
 yypoth Name as hypothesist.
hypothetize (hī-poth'e-tiz), v. i. ; pret. and pp.
hypothetized, ppr. hypothetizing. [ hypothet (ic) + -izc.] Same as hypothesize.
hypotrachelium (hī ${ }^{\bar{\nu}}$ pō-trạ̄-kē $l i-u m$ ), n.; pl. hyprotrachelia (-ä). [< L. hypotrachelium, in arch., くGr. inatpaxinov, the lower part of the
 der the neck,
the Dorie order, the junction of the capshaft, marked by a bevel or cut around the lower edge of the capital block. The channeling is carried trachelium, upon the capital, as far as the annulets.
limm has the sppearance of a sharp black line encircling the shaft near its summit. Its materiai function was to preserve the sharp srrises of the cspital from chipping to serve as the first step in the transition from the verti. cal lines of the shaft to the horizontailines of the entahiature. Vitruvius appltes the term hypotrachelium to the entire neck of the cspital, or thst part which, while in one block with the echinns, forms s continuation of the
shaft. Aiso incision, hypotrachelion Hypotricha (hī-pot' l'i-kä)
$i \pi \dot{\theta}$, under, + $\theta \rho i \xi(\tau \rho \iota \chi-)$, hair.] An order of ciliate infusorians. These snimalcuies are ming, and are mostly fattened or compressed; the loco motive cilia are confined to the inferior or ventral surface, and often variously modified; the superior or dorsal sura few scattered or iongitudinal rows of iminotile setose cills; the oral and anal spertures are conspicnously de veloped, and ventrally located; and trichocysts are rarely developed. The order was founded by Stein, snd is con contains abont 6 families and 40 genera.
hypotrichous (hī-pot'ri-kus), a. [As Hypotricha +-ous.] 1. Of or pertaining to the Hypotricha, or to one of them. - 2. Having locomotory cilia confined to the under side of the body: specifically said of the Hypotricha.
hypotrichously (hī-pot'ri-kus-li), a be ciliato underneath. S. Kent.

Hypotriorchis
Hypotriorchis（hī－pot－ri－ôr＇kis），n．［NL．，くGr． $v \pi$ тот $\rho t \quad \rho \chi \eta \zeta$ ，a kind of broad－winged hawk，$\langle v \pi \delta$,
under，+ т $\rho i o \rho \chi \eta s$, a kind of hawk，prob．the
 $(\tau \rho t-),=$ E．threc，$+\delta \rho \chi \iota \varsigma$ ，a testicle．］A genus of true falcons，of the subfamily Falconine，of small size，represented by such species as the Enropean hobby（H．subbuteo）and merliu（ $H$ ． asalon），and the American pigeon－hawk（H．co－ lumbarius）：now commonly rated as a subgenus of Falco．Boie， 1826.
hypotrochoid（hìpot＇rọ－koid），n．［ $\left\langle\right.$ Gr．$\dot{v} \pi \sigma_{\text {，}}$ under，+ E．trochoid．$]^{\circ}$ A curve which can be traced by a poiut rigidly connected with a cir－ cle which rolls upon the interior of another circle．
This curve［one described by a gyroscoplo pendulum］ hypotympanic（hī＂pō－tim－pan＇ik），a．and $n$ ．
 see tympanum．］I．$a$ ．Situated beneath the tympannm：as，the hypotympanic bone．
II．n．The so－called tympanic bone，as of birds and reptiles，commonly called the quad－ rate or os quadratum，which in many vertebrates below maumals forms the suspensorium of the lower jaw．Correlated with epitympanic．See quadrate，$n$ ．Seceuts at Crotalus and Galline． hypotypic（hī－pō－tip＇ik），$a$ ．［＜Gr．$i \pi \delta$ ，under， ＋тúros，type．］Subtypical；not quite typical： opposed to hypertypic．
hypotypical（hī－pö－tip＇i－kal），a．［＜hypotypic
 inorún wors，a sketch，outliue，く i inorvaoiv，form slightly，sketch out，\＆ító，under，＋тímos，iun－ pression，type．］1．In $t$ het．，vivid description of a scene or an event，as though it were present before the eyes of the audience；an oratorical word－picture．－2．A sketch or outline of a sci－ ence．－The Hypotyposes，the title of the exposition
hypoxanthic（hī－pok－san＇thik），$a$ ．［＜hypoxan－
th（ine）$+-i c$.$] Derived from or having the$ $t h(i n e)+-i c$ ．］Derived from or having the character of hypoxanthive．
hypoxanthine（hī－pok－san＇thin），n．［＜Gr．
 under，+ Eavó́s，yellow），$\left.+-i n e^{2}.\right]$ A sub－ stance（ $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{4} \mathrm{~N}_{4} \mathrm{O}$ ）found in the muscles，liver， spleen，and other organs，which crystallizes in needlos and forms compounds with both acids and bases．It is also produced during the pu－ trefaction of proteids．Also called sarcine． hypoxid（hī－pok＇sid），$n_{\text {．}}$［＜Hypoxis（－id－）．］ A plant of the order Hypoxidacere．Lindllcy．
Hypoxidaceæ（hī－pok－si－dā＇sē－ē），n．ph．［NL．，
＜Hypoxis（－id－）+ acek．］A former natural order of plants，the genera of which are now referred to the natural order Amaryllitacece， tribe Hypoxidece．
Hypoxideæ（hī－pok－sid＇ē－ē），n．$n$ l．［NL．（Rob－ ert Brown），（Hypoxis（－id－）＋－ece．］A tribe of monocotyledonous plants，of the natural order Amarullidacea，typified by the genus Iypoxis， The rhizome ia tuherous or smali；the leaves are radical （rarely a few on the stem）；and the flowers are solitary on
the scape，or sometinues spiked or racemose，rarcly umbel． late．
Hypoxis（hi－pok＇sis），$n$ ．［NL．（Linnaus，prop． Hypoxys，so called because the pod is acute at the base），（Gr．
 A genus of
plants of the plants of the Amaryllidacea， and the type of the tribe $H y$－ poxidea．The perianth is 6 －part－ ed，and withont a tuhe；the ${ }^{3}$
onter regmenta of onter aegmenta ol slightiy herbace ons outside；the stamens are 6 in number，and in serted upon adis surrounding the ovary，which is ${ }^{3}$
celled；and capsuif opens hy a lid．They are with mostiy nar row，sometimes grass－like leaves and single or race era．About 50 flow

doxpis erecta．a，flower；$\delta$ ，stamen
c，frutit；$d$ ，same，cut transversely．

2960
cies are known，widely distrihuted，hut found mostiy io
the tropics．$H$ ．erecta，the star－grass，is a yeifow－flowered species，a native of tha United States．H．decumbens，of the West Indiea and Brazil，is called star－of．Bethlehem． Hypoxylon（hī－pok＇si－lon），n．［NL．，くGr．$\dot{\pi} \pi \overline{6}$, under，$+\xi$ vid． 0 ，wood．］A large genus of as－ comycetous fungi，having the stroma corky or brittle，the perithecia immersed，and the spo－ ridia ovate or lanceolate，curved，simple，and dark－colored．They grow on treea，decaying wood，
dead branches，etc．$H$ ．vernicosum，which ia loosely cei． dead branches，etc．$H$ ．erernicosum，which ia loosefy cei iurar，is eaten hy the natives of Bhatan．
hypoxylous（hī－pok＇si－lus），$a$ ．［＜Hypoxylon．］ pertaining to the genus Hypoxylon．
与vicls，a subduing，a subordinate connection，く ขึто弓euvíval，yoke under，subject，くímó，under， + 弓evziva，yoko：sce zeugma．］In gram．and rhet．，a figure or construction in which，in a succession of clanses，each subject has its own verb：as，＂The grass withereth，the flower fadeth；but the word of our God shall stand for ever，＂Isa．xl．8．The following is another ex－ ample：

The sword rose，the hind feili，the herd was driven
Fira glimped．$\quad$ Tennyson，Coming of Arthar．
If thia supplife be made to sundrie cianses，or to one enery clanse hath his enery clanse hath his owne suppila，thenl it 1a calied Putten＇ram，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 1
Hypozoa（hī－pō－zō＇ä），n．pl．［NL．，＜Gr．vi $\pi \delta^{2}$ uuder，+ 弓审v，an animal．］In zoöl．，same as Protozoa．
hypozoan（hī－pộ－zō＇ạn），a．and n．I．a．Per－ tainiug to or having the characters of the Hy－ pozoa；protozoan．
II．$n$ ．One of the Hypozoa；a protozoan． hypozoic ${ }^{1}$（hī－pō－zō＇ik），a．［＜Gr．viँó，under，＋ （んウ，life．］In geol．，below the limit of life． hypozoil ${ }^{2}$（hī－pō－zō＇ik），a．［＜Hypozoa + －ic．］
In zoöl．，pertainiug to the Hypozoa；hypozan ； In zooll．，pertaining to the Hypozoa；hypozoan protozoan．
hypped，hyppish．See hipped ${ }^{2}$ ，hippish．
＊ivirárnes hip－sib a－tez，n．［NL．，＜Gr．as if iथ ＜ivk，on high（see hypsosis），+ Batós，verbal adj． of Baiverv，go，$=\mathrm{E}$ ．come．］1．A genus of very long－legged grallatorial birds；the stilts．Also called Himantopus．Nitzsch，1829．－2．A geuus of reptiles．Originally written Hypsibatus．
Hypsibrachycephali（hip－si－brak－i－scf＇ $\mathrm{a}-1 \mathrm{i}$ ），$n$ pl．［NL．，〈Gr．vut，on high，aloft（ivos，height）， ＋Bpaxi＇s，short，＋кєфanj，head．］In etlumol．， those races of men that are characterized by
high broad skulls，such as the Malay inhabi－ high broad skull
hypsibrachycephalic（hip－si－brak＂i－se－fal＇ik or－sef＇$a-$－lik），$a$ ．Having the characters of the Hypsibrachycephali．
hypsibrachycephalism（hip－si－brak－i－sef＇a－ lizm），川．［As hypsibrachycephal－ic＋－ism．］In ethnol．，the presence or prevalence of high broad skulls．
hypsicephalic（hip＂si－se－fal＇ik or－sef＇a－lik），
 as a skull；exhibiting hypsicephaly．
hypsicephaly（hip－si－sef＇a－li），$u$ ．［As hypsice－ $p$ het－ic $+-y$ ．］The character of a skull the crauial index of which is over 75．See crani－ ometry．
hypsiloid（hip si－loid），a．［＜Gr．ivinoerठうs，shaped like upsilon，＜$v$ 廿enov，upsilon，+ eidos，form．］ Shaped like the Greek letter upsilon；curved or arched like U．
The palatal index of the male
e．is exceptionaliy iow， viz 1038，the general form of the palate betog remarka．
biy hypsiloid．
Anthropological Jour．，XVLII． 9.
Hypsilophodon（hip－si－lof＇ō－don），n．［NL．，$\langle$
Gr．$\dot{v} \psi$ ，on high，$+\lambda$ дóqos，crest，ridge，+ ódoís （odovr－）＝E．tooth．］A remarkable genus of fos－ sil Mesozoic dinosaurs，of the group Ornitho－ scelida，found in the Wealden formation of the Isle of Wight，and exhibiting to a high degree the characteristics of birds，especially in the beak and hind limbs．The ends of the premaxillo appear to have been toothless and beak－iike，and the man－ dibular symphysia is excavated to recelve them，almost
as in a parrot；the ischia are very long and slender，with as in a parrot；the ischla are very long and slender，with
a median ventral aymphyais；the puhto bones are as a median ventral aymphyais；the puhio bones are as long aud alender as in a typical hird，and directed down－
ward and backward，parallel with tha ischia，leaving only a very narrow leng thened obturator foramen divided by the obtarator process．
hypsilophodont（hip－si－lof＇ọ－dont），$a$ ．Per－ taining to or having
It remaios to be aeen how far the hypsilophodont modi－ fication extended among tha ornithosceilda

Muxley，Avat．Vert．，p． 225.

## hypsometry

Hypsilophodontidæ（hip－si－lof－ō－don＇ti－dē），$n$ ． $p l$ ．［NL．，＜Hypsilophodon $(t-)+$－idac．］A fam－ the hind feet，typified by the genus Hypsilo－ phodon．
Hypsiprymninæ（hip＂si－prim－nínē），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Hypsiprymuus＋－ina．］A subfamily of Macropodide，typified by the genus Hypsiprynt－ mus；the kangaroo－rats，potoroos，or bettongs． It containa amail marrsuplais，about as iarge as a rabbit， differing considerabiy from the true kangaroos in anatomi－ cai charactera，as wefl as in general appcarance and hahits． their fore feet the threa，niddle digits of which means of gate．Besides Hypsiprymmus，the group inciudes such genera as A：pyprymnurs and Bettonyic． hypsiprymnine（hip－si－prim＇nin），a．Same as hypsiprymnoid．
hypsiprymnoid（hip－si－prim＇noid），a．［＜Hyp－ siprymnus + －oid．］Resembling a kangaroo－ rat；having the characters of the Hypsiprym－ піпж．
As to the Didelphia，if we may trust the evidence which seema to be afforded by their very acauty remains，a traa
$H$ ypsiprymnoid form exiated at the epoch of the Trias， coatemporaneonsiy with a Carnivorons form．

Huxley，Critiquea and Addresses，p． 199.
Hypsiprymnus（hip－si－prim＇nus），n．［NL．，＜ Gr．ivít $\rho v \mu \nu \propto$ ，with high stern，$\langle v i \psi$ ，on high， aloft，$+\pi \rho \dot{y} \mu v e$ ，the stern of a ship，prop．adj． （sc．vaüs，ship），the hindmost，fem．of $\pi \rho v \mu v o s$, hindmost，endmost．］The typical genus of Hypsiprymnina，including the true kangaroo－ rats or potoroos，such as $\boldsymbol{H}$ ．nurinus of New South Wales，with a loug scaly tail like a rat＇s， produced snout，and long coarse pelage．See cut under kangaroo－rat．
Hypsistarian（hip－sis－tā＇ri－an），$n$ 。 $[<G r$ ．＇T $\psi t-$ arapuo，pl．，a Christian sect that distinguished between $\dot{\delta}$＇$\psi \sim \sigma r o s$ Ocos，the Most High God，and $\delta$ тarip，the Father；＜inquros，highest，most high，superl．adj．，〈 $v \psi$ ，adv．，on high，aloft．］ One of a monotheistic sect in the fourth cen－ tury，whose doctrines combined pagan，Jewish， and Christian ideas．They were perhapa successora of the Sabeans，hut worahiped God only under the name of the liost litgh，and regarded fire and light as his spe－
ciai symbols．They were found chiefly in Cappadocta． Hyosodon（hip＇sö－don），\％．［NL．＜Gr ât high，+ odovic（osoove）$=$ F．tooth．］1．Au，on high，＋odous（odove－$=$ E．tooth．］1．A genus
of fossil fishes of large size，once considered to be related to tho pikes，with long，pointed， and erect teeth．The remains occur in the Cre－ taceous formation of England．Agassiz．－2． ［1．c．］A fish of the genus Hypsodon．
hypsodont（hip＇sọ－dont），a．［＜Gr．ink ，on high，+ ódoús $($ odove $)=$ E．tooth．］Having lengthened crowns and short roots，the neck remaining long below the alveolar border of the socket：applied to such teeth as the molars of Bovida，in distinction from the brachyodont dentition of Cervide．See brachyolont．［The epithet has no reference to the ichthyic genus Hypsodon．］
Modiffication of［the acienodont form］from a brachyo－ dont to a hypsodont type．

IV．H．Flower，Encyc．Brit，XV． 429.
hypsography（hip－sog＇la－fi），$\%$ ．［＜Gr．vi $\psi$, on
 See the extract．
Eidography，．a word auggested as naeful in discuss－ ing surveys，snd having reterence solely to the surface The words hypsography and＂topography＂are each used or this purpose；but the first refera rather to elevation than to form，and＂topography＂has been and is used in different senses，hence ita meaning is uacertain uatli de fined by the writer uaing it．
hypsometer（hip－som＇e－tér），n．［＜Gr．viv，on high，aloft，＋$\mu$ éт pov，a measure．］A thermo－ metrical barometer for measuring altitudes．It consists essentialiy of a delicate thermometer，with which height is determined
hypsometric（hip－sō－met＇rik），a．［＜hypsometer ＋－ic．］Of or pertaining to hypsometry．
The accnracy of the barometer as a hypsometric instru－ meat may be very considerably increased．
hypsometrical（hip－sō－met＇ri－kal），a．［＜hyp－ sometric＋－al．］Same as hypsometric：as，hyp－ sometrical maps，which exhibit the heights of mountains，et
hypsometrically（hip－sō－met＇ri－kal－i），adv．Ac－ cording to the rules and principles of hypsom－ atry：
hypsometry（hip－som＇e－tri），u．［As hypsometer ＋－y．］The art of measuring the heights of places upon the surface of the earth，either by eveling，by the barometer，by the thermometer， by trigonometrical observations，or otherwise．

## hypsometry

The many eurious and listructive resuita which a rather the beginaing of the of the literatura oi hypsometry amee hypsophyl，hypsophyll（hip＇sọ̄－fil），n．［＜Gr． $v \psi \ell$ ，on high，$+\phi u \hbar$ ，$v$, a leaf．］Tho involu－ cral leaves，bracts and bracteoles，glumes and paler of flowers：a word introdnced by Hen－ frey as a translation of the German Hochblatt． Compare cutaphyllum，eupliyllum．
hypsophyllary（hip－sof＇i－lặ－ri），a．［＜hypso－ phyl + －ary．］Of，pertaining to，or of the na－ ture of hypsophyl．
hypsosis（hip－sō＇sis），n．［NL．，＜Gr．îquars，a lifting high，clevation，〈ivoiv，lift high，$\langle\hat{v} \psi \ell$ ，
 connected with $\dot{v \pi} \varepsilon \rho$ ，over，above：see hyper－．］ In the Gr．Ch．：（ $a$ ）The elevation of the eucha－ rist．（b）The clevation of the panagia．（c）［cap．］ The Exaltation of the Cross；Holy－Cross day （September 14th）．
hypt，p．a．See hipped ${ }^{2}$ ．
Hyptideæ（hip－tid $\bar{e}-\bar{e}$ ），n．pl．［NL．（Endli－ cher， $1836-40$ ），＜Hyptis（－id－）＋－cce．］A former tribe of labiate plants，typified by the genus Hyptis：now referred to the tribe Ocimoidca． Also written Hyptide．
Hyptis（hip＇tis），n．［NL．（Jacquin，1786），so called becanse the limb of the corolla is turned back；irreg．＜Gr．$i \pi \tau \tau o \rho$, laid back，supine，$\langle i \pi \delta$, under．］A very large genus of labiate plants， of the tribe Ocimoidee．The calyx is ovidd－campann－ late with 5 very aente teeth；the corolla is about as long as the calyx；aid the upper ip has entire obes，the lower
lip 1 ，nndivided．They are therhs or shruha of polymer． phous hatht．Two luwdred and fifty \＆pece ee are known， all natlves of tropical America，chiefly of Brazil．$H$ ．sua－ veolens of Cuba，Mexieo，etc．，is called spikenard．
Hypudæus（hip－ū－dè’us）， 2 ．［NL．，〈Gr．imov－ סaioc，underground，subterranean，$\langle\dot{v} \pi \delta$ ，under， + ovdos，poet．，the ground．］A notable genus of voles or field－mice，of the subfamily Arvi－ coline．The word dis naed In varlous senses：（ $a$ ）As pro－ posed by Illiger（（1811），a gynouym of srvicolic（（Laceppede）， and therefore nearly equivalent to the Arvicolinco collec． tively．（b）Aa reasticted hy Keyserting and Blasius（1842）， and hy Rard（1857）a aynonym of Evotomyy（Coues， 187
hypural（hī－pū̀r＇al），a．［＜Gr．vint，under，＋ oipá，tail．］Situaated bo－ neath or on the under side of the tail：specifically ap－ plied in ichthyology to bones beneath the axis of the tail，supporting fin－ rays．
In mosh osseous fishes the hy－ pural bonea which support the
 fin－raya of the interior divsidion lot the taill beeome much ex－ panded，and either remain separate，or coalesce into Huxley，Anat．Vert．，p． 22. hyrt，pron．Sce hel．
Hyraces（hír $\mathrm{rạ}$－sesz $), n$ ．pl．［NL．，pl．of Hyrax．］ Same as Hyracoidea．Wagler， 1830
hyraceum，hyracium（hī－rā̄seêeum，－si－um），n．
［NL．，〈Hyrax（ac－），q．v．］A product of co ［NL．，＜Hyrax（－ac－），q．v．］A product of com－ ported from the Cape of Good Hyrax，and im－ stitute for eastoreum．
hyracid（hi－ras＇id），n．A mammal of the family Hyracides；a hyrax．
Hyracidæ（hin－ras＇i－dè），n．pl．［NL．＜Hyrax $(-a c-)+-i d x e$ ．］The typieal and only family of the order Hyracoidca．It formerly contained only
 under IIyrax．
hyraciform（hi－ras＇i－fôrm），a．［＜NL．Hyrax Hyracina（hī－rā－sis＇në̀）n．pl．［NL．Hyrox （－ac－）+ －ina．］Same as Hyracoidea．C．L．Bo－ naparte， 1831.

## naparte， 1831 ．

hyracium，n．See hyraceum．
 shrew－mouse，hyrax，+ ódoís（édovт－）＝E．tooth．］ A genus of primitivo rhinoceros－like perisso－ dactyls from the Lower Miocene of North Amer－ ica，type of the family Hyracodontide．They had 44 teeth，and only 3 digits on each foot． is sometimes referred to the Rhinocerotida．
hyracodont（hī－rak＇$\overline{0}$－dont），a．$[<$ Hyruco－ don $(t-)$.$] Having the form of dentition char－$ acteristic of Hyracodon，Hyrax，and Hhinoceros， in which the under molars lave the external tubercles crescentic in section，longitudinally compressed，and continuous with the corre－ sponding internal tubereles．
Hyracodontidæ（hī－rak－$\overline{-}$－don＇ti－dē），$n$. pl．
［NL．，
sil rhinoceros－like perissodactyls，established for the reception of the genus Hyracodon． hyracoid（hī＇rạ̣－koid），a．［＜NL．Hyrax（－ac－） + ovit．］Rosembling a hyrax；pertaining to the fyracoidca，or having their characters Also hyraciform．
Hyracoidea（hī－rā－koi dē̄－ä），w．pl．［NL．，＜
Hyrax（－ac－）+ －oidea．］An order of mona－ delphian mammals，represented by the single family Hyracida；the hyraxes．It combines in its dentition characters of perissodactyl hoofed quadru－ peda with others of rodenta，the molars being tike those of the rhinecerea in pattern，while the upper incisors are long，curved，and grow from persistent pulps as int the ro－ denta．The dental formula is： 2 incinors in each half．jaw in each upper and lower half－jaw－in all，36．There are ne clavicles．The iore feet are 4 －toed，and the hind fee 3 －toed；both are padded undernesth，as in carnivores and rodents，not hoofed，aa in ungulates；the digita end in stout flat nails．This remarkable order of mammals，of which no fossil remalns are known，is the living remnan of a very generalized type，combining characters of the ungulates on the one hand and of the rodenta and inseo tivoreabts and thelr reneral appearacce is auggeative of theae rodenta；they are known as roch－rabbits，and by other names，and the order is also called Gliriformia and Lam－ nunguia．See Hyracidee and Hyrax．Also Hyraces， $\boldsymbol{H} y$ ． racina．
hyracotherian（hi＂rā－kō－thē＇ri－an），a．［ $\left\langle H_{y}\right.$－ racotherium + an．］Pertaining or related to Hyracotherium．
hyracotheriine（hì ryā－kō－théri－in），a．［ $\left\langle H_{y}\right.$ racotherium + －ine ${ }^{1}$ ．j Same as hyracotherian． But it has been from the Ilyracotheriine sub－family that the horse line was derived．

D．Cope，Amer．Nat．，XXI． 994.
Hyracotherium（hï rạà－kọ－thē＇rí－um），$n$ ．［NL． Gr．vpa （vpak－），a shrew－mouse， of the tapiroid section，referred to the family Lophiodontida．Their dental fermula is： 2 incisora above and 3 helow on cach aide，and 1 canlne， 4 premolars， and 3 molars in each upper and lower halt－jaw－in all， 42. of a rabbit，from the London clay．The generic term，aa used by De Blainvilte（1844），has been definitely located in the Lophiodontidoc，and identifled with Pachynolophus of Pomel（1847）．
Hyrax（hī＇raks），n．［NL．，く Gr．vjpag，a mouse， shrew－mouse，$=$ L．sorex，shrew－mouse：sce Sorcx．］1．The typical genus of the family $H y-$ racidce and order Hyracoidca，having the molar teeth like those of a rhinoceros in pattern，the lower incisors only slightly notched，the up－ per incisors approximated，and the upper lip cleft．It has 7 eervical， 22 dorsal， 8 lumbar， 5 sacral， and 6 caudal vertebrex，The genus contains the terres．


## Daman（Hyrax syriacus）．

capensis， ．habessinicur，II．syriacus，variously knewn as conies，damans，rock－badgers，rock－rabbits，etc．
fermerly conterminous with the family $H y$ racida． 2．［1．c．］An animal of the genus Hyrax． hyre ${ }^{1}+, v$ ，$t$ ．See hirel．
hyre ${ }^{2}$ ，pron．See hcl．
yrnet，$n$ ．See hern¹．
hyrse（hèrs），$n$ ．See hirse．
hyrst，$n$ ．See hurst．
hyson（ $\mathrm{hi}^{-1} \mathrm{sn}$ ），$n$ ．［＜Chinese $\mathrm{hi} \mathrm{ch}^{l} \bar{u} n$ ，lit．bloom－ ing spring， i ．e．first crop．］A brand of green tea produced in China．－Hyson skin，the refuse of hyson tea．－Young hyson，hyson tea pleked early：call－
ed by the Chineae $y$ u－chien（before the raina），in allusion to the aeason of picking．
hy－spy（hī＇spī），$n$ ．See I－spy．
hyssop（his＇up），n．［Formerlyhissop，hisop；ear－ ier without the aspirate，ME．isopp，ysope，〈 AS． $y s o p c=\mathrm{D}$. hijzop $=\mathrm{MLG}$. isop $=\mathrm{MHG}$. isōpe， isōp，ispe，G．isop，ysopp $=$ Sw．Dan．isop．$=0$ F． ysope，hysope，hyssope， F. hysope $=\mathrm{Sp}$. hisopo $=$ Pg. hysopo，hyssopo $=\mathrm{It}$ ．isopo，issopo，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. hy－ sopum，hyssopum，hyssopus，ML．also ysopus，＜ Gr．vioowros，vocwnov，an aromatic plant，く Heb． ezoph，an aromatic plant，different from the mod．hyssop，which is not found in Syria or Egypt．］1．A small bushy herb of the genus
Hyssopus，natural order Labiatece．II．oficinalis，
commen in gardens，is aromatic and atimnlating，and was formerly used as an expectorant．
are used externally in luruisea aid
tndolent swelling indolent swellings．Sce／Iyzsopus．
2．In Scri）．，a plant the twigs of which were userl for sprinkling in the cerc－ mony of purification．It is supposed by some to have beel
the caper－buah，Capparis spinosa， and by others a plant or bevers！
plants growing in Palestine and plants growing in Palesthe and
He［Solomon］spake of trees， anon even unto the hyson that anringeth out of the wall

He took the blood
He took the blood of calvea and of goats，with water，and searlet
wool，and hyasop，and aprinkled wool，and hyasop，and sprinkled
both the book，and alt the people． He meb．ix． 19. He passed the grave，to throw a
handrul of earth into it，and sprin－ kie it with hysgop．
it with hyssop．Hyperion，iv． 8.
Longjellow，Hyper
3．Eccles．，same as asperso－ rium，1．See quotation from Prescott under aspersion， 1. －Solomon＇s hyssop，thought by some to be a minute moss，Gymnostomum truncatulum；by others identlfed with the caper－bush，Capparia spinoea．－Wild hyssop，
Hyssopideæ（his－ō－pid＇ê－ē），n．pl．［NL．（Lind－ ley，1846），¿Hyssopus（－id－）＋－ex．］A former subtribe of plants，containing the single genus Hyssopus，belonging to the natural order La－ biatex．The genus Hyssopus is now referred to the tribe Saturcinea．
Hyssopus（hi－sō＇pus），u．［L．：see hyssop．］A monotypic genus of plants of the natural order Labiatca，tribe Satureincer．The calyx is tubnlar， 15 －nerved，equally 5 －toothed，and naked in the throat； the corolla equals the calyx，and has two lipa；the ata－ mens are 4 in humber，exserted and diverging；and the muteta are ovnid．It is a perennial herb with wand－like
simple branehea，lanceolate or linear entlre leavea，and blne－purple flowers in amall clusters crowded In a apike． II．officinalis，the only species，originally from the Medi－ terranean regien and middle Aaja，but now widely culti vated and naturalized，Is the hyssop of the gardens．
hystatite（his＇tā－tīt），$n_{0}$［After the orig．G．hy－ statisches eiscnerz（Breithaupt）；formation not obvious．］A variety of menaccanite or titanic iron．
hysteralgia（his－te－ral＇ji－ä），$n_{0} \quad$［NL．，く Gr．ív－ т $\varepsilon \rho a \lambda \gamma \eta$, ，causing pains in the uterus，＜$\dot{v} \sigma \varepsilon \rho a$ ， the uterus，+ anyos，pain．］In pathol．，neural－ gia of the utcrus．
hysteralgic（his－te－ral’jik），a．［＜hysteralgia ＋－ic．］Of，pertaining to，or affected with hys－ teralgia．
hysteranthous（his－te－ran＇thus），a．［＜Gr．vi $\sigma$－ тероц，later，after（see hysteresis），+ àvoos，a flower．］In bot．，putting forth leaves after the appearance of the flowers：as，the willows，pop－ lars，etc．，are hysteranthous plants．
hysterectomy（his－te－rek＇tộ－mi），$n$ ．［＜Gr． vorépa，the uterus，＋غ́ктони，a cutting out，く $\dot{\varepsilon} \kappa$ ， out．$+\tau \varepsilon \mu \nu \varepsilon \nu v$ ，тацєiv，ent．］In surg．，the ex－ cision of the uterus．
hysteresis（his－te－rè＇sis），n．［＜Gr．v vTép $\quad$ ous，a coming short，dëficiency，＜iaтєргiv，be behind or later，come short，＜vंबт̨ ing after，behind，second（ $=$ AS．uttera，E．ut－ tcr，outcr），compar．（with superl．vaтatos），from a base＊vঠ（＝Skt．$u d=\mathrm{AS}, \bar{u} t, \mathrm{E}$. out）：see out．］ A lagging of one of two related phenomena be－ hind the other．The changea in the thermo－electric and magnetic quality of atretched iron wire，dne to eyc－ behind the hysteresis．The word is applicd also to other physical hysterexis．The wnrd is appice
hysteria（his－tē＇ri－äi），$n$ ．［＜NL．hysteria，＜Gr． vortpa，the womb，interus（ $=\mathrm{L}$ ．uterus，for＊ud－ terus（？），m．，the womb，＝Skt．vdara，neut．，the belly），prob．fem．to vorepos，latter（lower）： seo hystercsis and uterus．］A nervous disease involving no recognizable anatomical lesion， characterized by unrestrained desire to at－ tract attention and sympathy，more or less co－ ordinated convulsions，globus and clavus hys－ tericus，anæsthesia，hypermsthesia，motor pa－ ralysis，vasomotor derangements，etc．Women are much more frequently affected in this way than men．Also called hysterics．
It is impossible to conceive hysteria attacking one who tike，was planted alone on an nninhabited island．

JIaudsley，Body and Wili，p． 259.
hysteric（his－ter＇ik），a．and $u . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$ ．hystérique $=$ Sp．histérico $=$ Pg．hystcrico $=$ It．isterico（cf．

## hysteric

D．G．hysterisch $=$ Dan．Sw．hysterisk），＜L．hys－ tericus，＜Gr．vorepokós，suffering in the uterus， hysterical，＜vorepa，the uterus：see hysteria． I．a．1．Relating to，resulting from，affected with，or subject to hysteria．

Pareat of vspours，and of femaie wit，
Pope， R of the L．，iv． 60.
2．Having the characteristics of lysteria ；emo－ tionally disordered；fitful；frantic．
With no hysteric weakness or feverisil excitement，they
preserved their peace and patience． Hysteric aura．See aural．
II，$n$ ．A fit of hysteria：commonly in the plural．

The marquis sank down in his chair in a sort of hysteric．
Buluer，Pelham， xy ．
A love of freedom rareiy feit， Of freedom in her regal seat
The Elind hysterics of the Celt heat，
Tennysom，In
remoriam，cir．
hysterical（his－ter＇i－kal），a．［＜hysteric＋－al．］ Same as hysteric，and the more common form． With all his great talents，snd all his long experience of the world，he had no more seif－command than a petted child or a hysterical woman．

Macaulay，Frederic the Great．
The last hysterical stru gie of rhyme to maintain its
hysterically（his－ter＇i－kal－i），$a d v$ ．In a hys－ terical manner；spasmodically．
hysteriform（his－ter＇i－fôrm），a．［＜NL．hysteria， hysteria（in 2d sense＜NL．Hysterium），＋L． forma，form．］1．Resembling or having the character of liysteria．－2．In bot．，having the form or appearance of fungi of the genus Hys－ terium．
Hysterineæ（his－te－rin＇ẹ－ē），n．pl．［NL．，く Hys－ terium + －in－+ eece．$]$ A family of ascomyce－ tous fungi，typified by the genus Hysterium．
hysteritis（his－te－rítis），n．［NL．，〈Gr．i $\sigma \tau \hat{\varepsilon} p a$, the uterus，+ －itis．］In pathol．，inflammation of the uterus；metritis．
Hysterium（his－tē＇ri－um），n．［NL．，〈Gr．viซтe－ pos，later：see hysteresis．］A large genus of as－ comycetous fungi，having the perithecium labi－ ate，the border entire，and the asci elongated． They grow on decayed wood，branches，leaves， etc．
hysterocele（his＇tẹ－rọ̄－sēl），n．［＜Gr．vंбrépa， the uterus，＋кj刀クク，tumor．］A form of hernia involving the uterus．
hysterodynia（his＂te－rō－din＇i－ï̈），n．［＜Gr． votépa，the uterus，＋＂odim，pain．］＇Pain of the womb．
hystero－epilepsy（his＂te－rō－ep＇i－lep－si），n．In pathol．，a form of convulsive attack which pre－ sents a greater amount of coorrdination than or－ dinary epilepsy，and in this respect resembles a hysterical attack．Also called hysteroid con－ vulsion．
hystero－epileptic（his＂te－rō－ep－i－lep＇tik），$a$ ．
Having the character of hysteria and of epi－ lepsy；hysterically epileptiform．
hysterogenic（his＂teo－rō－jen＇ik），a．［＜hystero－ geny $+-i c$.$] 1．Producing hysteria；also，re－$ lated to the production of hysteria．
In order to illustrate further the intimate connection between certain morbid forms of aleep and the hysterical state，I shall briefiy allude to the so－called＂hysterogenic＂ and＂hypnogenic＂pressure polnts discovered by Profes－
sora Charcot and Pitres．Fortnightly Revo，N．S．，XLI．737． She presents various hysterogenic points，one cutaneous in the precordial region，below the mamina，and one over 2．In bot．，a term applied to those intercellular spaces in plants which are formed in old，part－ ly differentiated tissues．Compare protogenic． hysterogenous（his－tee－roj＇e－nus），a．［＜hyste－ rogeny + －ous．］Same as hysterogenic．

2962
hythe
hysterogeny（his－te－roj＇e－ni），$\because . \quad$［＜NL．hys－cut．］In surg．，the operation of cutting into teria，hysteria，＋Gir．－ रeveca：see－geny．］Pro－the nterus．$^{\text {a }}$
duction of hysteria；induction of hysterics or hysterotrachelorrhaphy（his＂te－rọ̀－trā－kē－lor＇－ hysterical states．
hysteroid（his＇te－roid），a．［＜NL．hysteria，hys－ teria，+ Gr．हidos，form．］In pathol．，rescmbling hysteria：as，a hysteroid disease or symptom．

Hyateroid conditions and feigned diseases．
Aliem．and Neurol．，V1． 475.
Hysteroid convulsion．Same as hystero－pilepry．
hysteroidal（his－te－roi＇dal），$a . \quad[<$ hysteroid +
－al．］Same as hysteroid．
Their vaiue is much diminished by the unmistakabie hys．
ceroidat impress which they bear．Medical News，L．
hysterology ${ }^{1}$（his－tê－rol＇ō－ji），n．［＜Gr．i $\sigma \tau \varepsilon ́ \rho a$ the uterus，$+-\lambda o \gamma^{\prime} \dot{a}$, ，$\langle\lambda \hat{\varepsilon} \dot{\gamma} \varepsilon v$, speak：see－ology．］ The knowledge of or a treatise on the uterus．
hysterology ${ }^{2}$（his－te－rol＇${ }^{\prime}$－ji），$n_{\text {．}} \quad$［ $=$ F．hystó－ rologic，〈 LL．hysterologia，〈Gr．vorepodoyía，hys－ teron－proteron，く v̋otepos，later，latter；cf．vore－ pö̈́ros，speaking last，＜vorepos，the latter（see hysteresis），$+-\lambda o \gamma i a,\langle\lambda \ell y \varepsilon \iota$ ，speak：see－ology．］ Same as hysteron－proteron， 1 ．
hysteromania（his＂te－rō－mā＇ni－ä），n．［＜Gr． vбт́ $\rho a$ ，the uterus（see hysteria），＋$\mu a v i a$ ，mad－ ness．］1．Hysterical mania；a mania develop－ ing in persons who have previously exhibited liysterical symptoms，and which presents many lysterical features，with delusions，hallucinam tions，illusions，and an unrestrained endeavor to attract attention．－2．Nymphomania．
hysterometer（his－tê－rom＇e－tér），$n$ ．［＜Gr．i $\sigma_{-}$ тépa，the uterus，$+\mu$ érpov，a measure．］An in－ strument for measuring the uterus；a uterine sound．
hysteron－proteron（his＂te－ron－prot＇e－ron），n．
 also called $\pi \rho \omega \theta$ iotepov，lit．the first last（latter） neut．of vaтepos，later，latter，and $\pi \rho o ́ \tau \varepsilon \rho о \varsigma, ~ c o m-~$ par．，former，fore，first（ $\pi \rho \bar{\omega} \tau \propto \varsigma$, superl．，first）． 1．In rhet．，a figure by which what should come last in order of time or of logical sequence is iutroduced first，and vice versa；a transpo－ sitiou of words involving an inversion of the natural and logical order of events or subjects． The motive for the use of this figure is to mentlon first the ides which is the more prominently before the mind．An example is：＂Moriamnr，et in medis arms ruamus＂（Let us die，and rush into the midst of the fray），Virgil，Eneld， 1．353．Also called hysteroloyy and prothysterom，and somelmes considered the same as anastrophe．
2．In logic，the fallacy which consists in offering as a proof of what is really an axiom some the－ orem which can be proved only by means of that axiom．
hysterophore（his＇te－rō－fōr），n．［＜Gr．iv vóf $\rho$, the uterus，+ －форӧ́，＜ф́́peiv＝E．beur ${ }^{1}$ ．］A pessary for supporting the uterus．
Hysterophyta（his－te－rof＇ $\mathrm{i}-\mathrm{ta}$ ），$n . p]$ ．［NL． （Elias I Fies，1821），pl．of hysïerophytum：see hysterophyte．］A section of thallophytes con－ taining the single class Fungi．
hysterophytal（his＂te－rọ̀－fi＇tal），a．［＜Hystero－
phyta．］Having the characters or appearance of the Hysterophyta or Fungi．
hysterophyte（his＇te－rō－fit），$n$ ．［ $\quad$ NL．hystero－ phytum，＜Gr．vorépa，the uterus，$+\phi$ ขtóv，a plant．］Properly，a member of the Hystero－ phyta；a fungus of any kind；in common usage， any fungus growing upon organic matter，from which it derives its nourishment；a sapro－ phyte．
hysterotome（his＇tee－rō－tōm），n．［＜Gr．vorépa， the uterus，$+\tau o \mu \dot{\sigma}$ ，cutting．］．An instrument for cutting the uterus；especially，a knife or scissors for enlarging the cervical caual of the uterus．
hysterotomy（his－te－rot＇ọ－mi），n．［＜Gr．vaтépa， the uterus，＋тout，a cutting，く т $\mu \nu \varepsilon \iota \nu$ ，тацєiv，
 surg．，a plastic operation on the neck of the uterus．
hystriciasis（his－tri－sī＇a－sis），$n$ ．［NL．，〈 L ．hys－ trix（hystric－），poreupine，+ －iasis．］Same as hystricismus．
hystricid（his＇tri－sid），n．A rodent mammal of the family Hystricide．
Hystricidæ（his－tris＇j－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Hystrix （Hysiric－）＋－ide．$]$ A family of simplicident ro－ dents in which the pelage consists in part of stout spines；the porcupines．They are of large size as compared with other bystricine rodents．Some are ter－ restrial and fossorisi，with very long spines，and confined
to the old world；othera are chlefly srboreal，with short to the old world；othera are chlefly srboreal，with short spines，and conflned to the new world．The famlly is thus divisibie into two subfanallies，Hystricine snd Sphingu－ Hyst
trix（ trix（Hystric－）＋－ince．］A subfamily of Hystrici－ dew the old－world or ground porcupines．They in－ habit the Palearctic，Indian，and Ethiopian regions．There are two leadling genera，Hystrix snd Atherura．The sub－

Iric－）a tric－），a porcupine，+ －ine ${ }^{1}$ ．］Resembling or related to a porcupine；hystricomorphic．
hystricismus（his－tri－siz＇mus），n．［NL．，くL． hystrix（hystric－），porcupine，＋－ismus，E．－ism．］ In pathol．，an extreme form of ichthyosis，in which the epidermis grows out into spines．Also hystriciasis．
hystricomorph（his＇trí－kọ̄－môrf），$n$ ．Any mem－ ber of the Mystricomorpha．
Hystricomorpha（his＂tri－kō－môr＇fï），n．pl． ［NL．，＜L．IIystrix（Hystric－），＜Gr．iørpis of simp ，porcupine，$+\mu о р \phi \eta$ ，form．$]$ A series visions of rodeuts，including the porcupines and their congeners．The groap is characterized by nor－ mair the mandine borty covering of the inclsor．The dental formuls is． 1 in － cisor in cach halp－jaw above and below no canlues ind 1 premolar and 3 molars in each apper and lower half．jaw －in ali， 20 （except in Ctenodactylus，which has no premo－ iars）．The skull has no distincl postorbltal process（except in Chatomys）．The group corresponds to the Hystricina of Waterhouse，and includes the seven familles Hydro－ ehoerido，Cavidoc，Dinomyidee，Dasyproctida，Chinchil－ lider，Hystricida，and actodontido．There is the great－ est diversity in the external aspect and habits of these ani－ mats，few of which speciaily resemble porcupines in general appearance．Except fonr remarkable outiying
genera of octodontide and the old－world porcupines of the genera IIystrix and Atherura，the whole series is American，snd simost conflned to South Americs；for there are only three West Indian forms（as Capromys）， and only two species of porcmpine，of the genus Erethi－ zom，occur in North America
hystricomorphic（his＂tri－kō－môr＇fik），a．［＜ Iricomompho，or having $+i$ ．Pertaining to the Hys－ tricomorpha，or having their characters；hystri－ cine，in a broad sense．
Hystrix（his＇triks），$n$ ．［L．，also written His－ trix（stem hystric－instead of＊histrich－）．＜Gr．
 appar．＜íc，a hog，＋$\theta \rho i \xi(\tau \rho \ell \chi-$ ），hair．］1．The typical genus of Hystricidoe，formerly conter－ minous with the family，now restricted to the common old－world porcupines，with very long spines or quills，such as those used for pen－ holders．H．cristata is the leading species，in－ habiting southern Europe and northern Africa． See porcupine．－2．［l．c．］An animal of this genus．
ayte（hit），a．［Origin obscure．］Mad；crazy． Also hite．［Scotch．］

The wltching，curs＇d，deilcious blinkers
IIa＇e put me hyte．Burne，To Major Logan．
hythe，$n$ ．See hithe．


1．The ninth letter and third vowel in the English alphabet．The character comes， 11 ke most of ita predecessors（see A，etc．），through the Latin and timately perhapa from the Egyp timan．The correspondeuces are as follows：

## $-11 \cdot 4$ <br> Z・マ1． <br> Egyptian． <br> Pheni－ cian． <br> Early

The Phenlcian character represented rather a consonant， a $y$ ，than a vowel，hut it was converted to vowel value by the Greeks，and has continued to bear that value since ot $i t$ ，etc．， 18 not far from the original sound；yet nearer ls the sound which we perversely call＂long e＂（ot mete， meet，meat，etc．），or the $i$ of machine，pique，etc．Because the worda which anciently showed thia latter sound have in great measure changed it to a diphthongal utterance ncarly $a+i$ ，or the $a$, or aisle，we have come to call the re cloae vowels，made with as near an spproximatlon of the organs as is possible without giving rise to s fricative utterance．The approximation ls made by the upper flat surtace of the tongue to the palate，at or ncar the polnt where a complete closure makea a $k$－sound．Hence the －sound has palatal affioities，and it（as also in less de－ gree the e）is widely active In palatalizing a coasonsnt $d$ to $j$ ，an s to $8 h$ ， 8 to $z h$ ．having in older English，and in other languagea，allke infuence on a $k$ or $g$ ．Hence，also its a vowel cloae to a consonant，and very nearly identical with the consonantal $y$ ，into which it pasaes freely．（See Y．）I haa also gained in many words before $r$ the same sound that $e$ and $u$ have in the same aituation：for exam ple，fir，first．It enters into various dlgrsphs，as $\alpha i$ ，ei，$i i_{1}$ 2．As a symbol：（a）The number one in the Roman notation．It is repeated for subsequent num－ bers up to three（formerly to four）（II，III，IIII）．These numersts place VI ay．VII Mon． YI ． III falty－three．．Sormerly CTIII seen，etc．；XII，twelve Iastead of the old IIII and VIIII for tour and nite an $s$ now prefixed to V or X to decrease the value by one thus，IV，four；IX，nine
Thider come the kynge Vrien of gorre，that waa a yonge knyght，and moche preiaed in armes，and with hym iiv （b）In logic，a symbol of the particular affir－ mative proposition：derived from the second vowel of the Latin word affirmo，$I$ assert．See A1， 2 （b）．
A doeth aftirme，E doeth denigh，which are bothe oni－ versall：
doeth sfti

Sir T．Wilison，Rule of Reason（1551）．
（c）In chem．，the symbol for iodine．－3，An ab－ breviation－（a）In dental formulæ，in zoöl．，for incisor．（bt）Same as i．e．（c）See i．e．，i．$q$ ．
$\mathrm{I}^{2}$（i），pron．and $n$. ；poss．my or mine，obj．（dat and acc．$m e$, pl．nom．zee，poss．our or ours，obj． dat．and acc．）us．［Also dial．I（pron．$\theta$ ），a ich；＜ME．i，reduced form of（Northern）ik，as－ sibilated（Southern）ich，uch，く AS．ic＝OS．ic， $i k, c c=$ OFries．$i k=$ D．$i k=$ MLG．LG．$i k, c k$ $=\mathrm{OHG} . i h$, MHG．G．$i c h=$ Icel．$e k=$ Sw．$j a g=$ Dan．$j e g=$ Goth．$i k=\mathrm{W} . i=\mathrm{L} . \operatorname{cgo}(>\mathrm{It} . i o=$ Pg．$c u=$ Sp．$y o=\operatorname{Pr} . c u, i c u=O F . c o, j c o, j o$ mod． $\mathrm{F} . j e=\mathrm{E}$ e ego as a philosophical term：
 OBulg．$a z u ̈, j a z u=$ Russ．Pol．Bohem．$j a=$ Skt． aham，prob．standing for＊agam，I，conjectured to be compounded of a pronominal base $a$ ， with an enclitic particle＊－qam，＊－ga，Skt．－ha， Vedic－gh $\alpha=$ Gr．$-\gamma \varepsilon=$ Goth．$-k$ in $m i-k=$ AS me－c，E．me，Goth．thu－k＝AS．the－c，E．thee， Goth．si－k，oneself．The first personal pronoun was declined in AS．as follows：sing．nom，ic， gen．$m \bar{n}$ ，dat．and instr．$m \bar{e}$, ace．$m \bar{e}$ ，older mee； pl．$w \bar{c}$ ，gen． $\bar{u} s e r, \bar{u} r e$, dat．and instr． $\bar{u} s$ ，ace． $\bar{u} s$ ， pl．we，gen．user，ure，dat．and instr．us，ace．us，
older usic；dual nom．vit（we two），gen．uncer， dat．and instr．une，older uncit；with similar forms in the other Teut．tongues．There are in AS．and E．four appareut stems，represented by I，me，ve，and us：see me，we，our，us．］I．pron． The nominative case of tho pronoun of the first
person；the word by which a speaker or writer denotes himself．

## Mow $i$ geten a grece that $i$ gaynli knowe． Jilla of Palerne（E．E．T．S．），1． 63

But it am oold：me liat not pley for age
Chaucer，Prol．to Reeve＇a Tale，1． 13.
So pray $I$ to my lordes all， ow in min age，how so befalle， Thot $I$ inot atonden in their grace． $\begin{gathered}\text { Gover，Conf．Amant．，viil．}\end{gathered}$
But here＇a the joy：my triend and $I$ are one．
But aa he grows he gathers much，
And furna＂$I$ am not what $I$ see And other than the thinga $I$ touch．
rennysom，In Memoriam，xlv．
［The pronoun may take（rarely）a qualifying adjective．
Poor $I$ was slain when Baasianus died．
Shak．，Tit．And．，1．3．1
I AM，a title of Jehovah（Ex．lii．14）．The Hebrew wor here rendered $I A M$ is equivalent in meaning to Jehovah， and differs from it very alightly in form．In the margh of the revised version it is rendered＂I wile be，snd some make it＂I shall be．The word exprea
II．n．1．The pronoun $I$ used as a substan－ tive．－2．In metaph．，the object of self－con－ sciousness；that which is conscious of itself as thinking，feeling，and willing；the ego．
It is I that percelve，I that lmaglne，I that remember， I that attend，I that compare，I that feel， 1 that desire， that will，I that am conacious．The $I$ ，indeed，is only manifested in one or other of these special modes；but it of the $I$ ，and，therefore，the science conversant phen phenomena of mlud la，moat aimply and unambigont the aaid to be conversantabout the phenomena of the $I$ or the Ego．

Sir W．Hamilton，Metaph．，ix．
$\mathbf{I}^{3} \dagger$（i），interj．An obsolete form of aye ${ }^{3}$ ．
Bayes．They do me the right，Sir，to approve of what I do．${ }^{\text {Johns．}} I, I$ ，they will clap， 1 warrant you．
Buckingham，The

Buckingham，The Rehearsal，i．
$\mathrm{i}^{4}+n$ ．An occasional obsolete spelling of eye． Skelton．
${ }^{5}$ ， $\mathbf{i}^{\prime}$ ．［ $<$ ME．$i=$ Icel． $\bar{i}$ ，reduced form of $i n$ ： see $\mathrm{inl}^{1}$ ，and c．．．$a^{3}$ ，reduced form of an，on，and $a^{2}$ ，reduced form of $a n^{1}$ ．］A light form of $\mathrm{in}^{1}$ ： as，＂a worm $i$＂the bud，＂Shak．
 AS．$g e-=$ OS．$g i-=$ OFries．$g i-, g e_{-}, i e_{-}=\mathrm{D}$. ke－），MHG．gi－，ge－，G．ge－（extremely com－ mon）$=$ Icel．$g$－（scarcely found except in $g l i k r$ ，
 a general Teut．prefix，in some uses equiv． to L．con－（com－，co－，etc．）＝Gr．$\xi v v-, \sigma v v^{-}$，to－ gether，with（see con－，syn－），but hardly of the same origin．］A prefix（often spelled $y$－，and sometimes $e-$ and $a$－）common in Middle English， as in $i$－blent，$i$－cast，$i$－don，$i$－take，$i$－cleped，$i$－wis， etc．（also spelled $y$－blent，$y$－cast，$y$－don，etc．）， but entirely lost in modern English，except as traces remain in $y$－wis，adv．（sometimes erro－ neously written $I$ rois），and in $y$－clept and a few other archaic perfect－participle forms affected by Spenser and other poets，and in alike， along ${ }^{2}$ ，among，enough，cverywhere，handiwork， and a few other common words in which the syllable concerned is not now recognized as a prefix．This prefix was extremely common in Anglo． Saxon，belng used with nouna，sdjectives，pronouns，and force，often so indefinite as not to be felt），but especially with verbs（hsylng with these a collective force often trana－ latable by together or with，or a completive or transitive torce，snd hence much naed in the formatlon of transitive from intranaituve verbs）；In many instances it added no－ thing to the force of the verb to which it was prefixed．In Anglo－Saxon many verbs，as $\ln$ German all verbs，without this or snother prefix in the finite forms，take it in the ． 2 A form
2．A form of the negative prefix $\mathrm{in}^{-3}$ before $g n$－in some words of Latin origin，as in ignoble， ignore，ignorant，etc．
i－1．［See $i^{-1}$ ．］An apparent connective，but properly a prefix，in hand－i－work and hand－i－
craft（altered from hand－craft in imitation of handiuork），and（now spelled $-y$－）in ever－$y$－ where．See these words，and compare $i-1$ ．
i－2．［L．－i－，being the stem－vowel，original，con－ formed，or supplied as a connective，of the first element in the compound $;=$ Gr．$-0-$ ，rarely $-t-$ ： see－o－．］The usual＇connecting vowel，＇prop erly the stem－vowel of the first element，of com－ pound words taken or formed from the Latin， as in mult－i－form，cent－i－ped，cns－i－form，omn－i potent，aur－i－ferous，bell－i－gerent，etc．In forming New Latln compounds，the vowel ls regularly－io as scut－i fera $\left[<\mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{L}}\right.$ scutum（scuto－）+ fera］，even when the secood Crment greek，as scut－i－phora $<\mathrm{L}$ ．scutum（scuto－），+ Gr．фopos］；but in the latter case the vowel－o－，proper to tum（scuto－）+ Gr．$\pi$ тepóv］．Even when both elementa are Latin，the connective－0－18 sometimea used；but it is prop erly conflined to Greek end other non－Latin compounds see－0．
－ia

1 ia ${ }^{1}$ ．［L．－ia，Gr．－ía，being－$i$－，stem－vowel，＋ ter，alom．suffix of first declension：see $-a 1$ ．］A femination in Latin and Greek nouns（chienl feminine），many of them in English use，being －a preceded by－$i$－，a stem－vowel，formative or euphonie，as in tib－ia，fasc－ia，milit－ia，man－ia scor－ia，etc．When such forms are Anglicized， the termination becomes $-y$ ，as in family，from Latin familia．
$-\mathrm{ia}^{2}$ ．［L．$-i a$, Gr．$-\iota a$ ，being $-i-$ ，stem－vowel，$+-a^{2}$ ， nom．pl．suffix：see $-a^{2}$ ．］A termination in Latin and Greek nouns，many of them in Eng lish use，being $-a^{2}$ preceded by $-i$－，a stem－vow el，formative or ouphonic，as in regal－ia，satur－ nal－ia，etc．

## －iac，－iacal．See－ac

Iache（ī＇alkēe），u．［NL．，く Gr．＇Í́ $\chi \eta$ ，a nymph， companion of Proserpine；cf．$i a \chi \eta$ ，a cry，shout a joyous sound，＜iá $\chi \varepsilon \varepsilon$ ，cry，shout． 1 A genus of humming－birds of the family Trochilide，of which the type is the broad－billed hummer，$I$ ． Which the type is the broad－biled hummer，I． latirostris，a Mexican species，occurring also in
the United States．D．G．Elliot，1879．Also called Circe．
iacintt，$n$ ．See jacinth．
ial．A form of－al，being－al preceded by an original or euphonic vowel i－．See－al．
Ialtris（i－al＇tris），$n$ ．［NL．，＜Gr．$i d i \lambda \lambda_{\varepsilon v \nu}$（verbal adj．ía $\lambda$ rór），send forth．］A genus of colubri－ form ophidians，related to Dromicus，but hav ing no solid teeth on the maxillary bone behind the long median one．The type is $I$ ．vultuose of Hayti．E．D．Cope，Proc．Acad．Nat．Sci． Phila．，1862，p． 73.
amb $\left(\overline{1}^{\prime} \mathrm{amb}\right), n . \quad[=\mathrm{F} \cdot \mathrm{iambe}=\mathrm{Sp} . y a m b o=\mathrm{Pg}$ It．jambo，＜L．iambus：see iambus．］Same as iambus．［Rare．］
The license ls sometlmes carried so far ss to add three short syllablea to the last iamb． iambelegus（ $\overline{1}$－am－bel＇e－gus），n．［LL．，＜Gr．
 poem：see iambus and elegy．］In anc．pros．，an enisynthetic meter consisting of an iambic colon followed by a dactylic penthemimeres（half an elegiac pentameter）．
iambic（ī－am＇bik），a．and $n . \quad[=F$. iambique $=$ Sp．yámbico $=$ Pg．It．jambico，$\langle\mathrm{LL}$. iambicus， ＜Gr．ia $\mu<\kappa$ ós，iambic，〈 la $\mu \beta$ os，an iambus：see iambus．］I．a．1．Pertaining to the iambus； employing iambics：as，iambic meter；an iam－ bic poet．－2．Consisting of an iambus，or of iambics：as，an iambic foot；an iambic verse or poem．－Iambic class（of feet）．Same as diplasic or dou－
II．$n$ ．In pros．：（a）Same as iambus．（b）A verso or metrical period consisting of iambi．Iambics have been \＆favorite or prevalent form of verse in the poetry of many nations．They were uaed among the Greeks from early thmes in popular poetry especially of lestlve or a vituperatlve character．Engllsh herole verse is the lambic pentapody or trimeter brachycatalectic（ great bulk of all Eaghish poetry，other metera belng com－ paratively rare．Sce choliamb，Lippponactean，ischiorrhogic，
8саzon，trimeter，senarius，septenarius，octonarius．
ambical（ī－am＇bi－kal），a．［＜＇iambic $+-a l$. Same as iambic．［Rare．］

## iambical

Amongst us I nsme but two Iambical poets，Gabriel Harvey sind RIchard Stanyhurst，because I hava seen no
more in thla kid．Meres（Arber＇s Eng．Garner，II．100）． iambically（ī－am＇bi－kal－i），adv．In the manner of an iambic．
iambize（ $\overline{\mathrm{j}}$－am＇biz），v．t．；pret．and pp，iambized， ppr．iambizing．［＜Gr．ia $\mu \beta i \zeta \varepsilon v$ ，assail in iam－ a lampoon：see iambus．］To satirize in iambic verse．［Rare．］
Iambic was the measura in which they used to iambize each other．Twining，tr．of Aristotle on Poetry，i． 8 G． iambographer（ī－am－bog＇rą－fér），n．［＜Gr．ia $\mu-$ ßoүpípos，a writer of iambies，〈ia $\mu$ ßos，iambus， $+\gamma_{\rho \propto \phi c i v,}$ write．］A writer of iambio poetry． ［Rare．］
${ }^{\text {Bfont．}} 1 \mathrm{Im}$ an iambographer；now it is out．
Cota．For honours sake，what＇s that？
of Parnasaus．
Shirley，Mald＇s Revenge，i． 2
iambographic（ī－am－bọ̆－graf＇ik），a．［＜Gr．ia $\mu$－ ßoyó́qos，a writer of iarnbies（seo iambographer）， $+-i c$.$] 1．Of or pertaining to the writing of$ iambics．－2．Accustomed to write iambie po－ etry．［Rare．］
The mellc and iambographic poets，
iambus（ī－am＇bus），n．；pl．iambi（－bī）．［＜L．iam－ $b_{14}$, ＜Gr．$i a \mu \beta o s$ ，all iambus，an iambic verse，an iambie poem，esp．a lampoon；so called，it is said，because furst used by satiric writers；＜id́－ $\pi \tau \varepsilon \nu \nu$ ，send or drive on，throw，assail with words， In pros．，jace（iaccrc），throw：seo jaetitate，jet 1．］ In pros．，a foot of two syllables，the first short or unaccented and the second long or accented． The ambus of modern or accentnal versification consists without regard to the relative thme tsken in pronouncing dī̄ūté，èmst＇，čbett＇would all le treated as ianbi，whila on the principles of anclent prosody the first of thesa words would be an lambus，but the second s spondee（sin anapestic spondee，$-\leq$ ），the third a trochee，sind the last a pyrrhlc． The lanbus of Greek and Latlin poetry（ - ）is $^{\text {is }}$ quantits． tive，and as the first syllsble is short，and the secoud belng long is equal to two shorts，the whole foot hass magnitude －ian．A form of－an，being－an preceded by an original or euphonic vowel $i$－．See－an．
Ianthina（i－an＇thi－nạ̈），$n$ ．［NL．，fem．of ian－ thimes，＜Gr．iávolvos，violet－colored，〈iov（＂Fiov）， violet（ $=$ L．vio－la，violet）+ àv $v o s$ ，a flower．］1． The representative genus of the family Ianthi－ nider ；the oceanic violet－suails．One of the best－ minow ；the oceanic violict－suails．One of the best－

shoals on the opert seas of warm latitudes buoyed up by the peculiar float attached to the foot，snd are often cast ashore in vast numbers durlng storins．The anlmal when irritated pours out a vlolet secretion，serving to so，
tent for conceslment，like the ink of the cuttleflsh． 2．［l．c．］A violet－snail．
Ianthinidæ（ī－an－thin＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，くIan－ thina + －idce．］A family of oceanic gastropods， having a small foot，the under side of which is connected with a vascular appendage or float， which buoys the animal in the water，and un－ der which the eggs are received；the violet－ snails．The shell is thin and volet－colored，with a twist－ ed pillar，4－sided aperture，and waved outer lip givlng pss－ sage to exposed gills．The head is iarge，obtuse，and pro－
truded beyend the mouth，with a short proboscis and truded beyond the month，with is short proboscis and
bifd tentacles．The raduls is without central teeth，but has many long，curved，pen－like teeth on the sides．The remarkable sppendage or foat is several times as long as remarkable sppendase or float is several times as long as position of the family，which has even been classed with the Heteropoda．
Iapetus（ī－ap＇e－tus），2n．［L．，〈 Gr．＇Iaterós，in myth．a Titau，son of Uranus and Ge．］1．In astron．，the eighth or outermost，formerly called the fifth，of the satellites of Saturn．－2．In en－ tom．，a genus of homopterous insects，of the family Fulgoride．Stap， 1863 ．
Iapygian（ī－a－pij＇i－？n），$a$ ．and $n$ ．［＜L．Iapygia， Gr．＇Ia тvyía，＜L．Iapyges，Gr．＇Iárvyes（see Iapyx）， + －an．］I．a．Of or pertaining to Iapygia，an ancient division of southeastern Italy，so called by the Greeks，corresponding to the peninsular part of Apulia，auciently also called Messapia and Calabria，and sometimes extended to the whole of Apulia．

II．n．One of the ancicut Italic race inhabit－ ing Iapygia，including the Messapians and other tribes．
iapygid（i－ap＇i－jid），$n$ ．A member of the family lapygide．
Iapygidæ（ī－a－pij’i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，＜Iapyx（－yg－） ＋eille．］A family of thysanurous insects，rep－
resented by the genus Iapyx，having a pair of anal forceps instead of bristles，and uo mova－ ble appendages along the under side of the body．
Iapyx（ī－ā＇piks），ข．［NL．，＜L．Iapyx，＜Gr． ＇Iã $\pi v_{\xi}^{\xi}(-v \gamma-)$ ，the northwest or rather west－ northwest wind，pl．a river in Italy，also Iapyx， the son of Drdalus，the mythical progenitor （eponym）of the Iapyges，L．Iapyges，Gr．＇Iánvyes， a people of southern Italy．］The representa－ tive genus of insects of the family Iapygidre．
There sre seversl eyeless species，$I:$ zolifugus Thcre sre aeversl eyeless species，I：solifugus la one of
southern Europe，of pale color，sbout half an lnch long； I．gigas of Cyprus is twlce as long．A Uuited States spa． cies is $I$ ．subterraneus，found under stones near the Mam－ moth ceve in Kentucky．
iarfine，n．［Ir．，＜iar，after，+ fine，family， tribe．］One of the groups of five into which the ancient Irish clans or families were organ－ ized．See geilfine．
－iasis．［NL．，〈 L．－iasis，＜Gr．－iā̃८s，as in $\dot{\varepsilon} \lambda e \phi a v=$ tiares，elephautiasis，$\phi \theta \varepsilon \iota$ piacıs，phthiriasis，eto．， from verbs in aiciv，contr．$-\alpha$, ，the $-t$ being of the stom，or euphonic．］A termination of New Latin names of diseases，as elephantiasis，phthi－ riasis，psoriasis，hypoehondriasis．Also－asis． iaspt，$n$ ．See jasp，jasper．spenser．
Iassidæ，Iassus．See Jassidue，Jassus．
Iastian（ì－as＇ti－an），n．［Gr．＇Iáotıos，Ionic， ＇Iás，Ionic：see Ionic．］Same as Ionian．
iatraliptict（ī－ā－tra－lip＇tik），a．［＜Gr．iatpa－ jeimjns，a surgeon who practises by anointing，
 such practice）${ }_{1}$（ iatpós，a physician，$+\dot{a} \lambda \varepsilon i \pi \tau \eta \zeta$ ， au anointer，〈cifi申ctv，anoint．］Curing by oint－ ments and frictious．－The tatraltptic method，in mic）．
iatric（ì－at＇rik），a．［＜Gr．iaтpoкós，＜iatpós，a physician，＜¿áofal，cure，heal．］Relating to medicine or physicians．
iatrical（ī－at＇ri－kal），a．［＜iatric＋all．］Same as iatric．
iatrochemical（ī－à－trō－kem＇i－kạl），$a$ ．［＜Gr． iatpós，a physician，+ E．ehemieal．］of or per－ taining to the chemical theory of modicine：ap－ plied to a school of medicine of the seventeenth century which，progressive in its tendencies， applied with a certain exclusiveness and ex－ travaganco chemical doctrines to the explana－ tion of physiological and pathological phenom－ ena：opposed to iatrophysical．
iatrochemist（ī－ā－trō－kem＇ist），n．［＜Gr．iaтpós， a physician，+ E．chemist：ef．iatromathemati－ cian． 3 A member of the iatrochemical school． iatroliptict，iatroleptict，a．Erroneous forms of iatraliptie．
iatrology（ī－ā－trol ${ }^{\prime}$ ō－ji），$n$ ．［＜Gr．iaтpoioyía， the study of medicine，S iarpós，a physician，+ －خ．oүia，＜خ．$\gamma \varepsilon \varepsilon v$ ，speak：see－ology．］A treatise on medicine oron physicians；also，the science of medicine．
iatromathematical（ī－ā－trō－math－ẹ－mat＇i－kal）， a．［＜Gr．iarpós，a physician，＋E．nathematical． See iatromathematician．］Sameasiatrophysieal． Some ialromathematical professorsare too superstitlous，
In my judgment．
Burtom，Anst．of Mel．，p． 276 ． iatromathematician（ī－ā－trō－math＂ē－mā－tish＂－ an），n．［＜Gr．iatpós，a physician，＋E．mathe－ matician，after Gr．iarронаөmцатєкоi，pl．，those who practised medicine in conjunction with
 a mathematiciau．］A member of the iatro－ physical school．
atromechanical（i－ā－trō－mẹ̀－kan＇i－kal），a．［＜ Gr．iatpós，a physician，＋E．mechanical．］Same as iatroplyyical．
 a physician，+ E．physical．＇］A term applied to a school of physicians which took its rise in Italy in the seventeenth century．They songht to explain the functions of the body and the appllcation of remedles by statical snd hydraulic lsws，snd were enger students of snatomy，since it was only by accurate know－ ledge of all the parts that they coul
mstical and dynamical principles．
ib．An abbreviation of ibidem．
ibet．An obsolete form of been ${ }^{1}$ ，past participle of $b e^{1}$ ．
I－beam（ $\bar{I}^{\prime}$ bēm），$n$ ．Any form of rolled iron hav－ ing a cross－section resembling the letter I ．
ibent．An obsolete form of been 1 ，past partici－ ple of $b e^{1}$ ．
Iberian ${ }^{1}$（ì－bē＇ri－an），a．and n．［＜L．Mberia，
 lbēri，Hiberri，the inhabitants of Spain．］I．a． 1．Of or pertaiuing to ancient lberia in Europe， which included Spain and Portugal and part of southern France：as，the Iberien peninsula．

## Roving the Celtick and Iberian flelds．

Mitton，Comus， 1.60.
2．Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of Iberia； specifically，in art，noting the productions of the carlier races of the Spauish peninsula，which show 110 trace of Roman influence．
II．n．1．One of the primitive inhabitants of spain．The Basques are supposed to be de－ scendants of the ancient Spanish Iberians．－ 2．The language of the ancient Iberians，of which modern Basque is supposed to be the representative．
Iberian ${ }^{2}$（ī－bḗri－an），a．［＜L．Iberia，Hiberia， ＜1beres，IIiberes，Gr．＂I $\beta \eta p e \varsigma_{5}$ ，the ancient inhab－ itants of the region now called Georgia．］Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Asia，nearly corresponding to Georgia in Russian Transcau－ casia．

From．．．．Marglana to the Hyrcanian cliffa
Of Caucasus，and dark Iberian dales， Siltom Miltom，P．R．，IIL． 818.
Iberideæ（ $\overline{1}-b \bar{e}-\mathrm{rid}^{\prime} e ̣-\bar{e}$ ），2ı．pl．［NL．，〈Iberis （－id－）＋eex．］A tribe of cruciferous plants，typi－ fied by the genus Toeris， 10w referred to the tribe Thlaspidec．
Iberis（ī－bé＇ris），n．［NL．， ＜Gr．ismpis，a kiud of pep－ perwort，prob．＜＇I $\beta \eta$ pia， Iberia，Spain，as its place of growth．］A genus of cruciferous plants，con－ cruciferous plants，con－ nial，aud shrubby spe－ cies，distinguished by hav－ iug the two outer petals larger than the others． About 20 specles sre knewn，
mostly nstives of the Mediter． ranean reglon and of the East． Several specles are cultivated in gardens，under the name of can－ dytuft．The $I$ ．amara，or bitter in the south of Encland root．stems，and leaver posses mediclual propertlos，but the seeds are most efficacious．It is sald to have been used by the ancients in cascs of theumatlsm， Gout，and other discases．I．um－ bellata ia the purple candytuft． Iberite（ī－bō＇rit），n．［＜L
Iberia，Spain，$+-i t e^{2}$ ．］A hydrated altered iolite found in the Spanish province of Toledo． bex（i＇beks），$n$ ．［ $\langle$ L．ibex，a kind of goat，the chamois．］1．A wild goat，the bouquetin，stein－ bok，or other species of the genus Ibex．There of Europe，Asia，and Africa，the best－known of which，snd the one to which the nsme was originally given，is the steinbok or bouquetin of the Alps snd Apennlnes，Cayra ibex or lhex ibex．The male is about 4 $4 \frac{1}{2}$ feet long，and 2 feet 8 inches high at the shoulders；1t sometimes attalns a welght of 200 pounds．The color ls brownish－or reddlsh－ gray in summer，and gray In winter．The horns are very

msted at the bsse，diverging regularly to the tip，curved sharply backward snd outward，and longitudinally ridged on each side，the flattened front between the ridges being crossed with many transverse ridges or nodes It has a short dark beard，snd the ears and tall are partly white． The female is smaller，of a gray color，and its horns are kids sre arsy．The ibex of the Pyrenees is a closely related species，Ibex pyrenaica；its borns are more divergent for some distance sud then lucurved at the thp，presenting

## lbex

2965
is the mosit nearly cosmopolitan speclea，inhabiting chleffy is the old world，but atraying to North America，and reachlng cold－temperate latitudea in hoth hemlapherea．It ia liddes－ tinta．The whtte－faced giosy Ibls，1bis guarauna，la a related speciea abundant in warm parta of America，and found in the southweatern Lnited states．The white lbia， Eudocinus allus，inhabits the sonthern United states， Where it ia known ad the ap uack thped winga a did apecles of tropical and aubtroplcal America is the acar－ let lbis，Eutocimus ruber，which when adult 18 acarlet， with black－tipped wings．3tany of the other apeciea pre－ aent equally notable charactera，as the Australlann straw． necked Jlb （Geronticus or Carphibis apinicollis），the Airi－ cau（Gcronticus（Hayedaahia）hagcaash），tho whe（Geronticus（Nipponia）nippon）etc．
2．［cap）．］［NL．］The leading genus of the family Ibidida，formerly more that coextensive with the family，but successively restricted to vari－ ous generic types of ibises．Its current usea are now for that group which the sacred ibla typifies，and for that of which the scarlet lisis is the type．Modern genera whleh have been detached from the old genua Ibis are Falcinel－ hus of Bechstein，Geronticus，Eud Ocimut，Marpiprion，The－ risticus，Phimosus，Cercibis of Wagler，Threskiornis of G． R．Gray，Preudibis of Hodgann，Hagedashia ol Ronaparte， Leuciors，carphios，Lopin of Reichenach，and ther 3．Some bird like an ibis，or supposed to be an ibis，as a wood－ibis or wood－stork．See Tanta－ lina．
Ibla（ $\mathrm{ib}^{\prime}$ lä̈），$n$ ．［NL．］A genus of cirripeds of the order Thoracica and family Pollicipedido． It is related to Scalpellum；in both genera some speciea are diectons，while othera present the unique combinatlon of males with hermaphroditea．
Iblees，$n$ ．See Eblis．
Iblidæ（ib＇li－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Ibla＋－idce．］ A family of cirripeds，named from the genus Ibla．Originally written Iblada．W．E．Leach， 1825.

Ibycter（ī－bik＇tér），n．［NL．，＜Gr．i $\beta v \kappa \tau \nmid \rho$ ，in Cretan，one who begins a war－song．］A South American genus of vulturine hawks，of the sub－ family Polyborinc，family Falconide，having the nostrils circular，the head partly donuded，the

tail normal，and the coloration chiefly black．It is related to Daptrius，Milvago，Senex，and Phalcoboenus， The type la the so－called gallinaceeous eagle，Falco aquili． nue，now called Inycter americanus，which la black，with white abdomen and thighs，eyee and bare parta of head red， and blue cere；ita length li about 193 Inchea．（Vieillot， Analyse d＇une Nouvelle Ornith．（1816），p．22）Oyn
a aynonym．Also written Ibicter．Kaup，1845． ic．［FOrmerly－ick，－ik，often－ique，〈ME．－ik； $=\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{o}}-$－ique $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．－ico（cf．D．G．$-i s c h=$ Dan．Sw．－isk），く L．－icus＝Gr．－ıкos，a term． consisting of the stem－vowel－$i$－（original or sup－ plied：see－i－2）＋formative－co－＝Gr．ко－，+ nom．ending $-s=$ Gr．$-\varsigma ;=$ Goth．$-a-g s=$ AS． $-i g$, E．$-y^{1}$, q．v．$]$ 1．An adjective termination of Latin or Greek origin，very common in adjec－ tives taken from Latin or Greek，as in public， metallic，etc．，and also much used in modern formations，as artistic，electric，etc．Such words， derived from or modeled opon Latin or Greek adjectivea， may be allo or exclualvely nouna，as public，myatic，logic， music．In Mlddle English thia termination was navally writen－ik or－ike；and from an early period down to the
nineteenth century the form－ick（claszick，crilick，musick， nineteenth century the form－ick（clasgick，critick，musick，
ethicka，mathematicks，etc．）was used，some dictionaries ethicka，Mathematicks，etc，
2．In chem．，a suffix denoting a higher state of oxidation than the termination－ous，as ferric hydrate，distinguished from ferrous hydrate， phosphoric anhydrid，distinguished from phos－ phorous anhydrid，etc．
Icacina（i－kặ－sī＇nặ），n．［NL．，prob．dim．of Sp．icaco．］A small genus of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants，of the natural order Ola－ cinear，type of the tribe Icaciners．They have a 6－cleft or 5 －paried calyx； 5 hypogynoua valvate petala； 5
日tamena with fliform flaments，alternate with the petals，
and inserted on a hypogynoua diak；and a 1 －celled， 2 －seeded ovary．They are evergreeu ahruhs，with ascending or climb－ ing branchea and amooth lenves．Three or
only are known，natives of troplcal Alrica．
Icacinaceæ（ $\overline{1}-\mathrm{kas}-\mathrm{i}-n a ̄$＇sệ－ē），n．pl．［NL．，く Ieacina＋－acece．］An order of plants，the gen－ era of which are now referred to the Olacinet， tribe Icacinca．See Icacinew．
Icacineæ（ $\left.\overline{1}-\mathrm{kà}-\sin ^{\prime} \bar{e}-\bar{e}\right), n . p l . \quad[N L .,\langle$ Icucina + －ew．］A tribe of plants of the natural order Olacincce，typified by the genus Icucina．The mem－ bera are evergreen trees and shruba，and are not known to be of any apecial nae．They are natives of the tropicai ［saco（i trot $\overline{0}$ ）Ampr］
caco（i－kak＇$\overline{0}$ ），$u$ ．［Sp．Amer．］The cocoa－ plum，Clrysobalanus Icaco，a native of Florida and the West Indies．It ia a ahrub 4 to 6 feet high with fruit abont the aize of a plum，which is white，yel low，red，or purple eln color．It forms a favorite conserve I
ical．［＜L．－ic－al－is，more common in NL．：see －ic and－al．］A compound adjective termina－ tion，usually equivalent to the simple－ic，as hysteric，hysterical，but often slightly differen－ tiated，as in comic，comic－al，historic，historic－al， politic，politic－al．When the form $\mathrm{In}-\mathrm{ic}$ is nsed chlefly or excluatvely as a noun（either in aingular or in plural form），the adjective la regularly in－ic－al．as，critic，crit－ Adverbs formed from adjectives ，politica，palitic－al，et but which may bave oical，regularly take－alo before－$l y$ ai，graphic，graphic－al－ly；intrinsic，inirinsic－al－ly．See －ic and－al．
Icarian（īkā＇ri－an），a．and $n$ ．［＜L．Icarius， Gr．＇Iкápıos，pertaining to Icarus（L．Icaria，Gr ＇I каріа，Icaria），＜＂Iкароs，Icarus in Greek legend， a son of Dædalus：see def．］I．a．1．Pertaining or relating to Icarus，the son of Dædalus，who， to escape the wrath of Minos，is fabled in Greek legend to have fled from Crete with his father on wings fastened ou with wax．In defiance of his Gather＇s warning，he flew too high；the sun melted the wax，and he fell to any foolhardy or presnmptuous exploit or enterprise．

High－bred thoughta diadain to take their flight，
But on th＇Iearian winga of babbling fame．
Qucrles Emblems， 1.9
2．（a）Relating to Icarus or Icaria，now Nika－ ria，an island in the Icarian sea，near Samos （b）Of or relating to Icaria，a deme of Attica occupying a valley behind Pentelicus，noted as the home of Thespis，the reputed founder of Greek tragedy，and as the traditional birth－ place of the drama and of the cult of Dionysus in Attica．－3．Pertaining or relating to Iearia， an imaginary country where an ideally perfect communism prevailed，described in the work ＂Voyage to Icaria＂（Voyage en Icarie），publish－ ed by the French communist Etienne Cabet in 1840；pertaining or relating to the principles set forth in this work．An Icaria was established by Cabet and a few hundred followers in 1849 at Nauvoo in dissensiona and divisiona，was removed to Adama county， Iowa，in 1857．Another commnuity was established in So noma county，Cajifornta，in 1881，under the name of Ica ria－speranza．Their uumber has alwaya been amall．
The Icarian ayatem is as nearly aa posaible a pure de－ mocracy．The president，elected for a year，is simply an executive officer to do the will of the majority．

Nordhoff，Communistle Societiea of the U．S．
II．n．1．An inhabitant of Icaria．－2．A follower of the communist Cabet；a settler in an Icarian commune．
The Icarians reject Chriatianlty；but they have adopted the communiatic idea as their religion．This any one wlll aee who apeaka with them．But devolion to this idea has
aupported them under the moat deplorable poverty and long－continued hardship for twenty yeara．

Nordhoff，Communistlc Societies of the U．\＆．
Icarianism（ī－kā＇ri－ạn－izm），n．［＜Icarian＋ －ism．］The communistic system described by Etienne Cabet as existing in Icaria（see Ica－ rian，a．，3），and advocated by him．
The apoatlea of Icarianism ahould，like Christ，whoae princlples they were only carrying out，convert the world and by aetting good examplea．

R．T．Ely，French and German Socialian，p． 50. icary $\dagger$ ，$n$ ．［＜Russ．ikra，dial．ikro（ $=$ Pol．Serv． OBulg．${ }^{i k r a}=$ Bohem．jikra $=$ Lith．$i k r a t=$ Lett．ikra＝Hung．ikra），roe，caviar．］Caviar． Of the Roea of theae foure kinds they make very，great
IIakluyt＇s Voyages，I． 479. cchet，v．i．Au obsolete spellingof itch．Chaucer iccle，$n$ ．See ickle ${ }^{1}$ ．
ice（is），$n$ ．［Now spelled with $c$ as if of $\mathbf{F}$ ．ori－ gin（see－cc ${ }^{2}$ ），but prop．，as often in early mod．E．， with $s$, isc，＜ME．ise，is，$y s,<\mathrm{AS}$ ．is（＝OFries． $\bar{i} s=\mathrm{D} . j \mathrm{i}=\mathrm{MLG}$. is $=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．MHG．is，G． eis＝Icel．iss＝Sw．is＝Dan．is＝Goth．＊eis （not recorded），ice．The form suggests a con－ nection with iron，AS．isen，isern＝Goth．ei－
sarn; but evidence is lacking: see iron.] 1. ing. It is a brittle tranaparent soid with a refractive fadex of 1.3. Water, onder ordinary conditions, hegins to freeze at 32 . ( 0 c ., sud m reezing expands by about Y. of its bulk, cxerting a great force against auy surface nearly 0 an and hence it floats on the water with ahout of its yofume snbmerged. The temperature of frecz fing fa fowered $.0075^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. for every stmosphere of presaure. Freezing is retarded hy substances in solation ; thus, seawater freezes at about $27^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. ( $-3^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.). Jee is prodnced in anlimited quantities by the processes of natare in cold climates. It may also be made artificially by ice-machines of varioua kiod

His wiff walked him with, with a ionge gode
Barfote on the bare ijg thst the blod folwede.
Piers Plovoman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), 1. 436
1 finde no peace and yet mife warre is done,
Wyatt, quoted fil Puttenham's Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 102. The cold brook,
Candied with ice. Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.
The high jecks which sarround the anng jittie bathing cove made the water as cold as ice.

Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i. 2. Same as icing.-3. A frozen confection consisting (a) of sweetened and flavored cream, milk, or custard (cream-ice, ice-cream), or (b) of the sweetened juice of various fruits (water-ice).-Anchor 1ce, See anchor-ice.- Blockice, ice cut or made artificfally in biocks, for commercial and domes tic uses.
The cost of producing clear bock ice in this country. sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8781. Iee age, the period, more generally deaiguated as the glacial epoch (see glacial), during which there was a much mole extensive development of ice over certain portions of the earth's surface than there is at the present time. in post-Tertiary times, but some geologists maintain that there have been nunnerons repetitions of thia condition. -Ice system, a sybtem of glaciers radiating from one common center or tee-cap: a term used by some geotogiste to distiugnish regious where the giaciation has diverged from several independent centera from those where it has all moved in one direction, snd in the main independentiy of the topographical featnres of the country.
Under such circumatsuces, Wales, Scotiand, and Scandinavia must have had their own ice-rystems.

Boiney, Abstract of Proc. Geof. Soc. of London, [Session 1875-76.
Inland 1ce. See ice-cap, 1.-Sailing ice, fce foosened from a pack, and scattered hy the wind.-To break the
ice. See break.-Young ice, in arctic regions, fce rccently ice. See break.-Young ice, in arctic regions, fceiccentiy ed in a previons winter.

The winter flocs beem
The winter flocs reemed fixed, and for three days we had not moved, while the young ice, steadily forming was from four to aix inchea in thickness.
A. JV. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 123
ice (is), $r, t$.; pret. and pp. iced, ppr. icing. [ MD. ijsen, D. ijzen $=$ MLG. isen, break ice, $=$ OHG . $\bar{s} \bar{m}, \mathrm{MHG}$. isen, G. eisen, ice, freeze, $=$ Icel. īsa, freeze, = Dan. ise $=$ Siv. isa, ice; ef. Dan. isne, chill, run cold; from the noun.] 1 To cover with ice; convert into ice; freeze.
"Tis chrystal, friend, ic'd in the frozen sea.
P. Fletcher, I'iscatory Ecfogue
P. Fletcher, IIscatory Ecfogues, v. 11.

This sight hath stiffen'd alf my operant powers,
Ic*d all iny blood, bennmb'd my notion quite.
Webster, Applas and Virginia, v. 3 2. To apply ice to; refrigerate; preservo in ice,
as meat.- 3 . To cover with concreted sugar frost.
-ice. $[<$ ME. -ice, $-i 8 e,-i s,\langle\mathrm{OF} . \mathrm{F}$. -ice $=\mathrm{Sp}$. -icio
 f., = It. -izio, m., -izia, f., < L. -i-tiu-s, m., -i-i-a, f., $-i$-tiu-m, n.: see -cc ${ }^{3}$.] A particular form (including the stem-vowel $-i$ ) of the termination -ce, of Latin origin, as in avarice, justicc, malice, notice, service, novice, etc.; also in words of later formation, as in cowardice. In practice the termination is historically a feminine form of -ic. ice-anchor (is'ang"kor), \%. Naut., an anchor with one arm, used for securing a vessel to a floe of ice.
The ordinary ice-anchor was a large fron hook bent nearly at a righ
hole in the fce.
${ }^{\text {Schley and Soley, Rescue of Greely, p. 155. }}$ ice-apron ( $\overline{\mathrm{i}} \mathrm{s}^{\prime} \mathrm{a}^{\prime}$ prun), $2 . \mathrm{An}$ ice-breaker or


Portion of Bridge over the Ysel, Holland, showing ice-aprons
$(a, a, a)$ on the bank and in uid stream.
starling placed on the up-stream side of a bridgepier to protect it from moving ice.

2966
ice-auger (is'â"gér), $n$. An implement for boring ice, in ice-fishing, which has superseded the ordinary ice-chisel. It bores a 6 -inch hole, cutting ont a plug of ice of that diameter.
ce-ax (is'aks), $n$. An ax for cutting or cleaving ice; especially, an ax used by a pine guides and alpinists generally for cutting steps in making the ascent of stcep ice-slopes. The ax is carried sometimes as a part of the alpenatork, and in uae are much varied.
ice-bag (is'bag), n. A cantchoue bag for holding broken ice when used as a cold application in surgical treatment, especially for the eye, spine, etc.
ice-banner (is'ban"er), $u$. See icc-feathers.
ice-beam (is'bēm), n. Naut., a plank or beam
used to strengthen the stem and bows of shins when exposed to the concussion and pressure of ice.
ice-bearer (is'bãr"er), n. In physics, a cryophorus
ce-belt (ìs'belt), u. Same as ice-foot. On regaining the seaboard, the same frowning

Kane, Sec. Grinnell Exp., I. op
iceberg (is'bérg), n. [= D. ijsberg $=\mathrm{G}$. eisberg; adapted from Scand., 〈Sw. Norw. isberg $=$ Dan. isbjerg, lit. 'ice-hill': see ice and berg ${ }^{2}$ (berg ${ }^{2}$ in E. is due to the compound ice-berg).] An ele vated floating mass of ice detached from a glacier at the sea-level. The movement of the giacicr dewnward cansee it to protrude into the sea, by which it is in part aupported natil the welght becomes so great
that more or fess of it breakz off, often with gieat noise that more or tess of it bresks off, oten with great neso and cemmotion of the aea. This process is called caloing. The portion detached fron the giacier flosts about, driven ly winds and currents, and is an tceberg. Thia which often encumber a part of the North Attantic in spring and early snmmer, having come down from the fee-clad ranges and high plateans of Greenfand. The mere or fess comptetely frozen surface of the water in the northern poiser regien is known as pack-ice, or aimply pack, floe-ice, foo, and floe-berg. (See floe and foeberg.) In regard to the icebergs of the southern Ocean, it is not known with certainty whether they sre al glacie born, or whether they are net in tar
the direct freezing of the ses-water.
ice-bird (īs'berd), $n$. The little auk or sea-dove Mergulus alle, or Alle nigricans. See cut under doretic.
ice-blink (is'blingk), n. A peculiar appear ance in the air caused by the reflection of light from the surfaco of anice-pack or floating inass of ice, or from land covered with snow. By it the prescnce of ice may often be recognized at a distance of 20 miles or more.
An ice-bink alf along the horizon to leeward, indicstIng the aitustion of the pack.
R. M'Cornick, Arc. and Antarc. Voyages, I. 272
ice-boat (is'bōt), n. 1. A strong boat, pronelled by steam, used to break a channel through ice.-2. A triangular or boat-shaped frame mounted on runners, and fitted with a mast, sails, etc., for sailing on ice. Twe of the


Ice-boat.
runders are placed at the ends of a runner-plank extending across the frame at the point of fts greatest beam, and the third is carried on a pivot at the atern and serves as a rudder.
ice-bone (is'bōn), $n$. One of the aumerous variants of aitchbone.
ice-bound (is bound), a. Obstructed by ice; frozen in; surrounded or hemmed in by ice, so as to prevent progress or approach: as, an icebound ship; ice-bound coasts.
ice-box (is'boks), n. 1. Au ice-chest; a small refrigerator.-2. The compartment in a refrigerator or an ice-chest for containing the ice. ice-breaker (is'brā"kér), n. 1. A structure of masonry or timber (as a pier or row of piles) for the protection of bridge-piers or of vessels in dock from moving ice.-2. An ice-boat for
breaking channels through ice in a river or har-bor.-3. The bowhead, or great polar whale Balona mysticctus: a whalers' name
ice-brook (is'brük), $n$. An ice-cold brook or strcam. "The allusion [in the extract] is to the ancient Spausts custom of hardening stect hy pfinging it red-hot in the rivuiet Salo Dear Bilbilis [Dow Calatayod in Ara-
gon]." (Schmidt.) gon]." (Schmidt.) [Rare.]

I have another weapon in thia chsmber,
Shak., Othelfo, v. 2
ice-built (is'bilt), $a$. Built or composed of ice.

Where shaggy forms o'er ice-built monntains roam.
Gray, Progress of Ioesy.
ice-calorimeter (īs'kal-ọ-rim" $e$-tér), $n$. See calorimeter.
ce-canoe (is'kn-nö"), n. A boat with a very broad flat keel shod with iron runners, so that it can be drawn readily over the ice: intended for use on partly frozen lakes and rivers.
ce-cap (is'kap), n. 1. A general or continuous permanent covering of a certain area of land, whether large or small, with snow, névé, or ice, especially in the aretic regions. The continuons covering with enew and neve olled higer ana aiter part gencraliy the inland ice.

A decided ice-cap was observed above the land st Newman Bay, also one inahere of Cape Britadia, far away towards the north-east.
ares, Voyage to the Polar Sca, II. 72.
2. In therap., a rubber bag containing ice for application to the head.
ce-chair (is'chãr), $n$. A chair set on mınners like a sled, in which a person is propelled on the ice, usually by a skater.
ce-chest (is'chest), n. A form of domestic icechamber having apartments for the ice and the provisions, the food-chamber being cooled by air conducted to it from the ice-box, or by the cold side of the latter, which forms a part of the inclosure of the food-chamber; a refrigerator. E. H. Kuight.
ce-chisel (is'chiz'el), w. An implement used, especially by anglers in ice-fishing, for cutting holes in íce. See ice-auger.
The ice-chisel, . . . calfed by the Eakimoe too oke,
ice-claw (īs'klâ), $n$. An appliance for grappling blocks of ice.
ice-closet (is' $\mathrm{kloz}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{et}$ ), 2. A large refrigerator, or a smal room for cold storage.
ice-cold (īs 'kōld), a. [< ME. "iscold, < AS. is-ceald (= D. ijskoud $=$ G. eiskalt $=$ Dan. iskold Sw. iskall), 〈is, ice, + ceald, cold.] 1. Cold as ice; extremely cold.-2. In pathol., experiencing a morbid sensation of cold, compared by the
 patient to that which would be produced by the application of ice. Dunglison. ice-cream (is'krēm'), n. [Strictly iccd crean.] A confection made by congealing variously flavored cream or custard in a vessel surrounded with a freezing-mixture.
The Deacen, net heing in the habit of taking his neurjshment in the congealed state, had treated the ice-cream as a puddíg of a rare species, 0 . Holmes, Elsie Venber, vii. Ice-cream fork, a smail table-fork, broad and with ahert tives, for esting ice-cream.- Ice-cream freezer, an spparatus io making ice-cresm, collisiaing or a can or metalbroken fice and salt. The contents of the vessel are stirced or whiried abont by means of a dasher, or by rotation. Rock 1ce-cream. Same as granite, 2
ice-crusher (is'krush"èr), $n$. A device for grinding or crushing ice.
iced (īst), p. a. 1. Covered with ice; converted into ice ; frozen.-2. Cooled withice; very cold: as, iced tea; iced wine.-3. Covered with concreted sugar; frosted: as, iced cake.-4. In bot., covered with particles like icicles.
ice-drift (is'drift), $n$. Masses of loose or float ing ice.

The strait was already filled with ice-drift.
Motley, United Netheriands, IIJ. 557.
ice-drops (īs’drops), n. pl. In bot., transparent processes resembling icicles.
ce-elevator (is'el"ê-vā-tor), n. A hoistingapparatus for lifting blocks of ice from the water to the ice-house. The meat common form is an inclined plane extending from under the water to the top ganlery of the ice-house on the incine ars. Cake of fice floated up to the foot of the elevator are caught by
thesc hars and dragged up the incinc. Arrangements
are alse made for diverting the ice to any level of the are alse made for diverting the ice to any level of the
house. Anether ferm, sometimes calied sn ice-screw, con-


Ice-elevator
sists of an inciined plane in the ferm of a spiral. In the weil of the spiral is an upright ehsithsving radisi srmb
as the ehaft rcvoive these engage the blocke of ice, and as the ehaft rcvoives these engage the blocke of
push them up the spiral incline to the ice-heuse.
ice-escape (is'es-kāp ${ }^{\prime}$ ), $n$. An apparatus consisting of poles and ropes for rescuing persons whe have broken threngh the ice.
A number of siedge-chairs and sn ice-escape were con veyed to the piace of smueement.
llus. London News, Jan. 9, 1864.
ice-fall (is'fall), $n$. 1. The disledgment and fall of masses from a glacier, or from a floating iceberg.
And then the ice fall with its ringing, rumbling, crashplunge, feilowed by the witd, frantic dashing of the wsters. 2. A glacier. [Poetical.]

Ye ice-falls ! ye that frem the meuntain's brow Adewn enormons ravines elope smsin.
Metionfess torrents ! sifent cstaracts.
Coleridge, IIymn in the Vale of Chameuni.
ice-feathers (is 'fest "êrz), n. pl. Peculiar ms the summits of occasionally tains, and especially on Mount Washington in New Hampshire. Under certain exceptienal conditiens of the weather the surfsce at times becomes covered with a censiderable thickness of ice, parts of which assume s mere or iess distinctly marked feathery appearin en the edges of rocks, buifidings, snd projections of sil ly en the edges of rocks, buindings, snd prosectionsetimes project with slight fin-ilke divergence for a distsnce of prodect or three feet pointing in the direction from which
twe wind was biewing at the time of their fermation. Thls the wind was biowing at the time of their formation. This phenomenon inse been calied frost-featherg, frostwork, sild
icework; snd those who have obeerved it sis exhtbited on icework; snd those who have obeerved it as exhtbite
ice-fern (is'fêrn), $n$. A fern-like incrustation of ice or hoar frost produced on the glass of windews by the freezing of insensible moisture. Fine as ice-ferns on January panes.
ice-field (is'fēld), $n$. A great slieet or flee of ice, at times se extensive in aretic geas that its limits cannot be seen from the masthead.
The final breaking up of the ice in the Missouri was one of excltement to us. The resr snd crash of the ice-fields could be heard a great distance.
E. B. Custer, Boots and Saddies, p. 229.
ice-fishing (is'fish "ing), $n$. The act or method of fishing through heles cut in the ice, usually with hoek and line. The mest common mode of ice-fishing is by means of the tilter or tiltup. See tilter.
ice-float (is'flōt), $n$. Same as ice-floe.
ice-floe (īs'fō), n. [= Dan.isflage, isflag = Norw. isflak, isflake, isflok = Sw. isflalie, $\langle$ is, ice, + flage, Norw. flake, floe: see ice and flake ${ }^{1}$, flaw ${ }^{1}$, floe.] A large sheet of floating ice.
lce-foot (is'fnit), n. A belt of ice, in northerm seas, built up chiefly by the accumulation of the antumn snowfall, which becomes converted inte ice when it meets the sea-water, and thus forms a solid wall from the bottom of the sca upward, increasing in height as the snow aceumulates. The upper surface is level with the top of water fevei. Aiso called ice-belt, ice-ledge, and ice-roall.
The separation of the true ice-foot frem our flee was at of the tides gave a mevement of about six fect to ourbrig. Kane, Sec. Grinneii Exp., I. 162.
The usual mode of travel ts by deg-sleds siong the ice
foot which everywhere skirts the iand. foot which crerywhere skirts the isnd.
ice-fork ( (is'fôrk), $n$. A three-tined fork of special pattern, used for pieking ice into fragments before it is ground fine in an ice-crusher. Such a fork, as used in the fisheries, has tapering tines about
1 inch wide and from 8 to 9 inchee long, unlted above, and fitted with a socket for a wooden handle 4 or 5 feet iong.
ice-fox (is'foks), n. The isatis or arctic fox, V'ulpes lagopus.
ice-glass (is'glas), ice-glass (is'glás), n. Sane as cruckle-glass.
ice-gull (is'gul), $n$. The glaucous gull burgomaster, Larus glaucus. See cnt under bur-gomaster.-2. The ivory-gull. Coucs. ice-hill (is'hil), n. [<ice +hill 1 , translating iceberg, q. v.] Same as iceberg. [Rare.]
ice-hook (is'hùk), $n$. 1. A heok ata ice-hook (is 'huk), $n$. 1. A hook attached to a pele, used in moving blocks of ice.-2. A small ice-house (is'hous), $n$. [= Dan. ishus; as icc + housc ${ }^{1}$.] A structure, usually with double walls, packed between with sawdust or some similar non-conducting material, used for the storage of ice. It usinaily incioses a pit or weif, which has s drain to carry off the water resulting from the weiting of the
ice. A year's suppiy of ice for privste use is often kept in ice. A year's suppiy of ice for private use is often kept in
a smali ice-house censtructed on this princlpie, sometimes a smail ice-house censtructed on this principie, somcting
partiy or wholiy underground. Ice-heuses for suppiying partiy er wholiy underground. Ie-heuses for suppiking stream, sud fitted with efevaters and other appliances for gathering, storing, and shipping the ice. The term is sometimes, but icss properiy, appiled to cold-storage rooms and large refrigerators.
Considering st hew fittle expense and trouble an icehouse can be censtructed, it is surprieing that any respectsble habitatlon in the country should net have one st-
Ure, Dict., II. 878. Icel. An abbreviation of Icelandic.
celand $\dagger$ (is'land), n. [Also Island; abbr. of Iccland dog, 足. v.] An Iceland deg.

Our wster-dege and Islands here are shorn,
White hair of wemen here so much is worm.
White hair of wemen here so much is worn.
Draylon, Mooncalf.
Iceland crystal. See crystal.
celand curt (is'land kér). Same as Iceland dog. Erroneously", Isling cur.

Hang hair iike hemp, or like the Isting curs; Fer never powder, not the crisping iton,
Shali touch these dangling locks. Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.
Iceland dogt (is'land dog). [Also Iseland (Island, Isling) dog (or cur), also simply Iceland (Island, etc.); supposed to have been brought from Iceland.] A sort of shaggy, sharp-eared white dog, formerly imported, or suppesed to be imported, from Iceland as a lap-dog.
Pish for thee, Iceland dey! theu prick-eared cur of lice-
Skand., Hen.., Pish
isnd.
Use

Use and custome hath intertained other degger of an pretty bygnesse; ; I meane Iseland dogges, curled and rough sifi ever, which hy reason of the lenght of their heare
make sbowe neither of face nor of body. And yet these make sbowe nelther of face ner of hody. And yet these curres forsoothe, becsuse they are so strange, sre grestiy
set by, esteemed, taken up, and made of, many times in set by, esteemed, tsken up, and made of, imany times 4. Fleming, tr. of Calus on English Dogs (1576). (Nares.) Icelander (is'lan-dèr), n. [= Dan, Islander, Sw. Isländer (Icel. Islendingr); as Iceland ( Island $=\mathrm{D}$. Ijsland $=\mathrm{G}$. Island $),\langle$ iss, ice, + land, land: so called by the first Scandinavian explorers, from the pelar ice which filled the explorers, frem the pelar ice which filled the Iceland.
Iceland falcon, gull. See fulcon, gull.
Icelandic (iss-lan'dik), $a$ and $n$. [र NL. Istandicus; the analogical E. form would be "Ice-
landisth $=$ Icel. İslenzkr $=$ Sw. Dan. Islandsk.] I. a. Pertaining to Iceland, a large island belonging to Denmark, in the northernmost part of the Atlantic ocean, east of Greenland.
II. $\%$. The language of the Icelanders or of their literature. It is the eldest and best-preserved member of the Scandinsvian branch of the Teutonic ismstands as the type of the general Scandinavian speech ss first recorded (tenth and eleventh centuries), of which Norwegian, Swedish, snd Danish sre the modern centinento preserves in ereat part the external form of the oid Ice landic, with considerable changes in pronunciation and vocabulary, Meny impertant histerical, poetical, theofogical, and other worke have been written in Icelandic,
from the tenth century to the present time. Abbrevisted Irom
Iceland moss, spar, etc. See the nenns
ice-leaf (is'lēf), n. Mullen, Terbascum Thapsus. ice-ledge (is'lej), $n$. Same as ice-foot.
ice-leveler (is ${ }^{\prime}$ lev"el-èr), $n$. An implement used in clearing and cleaning the surface of ice previous to sawing and gathering.
ice-loon (is 10 lon ), $n$. The great northern diver, Colymbus glacialis or torquatus.
ce-machine (is'mạ-shēn"), $n$. A machine for the artificial production of ice. Ice-machines are bascd on ene or the ather of two general principles, or on a comblnation of the two, namely, the principle of the sbsorpilion of the latent beat of vaporization or of liquefsction from surrounding or contiguous bodies by substances which evaporate er fiquety at low temperatures, and the
principle of the cenversion of heat into work by the ex-
ice-plow
ice-plow (is'plou), n. An implement for cutting grooves in ice, to divide it into blocks of the light size It is a very nar. row plane (practscalty, a saw) with ${ }^{2}$ beries of hades inline, each biade jittle longer than the one before it. it jansuajly made with amarker that servea to indicate the position of the next cut, or with a guide that trav-
eis in the tast cut made hy the plow. sometimes called an ico-cutter, or, if for thin ice, or to make only a alight blow, an ice-marker made filling a tis), 2n. In med., a poultice ice; an ice-bag.
ice-quake (īs'kwāk), $n$. [< ice + quake, after carthquake.] The rending and erashing which precede the breaking up of floes of ice.
icer ( $i^{\prime}$ ser ), $n$. One who ices; specifically, in the fisheries, one who ices fresh fish in the hold of a vessel.
ice-river (is'riv"ér), n. A fanciful or pootical name for a glacier.
It ia indubstable that an icc-river . . . once flowed through the vale of Hadil.

Tyndull, Forma of Water, p. 146.
ice-saw (is'sâ), 3. A large saw nsed for cutting through the ice to free ships which have been frozenin, or for cutting ice in blocks for storage. ice-scraper (īs'skrā" pèr), $n$. An implement for cleaning snow and dirt from the surface of ice before cutting and storing it.
ice-screw (is'skrö), $u$. See ice-elevator.
ice-sheet (is'shēt), $n$. A glacial covering or icccap extending over a large area of country, as that which is believed by many geologists to have covered much of eastern North America during the glacial period.

An epoch in which the retreating icesheet still occupied ice-ship (is'ship), n. A ship fitted for passage through ice.
The first [seaiers) are diatinctively ice-ships.
Schley and Soley', Rescue of Greejy, p. 113. ice-spade (is'spād), n. A hand-tool used in harvesting ice, to separate the blocks partly cut by the ice-plow.
ice-spar (īs'spär), n. A variety of glassy feldspar, the crystals of which resemble ice.
ice-stream (is'strēm), n. 1. A more or less continuous belt or stream of ice-floes driven in a certain direction by wind or current, or both. It is the icestream which sweeps around Cape Farewell toward the north, hearing the last remaina of the heavy floes formed originally in the polar
sea; which is chiefly thus dealgnated.
I found that we had run deeper into the ice-
stream than I had intended, and was forced te stream than I had intended, and was forced to haul out from

whalemen becanse its habitat is among the scattered floes, or about the borders of the icescattered floes, or
ice-wool (īs'wúl), n. Same as cis-wool.
icework (is'werk), n. See ice-fenthers.
ice-worn (is'wōru), a. Bearing the marks of the former presence of ice; smoothed, polished, grooved, or scratched by the movement of masses of ice containing embedded detritus. ice-yacht (is'yot), $n$. An ice-boat.
ice-yachting (is'yot"ing), $n$. Sailing with iceyachts.
ice-yachtsman (ìs'yots"man), $n$. One who sails in an ice-yacht.
ich ${ }^{1}$, pron. A form of $I$, the nominative of the first personal pronoun, in the southern dialect of early English, and occasionally found in the midland dialect.
ich²,$a$. and pron. A Middle English form of cach.
ich dien (ich dên). [< MIIG. G. ich diene, ich dien, I serve: ich $=\mathrm{AS}$. ic $=\mathrm{E} . I^{2}$; dienen, OHG . dionōn $=\mathrm{OS}$. thionōn, serve, connected with OHG . deo = AS. theów $=$ Goth. thins, m. OHG. diu $=\mathrm{OS}$. thive, thiu $=\overline{\mathrm{AS}}$. the owe $=$ Goth. thiwi, f., a female servant: see thero ${ }^{2}$.] I serve. This was originally the motto of John of Luxemhurg, King of Bohemia, whe was kjiled at the battie of Crecy in France In 1346. It was adepted, togetber with his crest of three in that batlle, and both have been retained hy the Princes of Walea since.
ichiboo, ichibu (é'chi-bö), n. [Jap., S ichi, one, Thneumia (ik-n, name of a colll. See bu,
Ichneumia (ik-nū'mi-ä), n. [NL., < Gr. ixveíucv, ichneumen; ef. ixvevéa, a track.] 1. An aberrant genus of African ichneumons or mun-
gooses, of the subfamily IIcrpestina and family Fiverride, having a long buslyy tail and hairy soles. The type is $I$. Leucura or albicauda. It is of dark-gray coier white. St. Hilaive, 18s an.
2. [l.c.] A species of this genus: as, the whitetailed ichncumia.
ichneumon (ik-n̄̄'mon), n. [< L. ichncumon, < Gr. ixveipun, an Egÿptian animal which hunts out crocodiles' eggs, the ichneumon, Pharaoh's rat, lit. the 'tracker' (cf. ixvev $\mu a$, a track), $\langle$ i $\chi$ veizv, track or trace out, hint after, くix vog, a track or footstep.] 1. A carnivorous nammal, a kind of mungoose (Viverra iclneumon of Lin-

næus, now known as Herrestes ichneumon), found in Egypt, belonging to the subfamily Herpestince and family Vicerride. It fa of atender form, somewhat like that of the weasel tribe. The toody jo about 18 inches long, and of a grizzled hrownish and yellewish color, due to the annulation of the hairs with different ahades; the muzzie and paws are black, and the tail is fufted. It feeds on various amall nammals, vepties, or other animaig, and has long heen noted fer deveuring crocoditea eggs, on
which account $j t$ was held in great regard loy the Egyptians. It ja easily domesticated, and is ueeful in deatroying vermin. Also called Pharaoh's rat.
2. [cap.] A genus of herpestine viverrine mammals, containing the species 1. pharaonis. See Herpestes. Lacêpède, 1797.-3. In entom.: (a) [cap.] A Linnean genus of hymenopterous insects, formerly including most of the pupivorous or parasitic hymenopters, now restricted to certain species of ichneumon-flies which are regarded as typical of the genuine 1chneumonidre. (b) A species of the genus Ichneumon or family 1ehneumonide; an ichncumon-fly; a cuckoo-fly.
Ichneumones (ik-nū'mọ̄-nēz), n. p1. [NL., pl. ot Icheumon,3.] In entom., theichneumon-flies or Ichnewmonides. The group ia divided inte Ichneumones genuini and Ichneumones adscitt, which correspond respectivety with the modern familles chneumonidee and Braconida.
ichneumon-fy (ik-nū'mon-fī), n. A cuckoofly or ichneumon. See Ichneumonide.
Ichneumonidæ (ik-nū̀-mon'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., ichnology (ik-nol'ọ-ji), n. [<Gr. ixvos, a track〈Ichneumon + -idle.]. A family of Hymenop- footprint, + - hoyia, < $\lambda \varepsilon$ र̌elv, speak: sce -ology. $]$

## ichnology

fossil footprints；the science of fossil foot－ prints；the study of those animals which are known only by their footprints．
 ichor＝It．icorc，〈NL．ichor，〈Gr＇。 ix́op，juice， the blood of the gods，the serum of blood， yınph；cf．iкца⿱宀㠯，moisture，iкцаivev，wet．］1．In Gr．and Rom．my th．，an ethereal fluid believed to supply the place of blood in the veins of the gods．
the Wound Diones wounding this Gods，there flow＇d from bred from Mortal viands．
2．A thin，watery humor，like serum or whey； a thin，watery，acrid discharge from an ulcer， a wound，ete．
Long，snaky locks，stiff with loathsome ichor．
ichoræmia，$\%$ ．See ichorrhermia
ichorose（ ${ }^{\prime}$ k $\overline{0}-\mathrm{ros}$ ），$a . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$. ichoreux $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．It． icoroso；as ichor＋ose．］Full of ichor；icho－ rous．
ichorous（íkō－rus），a．［＜ichor + －ous．］ 1. Like ichor；thin；watery；serous．－2．Full of ichor；ichorose．
ichorrhæmia（ $\overline{\mathrm{I}}$－ko－rē＇mi－ă），n．［NL．，く Gr． ix $\dot{\omega} \rho$ ，ichor，$+\hat{\rho \varepsilon i v}$ flow，+ aipa，blood．］In pathol．，the condition of the blood when con－ taminated by absorption from a suppurating part．Also spelled ichorcemia．
ichth．An abbreviation of ichethyology．
ichthidin（ik＇thi－din），$u$ ．［＜Gr．ix ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{er}$, a fish，+ $-i d-+-i n^{2}$ ．］A nitrogenous substance found in the eggs of cyprinoid fishes．
ichthin（ik＇thin），n．［＜Gr．ix Ois，a fish，$+-{ }_{-i n}{ }^{2}$ ．］ The nitrogenous constituent of the eggs of car－ tilaginous fishes．It is elosely allied to albumin． ichthulin（ik＇thū－lin），n．［＜Gr．ix ${ }^{\text {iós，}}$ a fish， $+\nu / \eta$ ，matter，$\left.+-i m^{2}.\right]$ A constituent of the cggs of certain fishes，especially cyprinoids， containing from 52.5 to 53.3 per cent．carbon， from 8 to 8.3 liydrogen， 15.2 nitrogen， 1 sul－ phur，and 0.6 phosphorus．
ichthyic（ik＇thí－ik），a．［ $\langle\mathrm{Gr}$ ．ixtuixós，of a fish fishy，＜ixdíc，a fish．］Pertaining to fishes；hav－ ing the characters of a fish；ichthyomorphic； ichthyopsidan；piscine．， $\boldsymbol{R}$ ．Oren．
ichthyo－．［L．，etc．，〈Gr．ix $\theta$ vo－，combining form of $i$ i̛us，a fish．］An element in componnd words of Greek origin，meaning＇fish．＇
Ichthyobus（ik－thī＇ō－bus），u．See Ictiobus．
Ichthyocephali（ik＂thi－ō－sef ${ }^{\prime}$ g－lī̀），u．pl．［NL．
 physostomons fishes，founded by Cope（1870）as
an order，including eels of the family 1 fonopte－ ride．
ichthyocephalous（ik＂thi－ō－sef＇ a －lus），$a$ ．Of or pertaining to the Ichthyocephatio．
ichthyocol（ik＇thi－ö－kol），n．Same as ichthyo－ colla．
ichthyocolla（ik ${ }^{\text {＂}}$ thi－$\overline{0}-\mathrm{kol}$＇ä̈），n．［L．（Pliny）， Gr．i $\chi \theta$ vóко $\lambda \lambda a$, fish－glue，i．e．isinglass，also（in Pliny）the fish which produces it，くixtis，fish， ＋коえ入a，glue．］Fish－glue；isinglass．See isin－ glass．
ichthyocoprolite（ik＂thi－ō－kop＇rō－lit），n．［ $\langle$ Gr． ${ }_{i \chi \theta v s,}$ a fish，+ кótpos，dung，$+2 i \theta o s$ ，stone：see coprolite．］The fossilized excrement of a fish． ichthyocoprus（ik＂thi－ö－kop＇rus），n．［NL．，く Gr．ix $\theta i \bar{s}$ ，a ish，$+\kappa \delta \pi$ pós，dung．］Same as ich－ thyocoprolite．
Ichthyocrinidæ（ik thi－ō－krin＇i－dē），u．pl． ［NL．（Wachsmuth and Springer），＜Ichthyo－ crinus + －idre．$]$ A family of articulate crinoids， mall bas by the genus Ichthyocrinus．They had dial plates of dilferent ordera，abututing laterally of ra． one snother or separated hy interradials，and arms hifur－ cating sund forming a wall contmuons with the calyx．
ichthyocrinoid（ik－thi－ok＇ri－noid），n．A cri－ noid of the family Ich thyocrinides．
Ichthyocrinus（ik－thi－ok＇ri－nus），$\quad$ ．［NL．
（Conrad），＜Gr．ixtis，fish，＋kpivov，lily（see
crinoid）． cal of the family Ich thyocrinides．

 fish or fish－like vert ebrate．Ichthyodorulites are chleffy the splucs which armed the front of the dorssal fine
in selschisns；hat cortain other ext in selschisns；hut cortain other exthret forms，nsmed
Acanthudide，had spines also on the snal，pectoral，and Acanthudide，had spines also on the snal，pectoral，and
ventral fins．They are found in this greatest ahundancs In deposits of the Devonian epoch，and inany of the fishes When as in may case［our
When，as in msny cases they［plscold forms of the exo－
skeleton］take ths form of spines，these arg called dermal
defenses Huxtey，Anst．Vert

2969

## Ichthyornis

chthyophagy
eating of fish，$\langle$［ C Gr．as if ing fish：see ichthyophagous．］The practice of eating fish


 ＜Gr．ixtir，fish，$+\phi \theta$ ip，a louse：see phthi－ riasis．］An order of degraded crustaceans par－ asitic upon fishes；the fish－lice．They have asuc－ tortal mouth，no respiratory orgsins，redaced or rudimen－ tary limbs，and external ovisace in the female．Exclud－ ing some forms which have been included in this order， hut which are referalis to rhizocephalous cirripeds or
elsewhere，the Ichthyophthira consist of the modern or－ elsewhere，the Ichthyophhira consist of the modern or－ dera Siphonostoma sind Le
synonymons with Epizoa．
ichthyophthiran（ik＂thi－of－thi＇${ }^{\prime}$ an），$a$ ．and $~ \mu$ ． ［＜Ichthyophthira + －an．］I．a．Pertaining to or having the characters of the Ichthyophthira． II．n．A fish－louse；one of the Ichthyoph－ thira．
ichthyopodolite（ik ${ }^{7}$ thi－ō－pod＇ō－līt），n．［NL．， ＜Gr．ix oís，a fish，$+\pi$ oís（ $\pi$ of－）$=$ E．foot + $\pi i \theta o s$, stone．］A name given to fossil tracks or traces of uncertain character supposed to have been mado by members of a hypothetical genus Ichthyopodolites．Buckland， 1844.
ichthyopsid（ik－thi－op＇sid），a．and $n$ ．I．a．Per－ taining to or having the characters of the Ich－ thyopsida．Also ichthyopsidan，ich thyopsidian．
The spinal accessory exists in no Ichthyopsid vertebrate．
Vert．，p． 68
II．n．A member of the Ichthyopsida．Also ich thyopsidan．
Ichthyopsida（ik－thi－op＇si－dạ̈），n．pl．［NL．，＜ Gr．ix日is，fish，＋óqus，appearance，view，＋ －ida．］One of three primary groups or prov－ the other two being Samopsida classification the other two being Sanropsida and Mamma－ lia），comprising the amphibians or batrachians and the fish and fish－like vertebrates；the bran－ chiate or anamniotic Fertebrata．They have no miton，and at most a rudimentsry allantols，and breath hy gills during a part or the whole of life．They hav rinary organs la the form of persistent Woiffisn bodies a tubular，bilocular，or at most a trilocular heart；never fewer than two aorttc arches in the sdult；nucleated blood－corpuscles；and no diaphragm，corpus callosum，or ichthyopsidan（ik－thi－op＇si－dan），a．aud $n$ ． Same as ichthyopsid．
There were two kinds of protovertehrates，namely pis cine snd reptilian，or ichthyopsidan and ssuropsidan．
ichthyopsidian（ik＂thi－op－sid＇i－gn），a．Same as ichthyopsid．
Ichthyopterygia（ik－thi－op－te－rij’i－ï），n．pl．
 hov，a wing or fin．］1．An order of extinct rep－ tiles；the ichthyosaurs．In Owen＇s classification of 1860 it is the third order of the class Reptilia，and in that of 1866 the fifteenth order of Ha matocrya，or cold－blooded limhs sdapted for swimming，and with more than 5 nsily fointed dtgits；numerous sliort，wiconcsve vertehre，and no sacrum；the suterior riths with bifurcate heads；epl－ sternum，clavicles，postorlital and supratemporsl bones and parietal foramen present；small maxillsries；loug and large premaxillsries；the teeth confned to the msxillary premaxillary，and premsndibular bones and implanted in sclerotic plates；and two small nostrils．See cuts under Ichthyosauria and Ichthyosaumes．
2．［l．c．］Plural of ichthyopterygirm．
ichthyopterygian（ik－thi－op－te－rij＇i－an），$a$ ．and $n$ ．I．a．Pertaining to or laving the characters of the Ich thyopterygia；ichthyosaurian．
II．$n$ ．One of the Ichthyopterygia；an ichthyo－

## samr

ichthyopterygium（ik－thi－op－te－rij＇i－um），n．； pl．ichthyopterygia（－ï）．［NL．，〈Gr．ixdis，a fish， $+\pi \tau \varepsilon ́ \rho v \xi_{(\pi \tau \rho v \gamma-)}$ ， $\pi$ rep or fin．The free appendage of the scapular or pelvic girdle modified as a fin：contrasted with chiropterygi－ um．
Ichthyornidæ（ik－
thi－ôr＇ni－dè $), n$ pl．Same as Ich． pl．Same as
Ichthyornis（ik thi－or＇nis），$n$ ． ［NL．，＜Gr．ix才is， a fish，+ öpurs，a bird．］A remarka－ ble genus of birds， ble genus of birds，
founded by Marsh

－Ichthyornis
（1872）upon remains from the pterauodou beds， of Cretaceous age，in Kansas：so called from the resemblance of the vertebre to those of fishes．After Arehceopterya，of Jurasale age，Iehthyornis
and Hesperornis sre the noat notable genera in erni－ thology；each furnishes a type of a priniary division of the class Ares，and they sre collectively knewn as Odon－
tornithes，or birds with teeth．Ichithyomis representa the tornithes，or birds with teeth．Ichthyornis represents the
family Iehthyomithidre and the order or subclase Odonto－ tormue，or livida with socketed teeth and biconcave ver－ carinate aternum，and shert coccyx，as in modern birds． 1. dispur，the leading specics，was ahout as large as a pigeon． Several other apectes are elso deacribed．
Ichthyornithes（ik－thi－ôr＇ni－thēz），n．pl．［NL．， pl．of Ichthyornis．］Those birds in which the vertebree are biconcave，as the Ichthyornithidee． ichthyornithic（ik＂thi－ôr－nith＇ik），a．［As Ichthy－ ornis（－mith－）＋－ic．］Having．the characters of birds together with certain characters of fishes； specifically，having the characters of the Ichthy－ ornithide，especially biconcave vertebre．
Ichthyornithidæ（ik＂thi－ôr－nith＇i－dē），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Ichthyornis（－mith－）＋－ide．］A family of fossil birds of the order Olon totormee，typified by the genus Ichthyormis，having biconcave ver－ tebroo and socketed teeth．Also Ichthyornida． ichthyosarcolite（ik＂thi－ō－sär＇kō－lit），n．$\quad[\langle\mathrm{Gr}$ ．
 Caprinella，belonging to the family Hippuritide （or Rumellistex）．Desmarest．
ichthyosaur（ik＇thi－ō－sâr），$n$ ．［＜Ichtliyosau－ rus．］A fish－like saurian；a member of tho or－ der Iclithyosauria．
Ichthyosauria（ik ${ }^{p}$ thi－ō－sâ＇ $1 \mathrm{ic}-\mathrm{ä}$ ），u，pl．［NL．，, Ichthyosaurus．］An order of gigantic extinct marine fish－like Reptilia，having somewhat the shape of a ceta－ cean mammal， with an enor－ mous head，no and a tapering body，with four paddle－likoflip－ pers，and prob－ ably a fin－like expansion of the caudal re－ gion．The verte－ breo are very ahort， culiar in other re－ apects（see the ex－ tract）；the apinal column is without a ascrum，and ia
dividible only into diviatble only into caudal and pre－ csudal regions，the tinguiahed hy the presence of chev－ ren－bones，the lat－ ter hy the presence
of riba which do of riba which do
not articnlate with the aternum．The order is the same terygia of Owen， but ianamed more conformably with zome other ordera of extinct reptiles． Also Iehthyosau Iehthyosauri．


Skull and Parts of the Skeletor of fehthyo－

The vertchre of Iohthyosauria In general have certain characters by which they differ from these of all other Vertehrata．Not only are the centra flattened diska，very mach broader and ligher than they are long，and deeply blconcsve，．．but the only transverse processes they
possess are tubercles developed from the sides of these poszess are tubercles developed from the sides of these flat anrfaces，one on each aide of the middle line of the upper aurface of the vertebre，by mere aynchondroses． Huxley，Anat．Vert．，p． 210.
chthyosaurian（ik＂thi－ō－sâ＇ri－an），a．and n．I． a．Pertaining to or having the characters of the Ichthyosauria；jehthyopterygian．Also ich－ thyosauroid．

II．n．One of the Ichthyosauria or Ichthyop－ chgia，an ichthyosaur．
Ichthyosauridæ（ik＂thi－ō－sâ＇ri－dē），n．pl．［＜ Ichthyosaumes＋－ide．］The ichthyosaurs as the typical family of Ichthyosauria．C．I．Bona－ parte， 1831.
ichthyosauroid（ik＂thi－0̄－sâ＇roid），a．Same as ichtlyosaurian．
Ichthyosaurus（ik＂thī－ō－sâ＇rus），n．［NL．，く Gr． ix $\begin{aligned} & \text { ís，a fish，＋oavpos，a lizard．］1．The typical }\end{aligned}$ genus of Ichthyosaurida．I．commnnis is one of the carliest－and best－known species．－2．［l．c．；

pl．ichthyosauri（－rī）．］A species of the genus Ichthyosaurvs；an ichthyosanr．
The sknll of Iehthyosaurus is remarkable for the great elongation and tapering form of the snont，the hnge or－ ints，the great supra．temporal tossee，and the closing over two rami of the mandible are ninted in a aymphysis which， for length，is comparable to that observed in the modern Gavials nud the anclent Teleosauria

Huxley，Anat．Vert．，p． 210.
ichthyosis（ik－thi－ōsis），n．［＜Gr．ixolis，a fish， + －osis．］Iu pathol．，a congenital disease of the epidermis，in which it presents the form o hard dry scales and plates．Also called fish－ skin disease．
ichthyotic（ik－thi－ot＇ik），a．［＜ichthyosis（－ot－） + －ic．］Pertaining to，characterized by，or affected with ichthyosis．
The general health of ichehyotic subjects is nsually good．Duhring，Skin Diseases，pl．Y． ichthyotomist（ik－thi－ot＇ō－mist），u．［＜ichthy－ otomy + －ist．］An ichthyological anatomist a dissector of fishes．
It ia called hypogleasal nerve by some ichthyotomists．
ichthyotomy（ik－thi－ot＇ọ－mi），n．［＜Gr．i $\chi$ Ois fish，$+\tau \tau \mu \eta$ ，a cutting，＜$\tau \dot{\ell} \mu \nu \varepsilon \tau v, \tau a \mu \varepsilon i v$, cut． The anatomy or dissection of fishes．Owen． ichthys（ik＇this），$n$ ．［Gr．ixtis，IXOrs，lit． fish，chosen as an emblem and motto because the order of its letters corresponds with the or－ der of the initial letters of the words by which
 ＇Jesus Christ，Son of God，Saviour．＇］A word found on many seals，rings，urns，tombstones， etc．，belonging to the early period of Christian－ ity，and supposed to have a mystical reference to the name and office of Jesus Christ．See the etymology
ician．［F．－iciet，＜ML．－ici－än－us：see－ic and －ian．］A compound termination of Latin origin， forming nouns from adjectives in ic or nouns in－ic，－ics：as，geometrician，logician，mathemati－ cian，plysician，statistician，etc．
Icica（is＇i－kä），$n$ ．［NL．，from the native name of the plant．＇］1．A genus of plants，belonging to the natural order Burseraceece．By Bentham and Hooker the spectes of Icica are referred to the genna Bur America，some of them attaining a height of above 100 America，some of them attaining a height of above 100 hy the Indiana for making canees，on acconnt not only of fagreat izze，but of ita durability．It is also eateemed by cahinet－makers as one of the best woods for bookcases，it odor preserving the books from insects，I．heptaphylla is the Hyawa tre
2．［l．c．］A transparent fluid resembling tur－ pentine in many of its properties，yielded by some species of Icica．
Icichthyinæ（i－sik－thi－ī＇nē），n．pl．［NL．，＜ Icichthys＋－ine．］A subfamily of Icosteide， having the body covered with scales，and per－ fect ventral fins having one spine and five soft rays．Ieichthys，the only genus，is represent－ ed by one species living in deep water off the Californian coast．
icichthyine（i－sik＇thi－in），n．A fish of the sub－ family Icich thyina．
Icichthys（i－sik＇this），$n$ ．［NL．，irreg．＜Gr．$\varepsilon$ i－ кєv，yield，give way（cf．AS．wican，give way： see weak），+ ix日ir，fish．］The typical genus of Icichthyina，with an imperfectly ossified or yielding skeleton．
icicle（ ${ }^{\prime}$＇si－kl）， 2 ．［Early mod．E．also isicle， etc．；〈ME．iseickle，isikel，isykle，ysekel，iseyolel， isechel，iiseikkle，hysehylylle，etc．，く AS．īs－gicel （Leo）also ises（gen．）gicel（giccl），icicle，＜is， ice，+ gicel，mod．E．dial．ichle，an icicle：see ichlel．The word is thus a compound of ice + ickle ${ }^{1}$ ．The latter elernent came to lose its in－ dependent meaning，and has suffered under popular etymology；explained in books as a mere dim，termination－icle，as in article，parti－ cle，etc．，it appears transformed in the obs．or dial．forms ice－sickle，ise－sickle，ice－shackle，ice－ shoggle，OSc．iceshogle，icechokill，etc．；＝LG．is－ jäkel，ishekel，icicle．Cf．MD．ijskckel，D．ijskegel （Norw．iskegle），and simply MD．kekel，keghel， D．kegel，icicle，naerged in IID．keghel，D．kegel G G．kegel，a cone，ninepin，＝Dan．kegle，skit－ tle：see kaila，keel3．The E．dial．ice－candle， iciele，is an independent formation；so MD． ijsdroppe，ijsdroppel，＇ice－drop，＇G．eiszapfen＝

Dan．istap，＇ice－peg＇（see tap 1 ），etc．］1．A pen－ dent mass of ice tapering downward to a point， formed by the freezing of drops of water or other liquid flowing down from the place of at－ tachment．

## As men may se in wyntre

Yeketes in euesea thorw hete of the somne ine to myat and to watre．
Piers Dlownan（B），xili． 227.
Ghiaccivoli［It．b Ise－sichles，dropping isea．Florio． Whether the evedrops tall，
Or it the gecret miniatry of fros
Coleridge，Frost ai midnight．
2．In hicr．，same as gouttc or drop，but reversed， with the point downward．Compare gutté ré－ versed，under gutté．
cicled（ī＇si－kld），a．［Formerly also iscled；＜ iciele $+-c d^{2}$ ．］Covered with icieles：as，the icicled eaves．

## Bleak Winter ia from Norway come， <br> And such a formidahle groom，

Cotton，Winter．
The bottom curve of that icieled $\$$ on your soda fonn． taln．Howells，Wedding Jonmey．
icily（ $\overline{1}^{\prime}$ si－li），adv．［＜icy $+-l y^{2}$ ．］In an icy man－ uer；coldly；frigidly．

Fanlitily fanltless，icily regular，splendidiy null，
iciness（i＇si－nes），$n$ ．The state of being icy，or of being very cold．
With the mercury almost down to freezing－point，and an atmesphere of meist iciness，the body becomea be－
numbed，and the mind sluggish．
Scence，X11． 209 icing（ ${ }^{\prime}$＇sing），$n . \quad$［Verbal n ．of ice，$v . ;=$ Icc］． ising，sleet．］A coating of concreted sugar． Also called frosting and icc．
The splendid icing of an immense．．．plum－cske． icity．［F＇－icité，ete．，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．－icita（ $t$－） 8 ：see－ic and －ity．］A compound termination of nouns（in －ity）from adjectives in－ic（the c pronounced as $s$ beforo i），as catholicity，domesticity，elcetricity， publicity，from catholic，domestic，electric，pub－ lic，etc．Comparatively few of these formationa are
found in Latin；examplea are lubricity（LL lulricitugh） found in Latin；examplea are hubricity（LL lubricitas），
cker（ik＇èr），i\％．［＜ONorth．eher，whler，the un－ contr．form of AS．cár，ear：see ear ${ }^{2}$ ．］An ear of corn．［Scotch．］

A daimen［occasional］icker in a thrave
isa ama＇request．
Burns，Te a Mouse． ckle ${ }^{1}$（ik ${ }^{\prime}$ ），n．［E．dial．，also written iccle；＜ ME．ikel，ikyl，ichyll，ycle，yhle，ychelc，yokle，izo－ kelle（the last two forms after the Scand．），＜AS． gicel，an icicle，in comp．is－gicel，icicle，cyle－gicel， lit．＇chill－ickle，＇brim－gicel，＇rime－ickle，＇poet． hilde－gicel，＇battle－ickle，＇i．e．dripping blood； $=$ LG．－jäkel in comp．is－jäkel＝Icel．jökull，an icicle，also ice，a glacier，＝Norw．jökul，jukul， jukel，an icicle，＝Dan．egel，in lus－egel（Aasen）； dim．of a primitive lost in AS．，＝Icel．jaki，a piece of ice，prob．$=\mathrm{Ir} . a i g h=$ Gael． cigh $=\mathrm{W}$ ． ia（for＊iag），ice．In corrop．ice－ickle，written icicle：see ieicle，where the variations of ickle under popular etymology are mentioned．］An icicle．［Prov．Eng．］
ckle ${ }^{2}\left(\mathrm{ik}^{\prime} 1\right)$ ，$n$ ．Same as hichwall．［Northam］－ tonshire，Eng．］
icomet，icoment．Middle English forms of the past participle of come．
con（ī＇kon），n．；pl．iconcs and ricons（í $k o ̄-n e ̄ z$,
 portrait，similitude，semblance，phantom，く＊$\varepsilon i-$ $\kappa \varepsilon \tau \nu$ ，found only in perf．ind．غ̇ouкa，etc．，be or look like，seem likely，seem fitting．］1．An image or representation；a portrait．
Some of onr own natien，and many Netherlanders，whose $\begin{aligned} & \text { names and icons are pubilshed，have descrved good com－} \\ & \text { mendation．} \\ & \text { Ilakevill，Apology．}\end{aligned}$. mendation．
Glory was his aim，and he［a dog］attained it ；for his ieon，by the hand of Caldecott，now liea among the trea－
2．In the Greek or Orthodox Eastern Chureh，a representation of Christ，an angel，or a saint，in painting，relief，mosaic，etc．There are always two at least in a Greek chnrch，one of Christ at the right of the hely doors，as one faces toward the bema，and one of the Theotocos on the left．In accordance with the de－ ciaion of the seventh eccumenical council（the second of or adoration（ $\pi$ poóкiung $(5)$ ，manifested by kissing，offerlnga of incense and lights，ete．，but not with 1stria，or the su－ preme worahip due to God alone．They are regarded as sacred，and many are believed to be miraculous．A smali icen，of the kind generally carried by the Rusaisn peasant－ ry，is a triptych，diptych，or similar folding tablet，of wood or metal，decerated in enamel or niello with repreaenta－
tions of sacred subjects．Also eikon，ikon．

## icon

When robbing a church，a man will often oifer several only help him to pull ont the jewels of the one he is at－ The＂mirscle－working＂ikon of Onr Lady of Kazan，in jewels to the value of $\$ 60,000$ ．
3．In logic，a kign nan， stands for its object by virtue of a resemblance or analogy to it．
Icons sre so completely substituted for their objects as to be hardly distinguislied from then．Such sre the dis－ eneral signification，is not a pure icon；but in the mid－ dre part of our reasonings we forget find the diagram is for in the very thing． So in contemplating a painting，there is a moment when
we lose the conscionsness that it is not the thing，the dis－ inction of the resl snd the copy vsinishes，and it is for the moment a pure dream－bot sny particular existence，and yet not general．At that monnent，we are contemplating
an icon．
C．S．Peirce，Amer．Jour．Matl．，VII． 181. 4．In scientific books，specifically，a plate，an engraving，or other printed representation． iconantidyptic（ī－kon－an－ti－dip＇tik），a．［＜Gr． ккんv，an image，+ unti，opposite，$+\delta u \pi \tau \varepsilon \iota$, equiv．to $\delta i \varepsilon \iota$, dive，duck．］Presenting two images，one direct，the other reversed，of the samo object：applied to a telescopo otherwise called diplantidian．
icones，$n$ ．Latin plural of icon．
iconic（ī－kon＇ik），a．［＜L．iconicus，＜Gr．вiкомя－ кos，representing a figure，copied，＜$\varepsilon \kappa \kappa \nu$, a fig－ ure，likeness：see icon．］1．Of or pertaining to a portrait or likeness or to portraiture；of the nature of a portrait．
The library also contains a magnificent serles of por－
traits by Hoibein eighty－seven In number，highly finished traits by Holbeio，eighty－seven in number，highly flinished in sepls snd chalk，representing the chiel personages of
Henry VIII．＇s court－sil of them works of the highest Henry VIII．＇s court－sill of them wo

Encyc．Brit．，XXIV． 601. Perhsps，in desling with the men that make poitralts， we msy be sllowed to use a word thst is scarcely English， snd call them＂iconic sculptors．＂．The French have
lielped themselves to this convenient sdjective，snd we may borrow it of them．

## E．W．Gosse，The Century，XXXI． 39.

2．Of，pertaining to，or resembling in any way an icon or sacred image，or the style of such image－paintings．－3．In art，conventional：ap－ plied to such Work as tho statues of victorious athletes commonly dedicated to divinities in antiquity，or to memorial statnes and portrait－ busts executed after fixed models or types，as the busts of the sovereign set up in British courts of justice．
Judging from the character of the heads，it seems prob－ sble that most of the statnes are iconic，and msy be the portralts of Cyprisn prlests snd kings，dedicsted，like those rom the Sacred Way at Brsnchidæ，to the deity of the
temple．
C．T．Newoton，Art and Archæol．，p． 307.
Iconic alabastrum．See alabastrum．
iconical（ $\overline{1}-\mathrm{k}^{\prime} \mathrm{i}-\mathrm{k}$ al $)$, a．$[\langle$ iconic + al．］Same iconical as iconic．

As the work 19 entirely iconical，or consists only of fig－ ures withont any letterpress，catchword，alphabet，or num－ ber to the psges，it was new，and uncommon to the book－ iconism（i＇kon－izm），u．［＜L．iconismus，く Gr．
 image，〈 $\left\langle\frac{\varepsilon}{i \kappa o v i}\right.$ ícu，image：see iconize．］A fig－ ure or representation．［Rare．］

The fancy will employ Itself ．．in maklng some klnd of spish imitations，counterfeit iconisms，symbolical sdum iconize（ $\overline{1}^{\prime}$ kon－īz），v．t．；pret．and pp．iconized， ppr．iconiziög．［＜Gr．єiкоviکとוv，mold into form， give a semblance of，image，＜Eih $\omega v$ ，an image： see icon．］To form into a likeness or resem－ blance．［Rare．］

This world is sn Image always iconized，or perpetually iconoclasm（i－kon＇ō－klazm），n．［F F．icono－ clasme，＜Gr．عiкผ́v，an image，＋＊кวaouós，a breaking，＜к $\lambda \bar{\alpha} v$, break．］1．The act of break－ ing or destroying images；specifically，a gen－ upin churches as objects of veneration carried out by the Iconoclasts in the eighth and ninth centuries，and by Protestants in the Nether－ lands in the sixteenth century．
The general feeling of the commuilty，fostered dilf－ gently by a numerous class of its most energetic and pious o conoclasm，and，although at the end of his reign Con－ stantinople sn oath never again to worship an image，there can be little doubt that in a vast number of households

E Encyc．Brit．，XIf． 713.
Hence－2．The act of attacking cherished
beliefs ol traditional institntions regarded as
based on error or superstitio
Iconoclasm，whether manifested In religion or in poll－ tics，has regarded the exlsting order of things，not as a product of evolution，bint as the work of sartiul pricsts snd legislators of suitiquity，which may
destroyed as summarily ss it wss created．

J．Fiske，Cosmic Philos．，II． 476. The time has been marked by a stross of scientific icono－
Stedman，Vict．Poets，p． 7.
iconoclast（ī－kon＇ō－klast），$n$ ．［ $\overline{=} \mathrm{F}$ ．iconoclaste $=\mathrm{Sp}$. Pg．It．iconoclasta，＜MGr．NGr． einovo－ breaker Gr．$\varepsilon \iota \omega \nu$ ，an image，＋клaatクs，a break．］1．A breaker or destroyer of images； a person conspicuously hostile to the use of images in Christian worship：Specifically－（a） ［cap．］One of a sect or party in the Lastern Empire in the
eighth and ninth centuries whlch opposed sll use snd honor or worshtp of fcons or imsges，and destroyed them when or worshtp of The party of I conoclasts was originated by the emperor Leo the Isaurian，and afterward continued or re－ vived by Constsatine Copronymus and other emperors， especially Leo the Armenisu sud Theophilus．The em－ perors named trested those who honored lcons with great cruelty，sad sfter the desth of the last of them the party Iconoclasts soon becsme extinct．See iconoclastic．
Under his［Constantinns Copronymus＇s］auspices a conn． cil of iconociabtg was held，in which the nse of lmages was condemned．

Jortin，Remarks on Eccles．Hist．，sn． 741. （b）One of those Protestsnts of the Netherisnds who，dur－ ing the reign of Philip In．，riotolnsly destroyed the images in msny or he romy charches．
Hence－2．Any destroyer，denouncer，or ex－ poser of errors or impostures ；one who sys－ tematically attacks cherished beliefs．
iconoclastic（i－kon－ō－klas＇tik），$a$ ．$[=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．ico－ noclastico；as iconoclast $+-i c$.$] Of or pertain－$ ing to iconoclasm，or to the opinions and prac－ tices of the Iconoclasts；given to breaking im－ ages，or to exposing errors of belief or false pretensions：as，iconoclastic enthusiasm．
Both were embelllshed with a profusion of statnes ；most of those at York were destroyed in the first emotionsof ico－ noclastic zeal．H．Swinburne，Travels throngh spsin，xiv． iconoclastic emperors，and at this period of Chrlstisnity 80 fatally mistimed，ls one of the most grave，snd it should seem inevltable controversies，aris，Latin Christlanity，Iv． 7 ．
iconograph（i－kon＇ọ－grȧf），n．［＜Gr．$\varepsilon$ ik $\omega v$ ，an image，$+\gamma \rho$ áфev，write：sce iconography．］A figured illustration；the representation of any－ thing by its image，as in drawing or engraving． The illustrstions hsve never heen surpassed by the most
Science，IV， 28 ． iconographer（ī－kō－nog＇râ－fèr），n．［＜iconog－ raph－y $+-e r^{2 .}$ ．A person versed in iconogra phy．
The lepidoptersl iconographer，when the ultimste but－ terfly hss been described，will sigh vainly for more flelds
to conquer． iconographic（īkon－ō－graf＇ik），a．［＜icono－ graph $+-i c$.$] Relating to iconography；rep$ resenting or describing by means of pictures or diagrams．A．Drummond．
iconographical（ìkon－ō－graf＇i－kal），$\alpha$ ．［＜icon－ ographic $+=a l$ ．］Same as iconographic．［Rare．］ Namstia resd alond the history of her husband，but she does not seem to hsve prescribed its iconographical
iconography（ī－kō－nog＇ra－fi），u．$[=$ F．icono－ graphie $=$ Pg．iconographia $=$ It．iconografia ＜Gr．вiкоขо $\rho$ aфía，a sketch，description，＜عiкоขo－ रpáфos，a portrait－painter，＜єiкஸ́v，an image，+ ypádeıv，write．］1．That branch of knowledge
which relates to the representation of persons or objects by means of images or statues，busts， paintings，drawings，engravings on gems or metals，and the like．－2．The art of producing likenesses，portraits，or graphic representa－ tions；the art of illustration．
As to the execntion of the plates，no iconography of the
Science，VI， 308. 3．Pictorial representation in ceneral；an il－ lustrative figure or collection of figures．
The Inspection slone of these curions iconographies of templessnd palaces affects one ss much by reading，almost as by sight．

Burton，Anst．ol Mel．，p． 209
conolater（i－kō－nol＇ą－tèr），$n .[=\mathrm{F}$ ．iconolatre，
＜Gr．$\varepsilon i \kappa \omega v$ ，an imagë，＋$\lambda a \tau p \varepsilon u ́ s, ~ a ~ w o r s h i p e r ~$
cf．idolater．］An image－worshiper．
conolatry（i－kọ－nol＇a－tri），n．$[=P \mathrm{Pg}$ ．iconola－ tria，＜Gr．cikúv，an image，＋خatpeia，worship； cf．idolatry．］The worship or adoration of im－ ages；idolatry
conologist（i－Kọ－nol＇ō－jist），n．$\quad[$＜iconology + －ist．］One versed in iconology；one who makes
a specialty of the study and identificatiou of statues，paiuted or engraved likenesses，etc． I．D＇Israeli．

## icosahedral

conology（ $\overline{\mathrm{i}}-\mathrm{k} \overline{0}-\mathrm{nol} l^{\prime} \overline{0}-\mathrm{j} \mathrm{i}$ ），$n, \quad[=$ Sp．iconología $=$ Pg．iconologia，＜Gr．عiкovo\％oyia，figurative speaking，＜$\quad$ cik $\omega v$ ，a figure，iniage，+- hoyia，＜ дर́ $\varepsilon$ ecv，speak：see－ology．］1．The science or art of representation by effigies or pictures．－ 2．A description of statues，pictures，engrav－ ings，etc．
conomachalt，a．［Erroneously iconomical（see the extract）；with term．$-a l,=\mathrm{Sp}$. iconomaco $=$ Pg．It．iconomaco，＜Gr．हiкovonáos，warring against images，＜єiкஸ́v，an imago，$+\mu \dot{\chi} \chi \varepsilon \sigma \theta a$, against images，＜$\kappa \kappa \omega \nu$, an image，$+\mu$ pix
fight．］Eceles．，opposed or hostile to pictures or images．
We should be too iconomical to question the pietures of the winds，as commonly drswn in humane heads and with their cheeks distended．

Sir T．Browne，Vnlg．Err．，y． 22
iconomachist（ī－kō－nom＇ą－kist），n．［く iconom－ ach－y + －ist．］One who is opposed to and con－ tends against the use and cultus of icons；an iconoclast．
The noted iconomachist Antony of Sylæum was ratsed in 821 to the patriarchste of Constsntinople．

Robertson，History of the Christimn Church，III． 300. iconomachy（ī－kō－nom＇á－ki），n．［＜Gr．عiкоขо－
 ring against images：see iconomachal．］Enmity or opposition to icons or sacred images；the principles and conduct of the Iconoclasts．
The monastic party［at the Nicenc Conncil of A．D． 787$]$ declared thst iconomachy was worse than the wor
ics，becsuse it dended the Ssvlonr＇s incarnstion．
Ilobertson，History of the Christian Church，III． 135 iconomatic（ī－kon－ō－mat＇ik），a．［Appar．abbr． for＊icononomatic，〈 Gr．$\varepsilon i \kappa \omega v$ ，an image，+ obv－ $\mu a(\tau-)$ ，name．］Expressing ideas or represent－ ing words by means of pictured objects：as， iconomatic writing．Brinton．
iconomaticism（ī－kon－ō－mat＇i－sizm），n．［＜icon－ omatic $+-i s m$ ．］A system of picture－writing， or the representation of words by pictured ob－ jects．
How complete a system of iconomaticism they［Egyptisn nd Chinese characters］passed throngh is nnknown．
Sci．Aner．，N．S．，LVI． 66.
iconomicalt，$a$ ．See iconomachal．
iconophilism（ī－kō－nof＇i－lizm），n．［＜Gr．$i \kappa \kappa \omega v$, an image，+ фinos，loving，＋－ism．］A liking or taste for pictures or engravings．［Rare．］
He［s print－dealer］tells you thst he instructs his cuso tomers in bibliomsnia，in bibliopegy，in grangerlam，in New York Times，Feh．12， 1885.
 an image，＋фinos，loving，＋E．－sst．］A con－ noisseur of pictures，engravings，or
collector or judge of prints．［Rare．］
The moral of that le，that in collecting prints sill is not rose－colored，snd one must not think of becoming sa rosocophilist without the stndy and spplicstion required
for any grave pursuit．New York Times，Feh．12， 1888.
iconostas（íkon＇ō－stas），n．Same as iconosta－
iconostasia，$n$ ．Plural of iconostasium．
iconostasion，iconostasium（ī－kon－ō－stā＇si－on， －um），n．；pl．iconostasiu（－ại）．［NL．，〈 NGr．عiко－ voataбıov，$\langle$ عiкоvóaraous：see iconostasis．］In the Gr．Ch．，a movable desk or stand ou which icons are placed，especially the icon of the festival or the saint of the day．
conostasis（ī－kō－nos＇tạ̄－sis），n．［＜NGr．عiкov6－
 position，＜ioraotal，stand．］In Greek churches， a high solid screen，usually of wood，reaching at least half－way and often nearly or quite to tho ceiling of the church，and separating the bema，chapel of prothesis，and diaconicon from the rest of the church．It has three doors，the holy doors in the center，leading directly into the bema proper or sanctuary（iepareioy），a door on the right of this，as one
faces the bema，sdmittug to the diaconicon or sacristy， and one on the left opening into the chspel of prothesia． It is from this last door that the processions known as the Little and tho Grest Entrance（see entrance）emerge．The doors，especislly the central or holy doors，sre provided with a vell（amphithyra）．As the choir of an Orientsl church does not intervene between the sanctnary and the Western altar－rails and to a rood－screen．Rituslly it cor－ responds to altr－rails as it divides the sanctinary fronn all the rest of the church，the clioir included．
 of twenty clauses，＜єiкоб九，twenty，$+\kappa \bar{\omega} \hat{\imath} \circ$ ，mem－ ber，clause：see colon1．］In anc．pros．，con－ sisting of twenty cola（members or series）：as， an icosacolic canticum．Also spelled eicosa－ colic．
icosahedral（ī＂kọ－sa－hē＇dral），a．［Also icosihe－ crall；＜icosahcdr－on + －al．］Having twenty faces． －Icosahedral function．Sce polyhedral function，under
icosahedral
sahedral number，one of tha numbers 1,
456 ，etc．，whose form is $n$（5n $n-5 n+2$ ）． 456，etc．，whose torm is $\frac{1}{2} n\left(5 n^{2}-5 n+2\right.$ ）
icosahedron（ $\bar{i}^{\prime \prime}$ k - sa $\left.-\overline{h e}^{\prime} d r o n\right), ~$


Regular Icosahedron．
icoun），$n$ ．［Also written ＜Gr．вiкnoárdpov，a body with twenty sides，neut． of $\varepsilon i \kappa \sigma a ́ \varepsilon \delta \rho \circ \varsigma, ~ \varepsilon i \kappa о \sigma i \varepsilon \delta \rho \circ \varsigma$ ， of twenty sides，（ عікогє， twenty（seo icosian），+ $\dot{\varepsilon} \delta \rho a$ ，a seat，base $=\mathrm{E}$ settlcl，a seat．］A solid
bounded by twenty planes．In the ordinary are glea，equally multied ench t hose adjacent to it．It has 12 vertices and 30 edges， 8 edges per face，B edges per ${ }^{\text {dron，a regular solld of which }}$ each face subtenda at the center tha spsce guntended
by 4 facea and 8 half－ 1 aces of the ordinary tcosahedron． has 20 faces， 12 verticea， edgea， 3 edgea per face， 5 edges per vertex．Lach vertex is en－ wrapped twice by the sertes of faces about it，and tha cen－ er lancoled aen ainea． Iruncated icosahedron，${ }^{\text {a }}$ by cutting down the corners of the icosahedron paraliel to tha

acea of the conxial regular dodecahedron until the eri－ gins faces are regular hexacons，so that the solid has 20 hexagonal and 12 pentagonal taces．
icosander（ī－kō－san＇dér），$n$ ．［＜NL．icosandrus： see icosandrous．］In bot．，a plant having twenty or more stamens inscrted on the calyx．
Icosandria（ī－kō－san＇dri－ệ），n．pl．［NL．，＜ico－ sandrus，with twenty stamens：see icosaudrous．］ In bot．，the twelfth class in the Linnean system of classification，distinguished by having twen－ ty or more stamens inserted on the calyx，as in the rose family．The plants in this class pro－ duce the most esteemed fruits．
icosandrian（ī－kō－san＇dri－ąn），u．［＜Icosun－ dria + －ian．］Same as icosandrous． icosandrous（ī－kọ－san＇drus），u．［＜NL．icosan－ drus，with twenty stamens，＜Gr．сinoor，twenty，+ $\dot{a} \nu \dot{\prime} \rho(a \nu \delta \rho-$ ），a male（in nod．bot．a stamen）：see －androus．］Of or pertaining to the Icosandria．
 twenty，＋oña，a iñark，oтиєіоv，a mark，mora．］ In anc．pros．，containing or amounting to twenty semeia or units of time；having or constitnting a magnitude of twenty moræ or normal shorts： thes，a dactylic or anapestic pentapody is icosa－ semic．Also spelled eicosascmic．
icosian（ī－kō＇si－ąu），и．［［ Gr．єiкоби，dial．$\varepsilon i \kappa a \tau \iota$ ， ßeikatı，feikatı，tiwenty，$=\mathrm{L}$ ．riginti $=$ E．ticenty： see twenty．］Pertaining to twenty．－Icosian game，a game in which there are twenty atations each
united with three others by patha，as the 20 verticea of united with three others by patha，as the by vertices of Five stations being named－as consecutive，a player endea． vora to pass through all the other atationa without passing through any one twice．
i cosidodecahedron（ī＂$k o \overline{-}$－si－d $\bar{o}^{7}$ dok－a－hē dron），
 two faces formed by cutting down the corners of the icosahedron parallel to the faces of the coaxial regular dodecahedron until the new faces just touch at the augles，thus leaving 20 triangular and 12 pentagonal faces．It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids．－Truncated icosidodecahedron，a solid having 12 decagonal faces helonging to the regular dodecaliedron， 20 hexagonal taces belonging to the icoaahedron，and 30 square faces belong－ Ing to the aemi－regular triacontahedron．It is one of the
thirteen Archimedean solids． icosihedral，icosihedron
icosihedral，icosihedron．See icosahedral，ico－ sahedron．
icositetrahedron（ $\bar{i}^{\prime \prime} k o ̄-$－si－tet－rạ－hē＇dron $), n$ ．
 $=$ E．four，＋$\hat{\delta} \delta \rho a$ ，seat，base．］In crystal．，a solid，belonging to the isometric system，which is contained by tweuty－four similar four－sided planes；a tetragonal trisoctahedron，or trape－ planes，a
icosteid（ī－kos＇tệ－id），$n$ ．A fish of the family Icosteide．
Icosteidæ（i－kos－tē＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Icosteus + －ide．］A family of acanthopterygian fishes， typified by the genus Icosteus，to which differ－ ent limits have been assigned．（a）In a reatricted sense，fishea with a toose flaccid skin，unarmed head，long and thoractic ventrai fins：supposed to he related to the Stromateidoe．It waa constituted for two deep－aea fishes ohtained off the Caliternian ceast．（b）The tamily as above deaned，together with the Eathmmasterides．It is acarccly distinguishable fron stromateids．
icosteine（ī－kos＇tẹ－in），$n$ ．A fish of the family Icosteido．

2972
［NL．，irreg．＜Gr．$\varepsilon$ i－ costeus（i－kos＇tê－us），$n$ ．oovtov，a bone．］The typical genns of the family Icosteida，having a

naked body with some spinules aloug the later－
al line，and quadriradiate ventrals．I．emigma－ ticus is a deep－sea fish of California．
icret，$n$ ．A word of dubious meaning and origin． See the second extract．

Aa we find in the Survey booke of England，tha king de－ manded in manner no other tribute than certain lcres of Iron，and Iron barres．IVolland，tr．of Camden，p． 301.
An icrs fa ten Bars．Gibsom，tr．of Camden（margin）． ics．$\quad\left[<-i c+\right.$ pl．$-s^{2}$ ，after L ．and Gr．plurals in －ic－a，－$\kappa-$－á，nevt．pl．of adjectives in－ic－us，$-t \kappa-b \varsigma$ ， in names of sciences or arts，as in $\mu a$ infuct $^{\text {a }}$ $k \alpha$, mathematical（matters），interchanging with forms in the fem．sing．L．－ic－a，or－ic－e，Gr．－$t \kappa-\eta$ （ $\dot{\varepsilon} \pi \iota \sigma \dot{\eta} \mu \eta$ ，knowledge，science，or $\tau \varepsilon \chi \eta \eta$ ，art，be－ ing understood），as $\mu a \neq \eta \mu \pi i n$ ，L．mathematica， mathematice，mathematical（science）．In F．，G．， etc．，these words follow the fem．sing．form；in E．cither or both forms are used：see exam－ ples．］A termination of Greek origin，denoting a science or an art．Words with this termination are properly plura，but are now commonly regarded as aingu－ lar，being often accompanied by tormactually in the singu－ rice or metric，etc．In some cases the aingnlar alone ia in use，as in logic，music，the adjective being then exclualvely in－icala，as hogrical，musical，while in a few a a arinction of Any adjective in－ic，applicable to a branch of knowledge， may have an accompanying neun in－ics．
Icteria（ik－tē＇1i－iii）， $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ ．［NL．，〈 Gr．iктepos，a cer－ tain bird：see Ïcterus．］A notable genus of American oscine passerine birds；the ycllow－ breasted chats or chattering flycatchers．It wa feundcd by Vilelilot in 1807，and has been variousiy res． Ierred to the Turdidee or thruahes，Vireonide or greeniets， or made the type of the lcteriinate as a aullamily of Sylvico－ pressed bill with high arched culmen，greentah coloration above，with bright．yellow breast and white abdoman，and a size unuaual in the jast－named family．Tha type ia $I$ ． virens or 1．viridis，which abounda in the United Stateg， is migratory and inaectlvorous，a voluble and versatite
songater with remarkable powers of mimicry，and which songater with remarkable powers of mimicry，and which
nesta in ahrubbery，laying usually four white egga with nesta in ahrubbery，laying usually tour white egga with
reddish speckles． reddish speckles．
riety，inhabiting the southwestern porliena of tha United riety，iohabiting the southwes．
cteric（ik－ter ${ }^{\prime} \mathrm{ik}$ ），$a$ ．and
 Sp．icterico $=$ Pg．icterico $=$ It．itterico，$\langle$ L．ic－
tericus $\langle$ Gr，iктéкó，jaundiced， dice：see icterus．］I．a．1．Affeeted with jaun－ dice．－2．Preventing or dispelling jaundice． Icteric fever，icteric remittent fever，remitting ic－ teric fever．See fever
II．n．A remedy for jaundice．
cterical（ik－ter＇i－kal），a．［＜icteric＋－nl．］ Same as icteric．
Our understandings，it a crime be lodged in the will， being like icterical eyes，tranamitting the apeciea to the
soul with prejudice，disaffection，and colours of their own
 icterid（ik＇te－rid），$n$ ．One of the Icteridae．
Icteridæ（ik－ter＇i－dē），n．pl．［NL．，く Icterus + －idoe．］A large family of American oscine passerine birds with 9 primaries，a conic－acute bill with unnotched tip，rictus without bristles， and angulated commissure．The family is very closely related to the Fringillidop；it has also allinities with the corvide，and represents in America the Sturni－
doe or atarlings of the old world．There ara upward ot 100 apecies，assigned to many genera，containing the birds varionaly known as American starlinga，blackbirde，ori－ oles or hangncats，meadow－larks，cow．birds，bobolinka， etc．The tamily is divided by Coves into four aubtami－ lies，Ageleince or marsh－hiackbirds，Sturnellince or mea－ dow－larks，Icterinee or orioles and hangneats，and Quisc $\alpha$－ all the American oriolea or hangnests and related forms． icterine（ik＇te－rin），a．［＜NL．iclerinus，＜Gr． iктepos，jaundíce：see icterus．］Yellow，or mark－ ed with yellow，as a bird；specifically，having the characters of the Icterido or Icterinic． icteritious（ik－te－rish＇us），a．［く L．icterus，Gr． iктepos，the jaundice，+ E．－it－ious．
having the color of jaundiced skin．
icteritous（ik－ter＇i－tus），$a$ ．Same as icteritious． icteroid（ik＇te－roid），a．［＜Gr．＊iктepoeidj’s，
 + eldos，form．］Yellow，as if jaundiced．
icterus（ik＇te－rus），$n$ ．［NL．，＜L．icterus，Gr． green color，by looking at which，according to the simple therapeuties of the ancients，a jaun－ diced person was cured－the bird died；cf． iктерlas（sc．$\lambda i \theta \mathrm{os}$ ），L．icterias，a yellowish kind of stone．］1．The jaundice，－2．In bot．，a yel－ low appearance assumed by wheat and some other plants under the influence of prolonged exposure to moisture and cold．－3．［cap．］In ornith．，a Brissonian（ 1760 ）genus of birds，ap－ proximately equivalent to the modern family $I c$－ teride；subsequently used with various limita－ tions，or as conterminous with the subfamily Icterina；now restricted to the American ori－ oles or hangnests，such as the Baltimore oriole， Ictcrus galbula．The type is technically con－ sidered to be the troopial，Oriolus icterus（Lin－ næus），now called Icterus vulgaris．Sce cut under troopial．－4．［cap．］A genus of mam－ mals．Grifith， 1827.
ictic（ik＇tik），a．［く L．as if＊icticus，く ictus，a blow：see iclus．］Sudden or abrupt，as if pro－ duced by a blow；marked．Bushuell．［Rare．］ Icticyon（ik－tis＇i－on），n．［NL．，くGr．ikTts，the yellow－breasted marten（taken in general sense of a＇weasel＇），＋кúvy，a dog，$=\mathrm{E}$ ．houиd．］A genus of Canidee with small molars， 1 above and 2 below on each side，containing I．venaticus， the bush－dog of South America，a small，close－ haired species with short limbs and tail．The gc－ nus in a pecmiar one；it is sometimes reterred wrongly to the family Mustelide，but belonga to the true dogs，Caninoe， and is related to the Atrican lycaon and the Indian Cyon． Lund， 1842 Also written Ictidocyon
ictide（ik＇tid），$n$ ．An animal of the genus Ic－ tides（or Arctictis）；a binturong：as，the black ictide，Ictides ater．
Ictides（ik－ti＇dēz），n．［NL．，irreg．＜Gr．ikтıs， the yellow－breasted marten，+ eidos，form．］A genus of Viverrida，of the subfamily Arctictince， containing the binturongs：a synonym of Arc－ tictis．
Ictinia（ik－tin＇i－ä），n．［NL．，く Gr．iктivos，a kite．A notable genus of kites，of the subfam－ ily Milvince and family Falconida，founded by Vieillot in 1816．Tha tail ia short and even；the winga are moderate，with the third and second primaries long est，and the trst very short；the feet aro small the tsral very convex culmen and amall aubcircular nostrilla；and the plumage is dark－plumbeous or bluiah．There are two species，both American，ons of which is the common Mia－ sissippi kite，I．subccerulea or mississipiensix，and the other the south American，1．plumbea．
 bus＋－ince．］A subfamily of Catostomider， with an elongate dorsal fin，compressed oblong body，and an intcrparietal fontanelle．It em－ braces a few large flatea，inhabiting chiefly the Miseissipp nd Grest Lake hasins，known as Inufalo－fiahes or bufaloea， and carp－suckers．See cut under carp－sucker．
Ictiobus（ik－tí $\bar{o}-\mathrm{b} u \mathrm{~s}$ ），$u$ ．［NL．，a perversion of Ichthyobus，〈＇Gr．ix ${ }^{\prime \prime}$＇s，a fish，+ Boìs，an ox （taken for＇buffalo＇：see buffalo）．］A genus of fishes of the family Catostomille，popularly known as buffalo－fishes，typical of the subfam－ ily Ictiobinc．Rafinesque，1820．See cut under carp－sucker．
Ictitherium（ik－ti－thē＇ri－um），n．［NL．，＜Gr． iktis，the yellow－breasted marten，+ Oppiov，a wild beast．］A genus of fossil carnivorous mammals from the Miocene of Greece，of un－ certain systematic position：supposed to be－ long to the Viverride，whence the name，givel by Gaudry；by others regarded as related to the Hyarnida．
ictus（ik＇tus），n．；pl．ictus．［L．ictres，a hlow， stroke，stab，thrust；in prosody or music，a beating time，a beat；＜icere，pp．ictus，strike， hit，smite．］1．A stroke：as，ictus solis，sun stroke．－2．In pros．and music，rhythmical or metrical stress；additional intensity of utter－ ance or delivery distinguishing one time or syl－ lable in a foot or series from the others．Metri－ cal ictua in poetry is analogous to syllahic atress or accent in ordinary regularly coincidea with the gyllabic atress or accent primary or zecondary．In classical or quantitative poetry the ictua was also a stress－accent，but was independent of the ayllabic accent，which waa a difference in tone or pitch． It regularly attached itselt to a jong time or syllable as centrasted with one or mere ahorts，but a long or longa could he metrieally unaccented．The confiet betwen and
tus and accent iu ancient poetry may be exemplifled by the line

Connúblo Jưngam atáhili própriamque dicicfo in Which tha accent is marked and the ayllables bearing ictus falls is called the the sis，and the rhythraicslly unac－
cented part of the foot the arois；but many writers directly

## ictus

2973

Invert this use of the terms．A anbordinate ictus can
accompany the principal ictns within the same foot．
 Pertaining to，composed of，produced by，re sembling，or abonnding with ice：as，an iey surface；icy colduess；the icy regions of the north．

There is no armour against fate；
Shirley，Contention of Ajax and Ulyaaes，ili． Tempt icy seas，where scarce the waters roll， Pope，Windsor Forest，1． 389 Solar heams powerfnl enongh to fuse the snowe and blis－ ter the human skin．

Tyndull，Forms of Water，p． 102.
2．Figuratively，characterized by coldness or coolness，as of manner，influence，etc．；frigid； chilling；freezing；indifferent．

It he be leaden，icy，cold，onwilling， Icy was the deportment with which Philip received these

Motley，Dut
iorted，stony
＝Syn．2．Frosty，cold hearted，stony． icy－pearled（i＇si－perld），$a$ ．Studded with span－ gles of ice．［Rare．］

So mounting np in iov－pearled car，
Throngh iniddle emppre of the freezing air
He wanderd long，till thee he gpied from Iar．
He wander＇d long，till thee he epied from lar．
id．An abbreviation of idem．
［Formerly also－ide（＜F．）；＝F．－icle $=$ Sp．Pg．It．－ido，＜L．－idus，a term．forming ad－ jectives from verbs in－ $\bar{e} r e$ ，－ere，or from nouns， as in acidus，acid，く acēre，be sour，aridus，arid， ＜arēre，be dry，fluidus，fluid，＜fluere，flow，vivi－ dus，living，＜vivere，live，morbidus，morbid，＜ morbus，disease，turbidus，turbid，く turba，dis－ turbance，etc．The suffix is really－dus（－do－）， the－i－repr．the orig．or supplied stem－vowel ； it occurs without the vowel in absurdus，absurd， blandus，bland，crudus，raw（erude），ete．Cf． Gr．－$i \delta-\eta \varsigma,-l(\delta) s$ ，ete．：see－id ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．A commoll termination in adjectives（and nouns derived from adjectives）of Latin origin，as in acill，arid， fluid，vivid，turbid，morbid，flaccid，frigid，torrid， solid，etc．It is not used as a formative in Eng－ lish．－2．［NL．－idum，neut．of L．－idus．］In chem．，a formative（also spelled－ide，and when so spelled generally pronounced－id）suffixed to names of elements to form names of com－ pounds，as in oxid，chlorid，bronuide，iodide，sul－ phid，ete．，designating compounds of oxygen， chlorin，bromine，iodine，sulphur，cte．Uaage is，in genera，in favor of the form ide；but in new formations， $\mathrm{id}^{2}$ ．［（1）L．NL．－is（－id－），pl．－icl－es，fem．；（2） L．NL．－id－es，pl．－id－e ；both of Greek origin： see－ides，－id $\alpha$, aud $-i s^{2}$ ；cf．－ad ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．The ter－
mination of nouns Englished from Latin or New mination of nouns Englished from Latin or New the Greek model）in－is，as caryatid，hydatid，etc． －2．In zoöl．，the termination of nouns Eng－ lished from Latim or Now Latiu nouns in－ide， as felid，from Felider，fringillid，from Fringillide， etc．In this dictionary such Enclish forme，being always adjacent to their obvious primitives，are usually leit with ida．［NL assum
－ilce．］In zoöl．， ildare．In zool．，a frequent termination of the names of groups of aurimals，of no determinate rank in the classificatory seale．Entomologiate of－ ten use it for sublamilles，in which case it is the ame se
－ince．It may or may not be etymologically the same as idæ．［L．NL．，pl．of－ides，く Gr．－$\iota \delta \eta \mathrm{s}$ ，pl．－$\downarrow \delta a \iota$ ， patronymic suffix：see－ides．］1．In words of Greek origin，a suffix denoting the descen－ dants of a person to whose name tho suffix is at tached，or a family or kindred of a particular origin：as，the Heraclida，Homeride，Eupatri－ dee，etc．Specifically－2．In zoöl．，the regular termination of the names of families，suffixed to the stem of the name of the genus whence that of the family is derived，as Felidee（from Felis），Laniville（from Lanius），Apodida（from Apus），etc．When the stem ends in－ie，the termination is properly，according to Greek analogies，，alder，as Laninia－ gists prefer to use－idoe in all cases．Sec－idid．
 Ida，（a）a mountain near the ancient Troy，or （b）the chief mountain in Crete，the mystic birtbplace of Zeus：as，the Iflean Zcus．

Here eke that famous golden Apple grew
For which th＇
For which th＇Idwan Ladies disagreed．
Spenser，F．Q．，11．vii． 54.

Idalian（ī－dā＇lian），a．［く L．Idalius，adj．，＜
Idalium，also Idalia，Gr．＇Idánov，a city in Cy－ prus．］Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Idalia or Idalium in Cyprus，or to Aphrodite （Venus），to whom it was cousecrated；inhab－ iting Idalia．

Idalian Aphrodite beautilnl，
Fresh as the foam，new－bathed in Paphlan wells．
ide ${ }^{\mathrm{I}}$（id），$n$ ．［＜Norw．icl，also called idmurt （murt，mort，small－fry，also a roach），$=$ Sw．id， ide；in NL．idus．］A cyprinoid fish，Leuciseus idus or Idus melanotus．The golden Ide is a cnsti－ $i d u s$ or Iflus melanotus．The golden Ide is a culti－
vated variety，known as the orfe．
It resemblea the chnt， and is found in northern European waters．
ide ${ }^{2}+$ ，$n$ ．［ME．：see illes．］See ides．
The first freason in the yearl．．．is Vere，and y ${ }^{\text {t }}$ begyn． neth
May． May．Arnold＇s Chron．，p． 176. ide ${ }^{\text {I }}$ ．［See－idI．］1．An obsolete form of－it $I^{1}$ in adjectives like acide，fluide，ete．See－idll， 1. －2．In cliem．，same as－id ${ }^{1}, 2$.
ide ${ }^{2}$ ．［Sce－id ${ }^{2}$ ．］1．Same as－id ${ }^{2}, 1,-2$ ．In zoül．，same as－i $l^{2}, 2$.
idea（ī－dē＇ä），$n$ ．［Alse dial．idee；$=\mathrm{F}$ ．idée $=$ Sp．It．idea＝Pg．idea，ideia $=$ D．G．Dan．idee （first in ilé，＜L．idea（idĕa，in ML．appar．idēa） （first in Seneca；Cicero writes it as Greek）， a（Platouie）idea，archetype，＜Gr．idéa，form， tho look or semblance of a thing as opposed to reality，a kiud，sert；in the Platonic philosophy the idéal were general or ideal forms，pattern forms，arcbetype models，L．forme，of which， respectively，all created things were the im－ perfect autitypes or representations；＜ideīv， see，$=$ L．videre，see，$=$ Skt．$\sqrt{ }$ vid，know，per－ ceive，＝AS．witan，E．wit，know：see wit．］ 1. In the Platonie philosophy，and in similar． idcalistio thought，an archetype，or pure im－ material pattern，of which the individual ob－ jects in any one natural class are but the im－ perfect copies，and by participation in which they bave their being：in this sense the word is generally qualified by the adjective Platonic．
The more prohable view，Parmenides，of these ideas is that they are patterns fixed in nature，and that other things of other thlugs in the ideas is really assim ilation to pation Plato，Parmenides（tr．by Jowett），III． 249 ． Socrateg，he［Parmenideal kald，I admire the hent of your
mind towards philosophy iell me，now wss thin your oun mind towsids philosophy；iell me，now，was thia your own partake of them？and do you think that there is an 2 dea op pikenceas apart from the fikeness which we possess，or of the one and many，or of the other notions of which Zeno has been speaking？
I think that there are such abstract ideas，aald Soc－ ratea．
Parm

Parmenidea proceeded．And would you also make ab－ atract ideas of the just and the beautiful and the good，and of all that class of notions
And would you make an abstract idea of man distinct Irom us and from ail other human creaturee，or of fire and water？
I am often undecided，Parmenides，as to whether I ought to include them or not．

Plato，Parmenides（tr．hy Jowett），III． 246.
2．A mental image or picture．［Although Sir W． Hamilton baya that idea never was used in any language In any but the Platonic sense（def．1）until the time of Descartea，in English，as in French，this second meaning
has been since the middle of the aixteenth century the has been since the middle of
commoner one in Ilterature．］

Within my hart，though hardly st can shew
Thing so divine to vew of earthly eye，
Thing so divine to vew of earthly eye，
The fayre 1 dea of your celestiall hew
And every parie remaines immortally．
And every parte remaines immortally．
When he ahall hear the died upon his words，
The ifea of her life shall sweefly creep
Into hir atudy of imagination．
hak．，Much Ado，iv． 1.
［Speeleen］is called idea［of the Greekss，which is as much fo say as a common shape conceiuted in the mind，through some knowledge had before of one or two individuums two，we beare the shape thereof continnally in our minde and therehy are able to know a wolle whensoever wo find him．Blundeville，Arts of Logicke（1599），iv．

Yet still how faint by precept is expressi
Thence endleas streams of fair ideag flow，
Strike in the aketch or in the pleture glow
3．In the language of Descartes and of English philosophers，an immediate objeet of thought－ that is，what one feels when one feels，or fancies when one fancies，or thiuks when one thinks， and，in short，whatever is in one＇s understand－ ing and directly present to cognitive conscious－ ness．With the nominaliste Berkeley snd IInme the meaulng of the word hardly departe Irom def．2，above． fect different from the real thing and from the mind，but mediatling between them．But Hume uses the word idica

In a somewhat peculiar sense，to mean a seusation repro uced and worked over．
Whatsoever the mind perceives in Itself，or is the im－ mediate object of perception，thonght，or underatanding，
that I eall ilea．Locke，Inman Uuderstanding，II．viii． 89 Since therefore the ohjects of sense exist only in the mind，and are withal thoughtlese and inactive， 1 choose to mark them by the word idea，which in erties． Bp．Berkeley，İminan Knowtedge，I． 29.
All the perceptions of the hnman mind resolve them－ sclvea into two distinct kinds，which I csil Impressions and $I$ deas．The difference betwixt these consisis in the the mind and make their way into whr thoughike upon clonsuess Those perceptions which enter with the most force sud violence we name impressions；and nnder thls name 1 comprehend all our sensations，passions，and emo tlons，as they make thelr first appearance in the sonl．By ideas，I mean the faint images of these in thinking and reasoning．ILume，Treatise of IImanan Nature，1．i．\＆ 1. The term idea is commonly uaed to include both tmage and concepts，marking off tho whole region of the repre－ sentative from the preaentative．but like the term no－ ton，it tende now to be confined to concepta．
$J$ ．Sully，Ontifnea of Psychol．，vil．
4．A conception of what is desirable or ought to be，different from what has been observed； a governing conception or principle；a teleolo－ gical conception．
For anie underatanding knoweth the okil of the artiffeer atandeth in that idea or foreconcelt of the work，and not
in the work Iteelfe．Sir $P$ ．Sidney，Det，of Poeaie．

## I thought you once as lair As women in the idea are．

Covoley，The Mistress
Thera is what I call the Amerlcan idea．．．．Thia idea demande，as the proximate organization thereor，a democ racy－that is，a government of all the people，by all the people，or ant the people；of conise，a government on the princtples of eternal justice，the unchanging law of God

Theodore Parker，Speech at Antiblavery Convention， ［Boston，May $29,1850$.
5．In the Kantian philos．，a conception of rea－ son the object of which transcends all possible experience，as God，Freedom of the Will，Im－ mortality；in the Hegelian philos．，the absolute truth of which everything that exists is the ex－ pression－the ideal realized，the essence which includes its own existence：in the latter sense commonly used with the definite article；in other a priori philosophies，an a priori concep－ tion of a perfection to be aimed at，not corre－ sponding to anything observed，nor ever fully realized．
Idea is the thorough adequacy of thought to itself，the solution of the contradictiona which attach to thought， gnd hence，in the Jast resort，the collucidence or eqnilith－ rinm of subjective notion and objectivity，which are the anite expression of that fundamental antitheais of thought．

Wallace，Logic of Hegel，Prolegomena，xxiii． 6．An opinion；a thouglit，especially one not well established by ovidence．
That fellow aeema to me to possers but one idea，and
hat a wrong one．
Johason，in Boswell，an． 1770 ． that a wrong one． Unluckily Lord Palmerston became posseased with the idea that the French minibeter in Greeee was secretly set－
ting the Greek Government on to reslat our claims． J．MeCarthy，Hist．Own TImes，xix．
7．An abstract principle，of not much immedi－ ate practical consequence in existing circum－ stances．
France went to war for the idea when she had nothing else to go to war for ；and，having bound liberty hand and foot at home，proclal med heraelf aganin the apootle of lib－
erty． 8．［cap．］In entom．，a genus of nymphalid but－ terflies，based on the Indian Nymphalis idea： now called Hestia．Fabricius，1808．－9．In mu－ sic，a theme or subject；a phrase；sometimes，a figure．Often called a musical idea．－Absolute idea，the idea considered as the source of all reality．－ Arehitectonic diea，the prellminary plan or sketch ol a science．－Association of ideas．See association．－De－ complex，duplex 1dea，a unlon of two or more complex deas in one．－Determinate Idea．See determinate． Innate idea．See innate．－Material idea，or 1dea in the brain，an impression made upon the brain by an ex ternal object－pratonic rdea．see der．
eaed，idea＇d（i－dē＇ad），a．［＜iclea $+-e d^{2}$ ．］ Provided with or possessed of an idea or ideas used ehiefly in compounds：as，a one－ideaed man．
The writer had omitted to put the ideaंd words into red ink；so they had to be picked out with infinite diffeulity from the mass of unidea＇d ones．

C．Reade，Love me Little，vi．
ideagenous（ī－dề－aj＇c－nus），a．［＜idca + －ge nous．］Generating or giving rise to ideas．
Each sensory impreseion leaves behind a record in the speak ；．．it is these ideagenures molecules which are the phystcal basia ol memory．IVuxley，Animal Automatisn．
ideal（ $\left.\overline{1}-\mathrm{de}^{\prime} \mathrm{al}\right), a$ and $n . \quad$［＜F．ideal，now idéal $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．ideral $=\mathrm{It}$ ．iderrle $=\mathrm{D}$ ．iderral $=\mathrm{G}$ ．

## ideal

＜L．idea，idea：see illea．］I．a．1．Of or per taining to or consisting in ideas．
The plays of children are endless Inltation，and the en now few Ame F．Clarke，Seif－Culture，p． 176. ive bearing of our ideal snd intellectual progress thus five． an object present in idea but not yet given in reality．
． 2．Existing only in idea；confined to thought or imagination．IIence－（a）Net real or practicai；ima－ ginary；visionary；incapable of betug reanzed or carried of benevolence．
IIe［Spenser］lifte everything，not beyond recogniltion said himman，fleck is visihie．

Lowell，Anong my Books，2d ser．，p． 186. （b）Conforming completely to a standard of perfection； perfect．
There will always be a wide interval between practical
and ideal excellence． ereljence．

Sombler．

## Prnming ideal commonweaths．Southey．

 All virtue，sij duty，all activeness of the human charac－ ter，are set out by him［Spenser，nuder the forins of chiv－ niry，for our instruction ：but his ideal knight is Christianto the core．
Gludgtone，Might of Right，p． 211 ． 3．In philos．，regarding ideas as the only real entities ；pertaining to or of the nature of ideal－ ism．
The advantage of the ideal theory over the popular falth is this，that tit presents the worid in prectseiy that view 4．Arising from ideas or conceptions；based upon an ideal or ideals；manifesting or em－ bodying imagination；imaginative：as，the ideal school in art or literature；an ideal statue or portrait．－Ideal beauty．See beauty．－Ideal bttan－ points．－Ideal word in coun arre points，－Ideal chord，in georn，that part of a line not II＇，coojugate with respect to the conlo and bisected by the diameter through the pole of the inne．－Ideal dlameter． See diameter．Ideal number，in the theory of cemplex nuubbers，a number not in the scheme of connplex numbers considered in any investigation，but specially introdinced as a factor of a number which is prime so far as the system
of complex numbers considered is concerned．Ideal partitton，in logic，a diviston of a whole Into parts which physical partition．Sir IT II amilton，$=$ Syn．2．Imaginary，

II．1u．1．That which exists only in idea；a conception that exceeds reality．
A rigid solid ．．．is an ideal ；no substance is absolute－
A．Daniell，Prin．of Physics，p． 199 ， iy rigid． 2．An imaginary object or individual in which an idea is conceived to be completcly realized； hence，a standard or nodel of perfection：as， the ideal of beanty，virtne，ete．；Bayard，the ideal of chivalry．
While the ides gives ruies the iteal scryes as the arche－ type for the permanent determination of the copy；and
we have no other rule of our actions but the conduct of we have no other rule of our actions bat the conduct of that divine man within us，with which we compare our－
seives，and by which we judge and better ourseives， though we can never resch th．These ideal，thongh they cannot claim olbjective reality，are not therefore to he cousidered as chimeras，but suppiy reason with an indis－ pensable standard，becanse it requires the concept of that which is perfect of its kind，in order to estimate and mes－ sure by it the degree sud number of the defects io the
imperfect．
hant，Critigue of Pure Resson，tr by Max Muilier，II， 491 ．
Asthetic effects call up not mercly ideas，but ideals． A great werk of art improves upon the real in two re－ spects：it intensifies and J．Ward，Encyc．Brit．，XX． 70. 3．A standard of desire；an ultimate object or ain；a mental conception of what is most de－ sirable：as，ene＇s ideal of enjoyment；our ideals are seldom attained．－Beau ideal．See beau－ideal．
 titute of ideas．
idealisation，idealise，etc．See idealization， idealize，ete．
idealism（ī－dē＇a－lizm），n．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．idéalisme $=$ Sp．Pg．It．idealismo＝D．G．idealismus＝Dan． idealisme $=$ Sw．idealism，＜LL．idealis，ideal： see ideal and－ism．］1．The metaphysical doc－ trine that the real is of the nature of theught； the doctrine that all reality is in its uature psychical．
It is our cognizance of the successiveness or transitori－ ness of feelings that makes us ohject intuitively to any
idealimm which is anderstood to imply an fdentification of the realities of the world with the feelings of men．

T．H．Green，Proiegomens to Ethics， 837. It is the very essence of the Kantlan idealisin that ob－
jects are not there till they are thought． E．Caird，Philo
2．Pursuit of the ideal ；the act or pratice of idealizing；especially，imaginative treatment of subjects；a striving after ideal beanty，

2974
truth，justice，etc．－3．In art．the effort to realize the highest type of any natural object by eliminating all its imperfect elements and combining the perfect into a whole which rep－ resents Nature，not as she is exhibited in any one example，but as she might be．－Absolute Idealiam，the doctrine of G．W，K．Hegel（1770－1831，
that things derive their reglity from their being made by thought，which has an objectlve existence as a part
of the divine absointe idea（this befug the organic unity of ali thought， 8 nd that things are not merely phenom－ ena to ns，but are of their 3nner uature phenomena or thoughts．The term is by English writers sometimes ap－ plied to any dogmatic idealism，such as that of Berkelcy． －ey（1685－1753），1hat the souls of men and of God，and the ideas in them，are the only existences，and that the real． ity of external things conslats only in their permanence pirical idealism．－Coamothette Idealiam，the doctrine that the external world exists，bot that we have no in－ mediate knowiedge of it．－Egotistical tdealism，the doctrine that Ideas are modes of the humsn mind itselif， and are destitute of external prototypes．－Fichtean or aublective ideallam，the doctrine of J．G．Fichte（1762－ 1814，thst the universal subject or ego（not the ego of sn world，or non－ego．－Objective Idealiam，the doctrine of F．W．J．von Scieling（1775－1854），that the relation be tween the subject and the object of thought is one of ab－ soiute sdentity．It supposes that ali things exist in the absoiute reason，that metter is extinct mind，and that the isws of physics are the same as thoee of meintal represen－ tations－Transcendental tdealism，the doctrine of In－ manuel Kant（ $1724-1804$ ），that the things to which the conceptions of reality，actuality，etc．，are sppilicabie are
mereiy phenomena or appearances，and not things－in－ merely phenomena or appearances，and not things－in－
themeltes，or thtngs as they are apart from thelr relation to the thluker．Thiugs－in－themseives are held to be ab－ solutely unkuewshle．
 Pg．It．idealisía＝D．Dan．Sw．idealist，〈 LL． idealis，ideal：see ideal and－ist．］1．One who holds some form of the philesophical doctrine of idealism：opposed to rcalist．
All are idealists，to whom the world of sense and time is a delusion and snare，and who regard the Idea as the oniy substance．J．F．Clarke，Ten Grest Reilglons，v． 83. 2．One who pursues or dwells upon the ideal； a seeker after the highest beauty or good．－ 3．An imaginative，unpractical person；a day－ dreamer．－Cosmothette tdealst，one who holds that we have ne immediate intuition of s real nen－ego or exter－ tence is known inferentially hy its effects in sensation．The term was introduced by Sir W．Hamitton（LEeid＇s Works note C）
idealistic（ī－dē－ă－lis＇tik），a．［＜idealist＋－ic．］ 1．Relating or pertaining to the philosophical doctrine of idealism or to idealists．－2．Be－ longing to an ideal or ideals；striving for or imagining ideal perfection or good：as，idcal－ istic poetry or art；idealistic dreams
ideality（ $\overline{\mathrm{I}}$－dē－al＇í－ti），$n . \quad[=\mathrm{F}$ ，idialité $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． idealillad＝It．idealità＝G．idcalität＝Dan．Sw． idealitct，〈ML．＊idealita（t－）s，ideality，く LL．ide－ alis，ideal：see idealand－ity．］1．The condition or quality of being ideal：opposed to reality； in the Hegclian philos．，existence only as an elc－ ment，factor，or moment．
The reaiity of a body is its separateness as an isolated object；its ideality begins when its reality is sbolished and unity． 2．The faculty or capacity of forming ideals． Thus we migit expect to find，wherever the tancy，the sentiment tnnate in the human organization．

3．That which is ideal or unreal．
Sensuous certitnde and the abstract classifications of sclence have put to Hight the winged and mist－clad ideal．
ities of philosophy． ities of philosophy．
Transcendental ideality，existence regarded as depen－ dent upon the conditions of possible experience．
We maintain the empirical reailty of space，so far as
every nossible experience is concerved，but at the same every possible experience is concerned，but at the same
time is transcendental idacality：that is to syy，we maln－ tain that space is nething，if we leave out on conad eration something on which things by themselves are in any was dependent． Lant，Critlque of Pure Peason，tr．by Max Miiler，II．25．
 lisation＝Sp．idealizacion；as idealize + －ation．］ The act of ferming in idea or in thought；the act of making ideal．Also spelled idealisation．
 Ppr．idealizing．$\quad[=\mathrm{F}$. idéaliser $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．idealizar
$=\mathrm{P}$ g．idealisar $=\mathrm{D}$. idcaliseren $=\mathrm{G}$. idealisiren $=$ Dan．idealisere $=$ Sw．idealisera；as ideal + －ize．］I．trans．To make ideal；give form to in accordance with any preconceived ideal；em－ body in an ideal form：as，to idealize a por－ trait．
The kinshtp of pity to love is shown among other ways Its．Spenencer

## idemfactor

II．intrans．To form ideals． Also spelled idealise

an idealist．Also spelled idcaliser．
There is no idealizer like unavailing regret，sii the more
if it he a regrct of fancy as muci as of reai feeling． Lovell，Among my Books， 2 d ser．， p ． c 7 ．
ideally（ $\overline{1}-d \bar{e} \cdot a l-\mathrm{i}), a d v$ ．1．In idea；in thought． Fsctors ideally separated from their combtnations．
H．Spencer，Study of Sociul．，p．
Truth to nature can be reached ideally，never historis cally．
2．According to an ideal．
idealogic（ì－dē－a－loj’ik），a．See ideologic．
idealogue（i－dē $\mathrm{P}-\log$ ），$n$ ．See ideologue．
idealogy（ī－dē－al＇ọ－ji），n．See icleology．
ideal－real（ì－dé＇al－réd al），$a$ ．Bothideal and real； having the characteristics of ideal－realism．
The hall－snd－hal！systems，the ideal－real，as they are called，held by so many in the present day in Germany， are in the position of a professediy nentral perso
two fiostile armies，exposed to the fire of both

New Princeton Rev．， 1.22 phl－realism（ī－dē＇al－rē＇ạl－izm），n．A meta－ physical doctrine which combines the princi－ ples of idealism and realism．The ideal－reaism of Schiciermacher，Reneke，Trendeienhurg，Uelierweg， Wundt，and others consists in acknowledging the correct－ ness of Kant＇s account of the subjective origin of space， time，and the conceptions of casuse，substance，and the iike，and in hoddtng in addition，that these things have aiso an existence altogether independent of the mind． The ldeal－realism of Unici，B．Petrce，and others consist in the opinlon that nature and the mind have such a com truth while at the same time they require the confima tion of empirical science．
ideate（ $\overline{1}-d{ }^{\prime} \bar{a} \mathrm{a}$ ），$r \cdot ;$ pret．and pp．ideated，ppr． ideating．［＜idea＋－ate ${ }^{2}$ ．Cf．equivi．Sp．Pg． iclear $=$ It．ideare．］I．trans． 1 t．To form in idea or thought；fancy．

Jetters mingie souls，
For thus itrends absent gpeak． $\begin{aligned} & \text { But for these }\end{aligned}$
I couid ideate nothiog which couid piease．
Donne，To Str lenry Wotton
2．To apprehend mentally so as to retain and be able to recall；fix permanently in the mind． ［Rare．］
II．intrans．To form ideas；think．
Feeling in general is ．．the immediate conscionsness of the itsing or failing of one＇s power of ideating．

G．1．Ladd，Physiol．Psychelogy，p． 503.
ideate（ $\left.\overline{1}-d \bar{l}^{\prime} \bar{a} \mathrm{t}\right), a$ and $n . \quad\left[\left\langle i d c a+-a t e^{1}.\right]\right.$ I．
．In metaph．，produced by an idea，specifieal－ ly by a Platonic idea；existing by virtue of its participation in an idea．
II．n．In metaph．，the correlative or object of an idea；the real or actual existence correlat－ ing with an idea．G．H．Lewes．
ideation（ $\overline{\mathrm{I}}$－dē－$\overline{\text { and }}$ shon），$n$ ．［＜ideate + －ion．］The process or the act of forming ideas．
There is in it the willij an element of conceptlon，idea－ tiom，or inteliectual retentiveness．

A．Bain，Emotions and Will，p． 352 ideational（īdē－a＇shon－al），a．［＜ideation＋－al．］ Pertaining to the faculty of ideation，or to the exercise of this faculty；of or pertaining to the formation of ideas．
What has never been presented could hardiy be repre－ scnted，if tie ideation al process were undisturbed：even
in ourd reams whitenegroes or round squares，fer tnstance， in our dreams white negroes or round squares，fer instance，
never sppear．
J．Ward，Encye．Brit．，XX． 62
ideative（i－dés．antiv），a．［＜ideate＋－ive．］Same as idectional．

The aconstic images，by swaking in the ideative fled the correlated ideas，render the words spoken by another in－
teligibje．
Alien，and Neurol．（trans．），VIII．215． idelt，a．An obsolete spelling of idle．
idem（ $\bar{\prime} ’ d e m$ ），$a d v$ ．［L．idem，m．，n．，eadem，. ，the same，$\langle i$－，a pronominal root in is，he，that，etc． （see $h c^{1}$ ），＋－lem，a demonstrative suffix；cf． ibidem．Hence identic，etc．］The same；the same as above or before：used to avoid repeat－ ing something already written．Abbreviated id． idemfaciend（ī－dem－fā＇shiend），$a$ ．［ L L．idcut， the same，+ fuciendus，ger．of facere，make， produce：see fact．］Giving itself as product when multiplied by a certain basis．Thus，if $i$ is the basis of a multiple algebra，and $j$ is any other vid such that $i j=j$ ，then $j$ is said to be idemfaciend．
idemfacient（ī－dem－fā＇shient），$a$ ．［＜L．idem，the same，+ facien $(t-) s$ ，ppr．of facerc，make，pro－ duce：see fact．］Giving itself as product when multiplied into a certain basis．Thus，if $i$ is the basis of a multiple algebra，and $j$ is another vid such that $j i=j$ ，then $j$ is said to be idemfacient． idemfactor（i－dem－fak＇tor），$n$ ．［＜L．idem，the same，+ factor，one whomakes：see fuctor．］A quantity or symbol which is at once idemfacient and idemfaciend．

## idempotent

idempotent ( $($-dem'po-teut), $u$. [< L. ilem, the same, + poten $(t$-s, having power: see potent.]
In multiple algelra, a quantity which multiplied into itself gives itself. Ordinary unity is idempotent.
identic (ī-den'tik), $a$. [Formerly identick, identiquc, $<\mathrm{F}$. identique $=\mathrm{Sp}$. idéntico $=\mathrm{Pg}$. It. identico (ef. D. G. identisch $=$ Dau. Sw. identisk), <ML. identicus, the same, < L. identi- (in iden-
tidem , repeatedly), $\langle$ idem, the same: see idenlity.] Same as ilentical. [Rare.]

And radiant eyes are ind the your bright
Ald radiant eyes are in the righ
The same numerlcally true.
To aggregate the particles of mattor Duke of Arygil. identical (i-den'ti-kal), $a . \quad[<$ identic $+-a l$. 1. Being the same, absolutely indistinguishable; distinguishable only as points of view of that which is one in its own being: also used loosely to express the fact that two or more things compared are the same in the particulars considered, or differ in no essential point. Absolute justice and abaolute love are never sntagonisttc, but identical.
heodore Parker, Love snd the Affections. I csnnot remember a thing that happened a year ago without a conviction, as atrong as memory can give, that dld then exist. $\quad$ Reid, Intellectual Powers, 1ii. 1. The choice of a represeutstlve was once identical with in local gatheringa like those in which nnelvilized tribes aelect head warriors. $\boldsymbol{H}$. Spencer, Prin, of Soclol., § 496. 2. Expressing identity.

That a ton equals s ton is an identical proposition; that the weight of a ton of coals equals the weight of 20 cwt . of stones Is as equivalent proposition.
Identical equation see equation Identical equation. See equation.-Identical note, in apon by two or more governments, esch of which senda upon by two or more governments, esch of which senda
a copy to some power which they wish to influence or warn by s simultaneous expression of uaanimous oplniot. -Identical operation, an operation whlch leaves the operand unchanged.-Identical proposition [ML. propositio identica, \& phrase originating with the Scotists in the 14th centuryl, a proposition which is true by virtue of the deflnitions of the terms together with the rules of formal logic. Thus, "Everything thst is at once tall and etther \& man or a womsn is either a tall man or a tall woman, is sa identical proposition.
If those who blame my calling them trifling proposltions hsd but read, and been at the pains to uaderstand, Whst I hsd sbove writ in very plain English, they could not but have seen that by identical propositions ine same term, importing the aame idea, la affirmed of Itaelf : which I take to be the proper signiftcation of identicat propositions; and conceruing sll auch, I thiak I may contlnue safely to ssy that to propose them as instructive is no better than trifling. But if men will call propositions identical wherein the more properly thes l others must judge ther they speak more properly thsa 1 others muat judge.

Locke, Humsa Understanding, IV. viii. \& 3. identically (i-den'ti-kal-i), adv. In an identical manner; with actual or intrinsie sameness: often followed by the same or alike to express absolute sameness or likeness in every particular: as, two identically worded notes; their views are identically the same or alike.- Identically true, in older writings, sald of that which is true ject and predicate; now used in the seuse of thst which is true as an identical proposition or equstion.
identicalness (i-den'ti-kal-nes), $n$. The state or quality of being identical; sameness.
She has sn high opinion of her sex, to think they csn ticalness. Richardson, Clarisss Harlowe, IV, 201 . Identifiable (i-den'ti-fi-a-bl), a. [< identify + -able.] Capable of being identified.
identification (i-den "ti-ti-kā'shou), $n$. $[=\mathrm{F}$. identification $=\mathrm{Pg}$. identificação: see identify ing to be the same; the state of being made or regarded as the same.
I am not ready to sdmit the identification of the Romish taith with Goapel falth.

Bp. Watson, Charge. Resemblance itaelf may be fatsl to identification when
the law of being is change. J.Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 81 . 2. The act or process of establishing the identity of something; the act or process of determining what a given thiug is, or who a given person is; specifically, in nat. hist., the deter-
mining of the species to which a given specimen mining of the species to which a given specimen
belongs; also, the determination thus made. identify (i-den'ti-fi), v.; pret. and pp. identified, ppr. identifying. $[=\mathrm{F}$. identifier $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$. ticus, the same, +L . -ficare, < facore, make: see idcntic and -fy.] I, trans. 1. To make to be the same; unite or combine in such a man-

2975
ner as to make one; treat as having the same use; consider as the same in effect; represent as the same.
Let us identify, lct us incorporste onrsel vea with the To identify theology with the doctrine of the supernat ural is, us I have pointed out, to narrow the meaning of the word unnaturally. J. I. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 60.
2. To determino or establish the ideutity of ascortain that something met with is identical with something otherwise known; ascertain what a given thiug or who a given persou is; specifically, iu nat. hist., to determine to what species a given specimeu belongs: as, the child was identificd by its clothing; the owuer identificd his goods.
Ultima Thule, the firthest of the Britannic Isles, has been identified with all aorts of localitiea, C. Elton, OrIgins of Eng. Mist., p. 6i. 3. To mark or characterize in such a way as to show what the thing marked is; serve as a means of identification for.

There is here not merely meutal arrest but actual confict; the voice perceived identifies Jscob, at the same

To identify one's self with. (a) To regard one's self as being the essence or chiel factor of.
Ass statesmsn, he identified himself with the atate.
Prescott, Ferd. and 183, i1. 25.
(b) To make one's self s part of (an organization, movement, cause, etc.); be consplenonsly sctive in the promo-
tion of: as, he early identified himself with the abolition
movement.
II. intrans. To become the same; coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, etc. [Rare.]
An enlightened self-Intereat, which, when well uader stood, they tell us, will identify with an interest more enidentism (i-den'tizm), n. [<ident(ic) + -ism.] The system or doctrine of identity: a name applied to the metaphysical theory of Schelling. See identity.
identity (i-den'ti-ti), n. $\quad[=\mathrm{F}$. identité $=\mathrm{Sp}$. identidad $=\mathrm{Pg}$. "identidade $=\mathrm{It}$. identitd $=\overline{\mathrm{D}}$ identiteit $=\mathrm{G}$. identität $=$ Dan. SW. identitet < ML. identita $(t-) s$, sameness, < identicus, the same, < L. identi- (in identidem, lepeatedly), idem, the same: see identic and idem.] The state of being the same; absolute sameness; loosely, essential or practical sameness. Proploosely, essential or practical sameness. Properly, identity belongs on
Ia no form of government ia there an sbsolute identity of interest between the people and their rulers.
Absolute identity. See absolute.-Generic identity See generic.- Personal ídentity. See personal.- Prin ciple of identity, in logic, the general formils $\mathrm{A}=\mathrm{A}$. =Syn. See sameness.
ideogram (i'dē-0̄-gram), u. [< Gl". idéa, idea, + үрáuua, a writing.] Same as ideograph. Isace Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 8.
ideograph (ídē-ō-gråf), n. [<Gr. id $\varepsilon a$, an idea, + ypaфєu, write. A character, symbol, or figure which suggests the idea of an object without expressing its name.
deographic (ī"dē-ō-graf'ik), $a$. [= I' . idéo graphique $=\mathrm{Sp}$. ideográfico; as ideograph + -ic.] Representing ideas directly, and not through the medium of their names: applied specifically to that mode of writing which, by means of symbols, figures, or hieroglyphies, suggests the idea of an object without express ing its name. All written algna are belleved to have been ideographic in their origin, as are the Chinese chsracters, sud the hleroglyphics of the ancient Egyptlans for the
most part. most part.
The picture-writing of the Mextcans was found to have given birth to a . . in. Spencer, Universal Progress,
ir. spencer, Ualversal Progress, p. 19.
A few years ago a religtous work was printed at Vienna
in the Mikmak language, In which no less than 5701 ideoin the Mikmak language, In which no less than 5701 ideo-
graphic symbols are employed. ideographical (ígê-ō-graf'i-kal), a. [< ideographic + al.] Sáme as ideörraphic.
ideographically (í"dē-ō-graf'i-kạl-i), adv. In an ideographic manner: as, a sentence ex pressed ideographically.
ideographics ( $\bar{I}^{f g}$ dē-0.-graf'iks), $n$. [Pl. of idcographic: see -ics.] A method of writing in ide-
ographic characters. See ideograplic ographic characters. See ideographic.
ideography (i-dē-og'ra-fi), n. [= F. idéograplie
$=$ Pg. illcograpliza, $=\mathrm{Pg}$. illoographia, $\langle$ Gr.id́a, an idea, $t-\gamma \rho a \phi i a$, < $\gamma \rho a \dot{\infty} \varepsilon \omega$, write.] The direct representation of ideas by graphic sigus. See ideographic.
ideologic ( $\overline{1}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d} \bar{e}-\overline{0}-10 j^{\prime} \mathrm{jk}$ ), a. [Also idealogic ; $=$ F . idéoloyique $=\mathrm{Sp}$. ideolóyico $=\mathrm{It}$. ideologico; as ideology $+-i c$.$] Same as idcoloyical.$

## Idia

Hia [Napoleon's] hatred of idealoguea ts well known, but the novel was that apecies of idealogic compoaition that
came least into collision with the princlples of imperial. came least into collision with the principles of imperial
Chambers's Encyc. ideological (i"dē-ō-loj'i-kal), a. [<idcologic t-al.] 1. Pertaining to ideology.
I would willingly hsve . . persevered to the end in the ological discussions. $\quad$ J. S. Mill, Logic, IV. I. है 4
2. Relatiug to or depending on the idea or signification. Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 188
 as idcolog $-y+$-ist. ] 1. One who is occupied with ideas or ideals that have no real siguificance or value; one who indulges in theories or speculations, or fabricates ideal schemes.
As to the cultivated and intelligent liherals of 1789, he consigns them with a word to the place where they belong; thedge ia mere drswing-room prejudiceand the imsanation of the closet. New Princeton Rev., III. 204. 2. One who advocates the doctrines of ideology.
The soclety of ideologists at Antenil.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 497. ideologue ( $\left.\overline{1}-\mathrm{de}^{\prime} \bar{o}-\log \right)$, u. $\quad$ [Also, less correctly, idealogue; $<\mathrm{F}$. idéologue $=\mathrm{Sp}$. ideólogo $=\mathrm{Pg}$.
 speak: see -ology.] Same as ideologist.

Some domestlc idealogue, who sits
And coldly chooaea empire, where as well He might republic.

Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viil. ideology (ī-dē-ol'ō-ji), n. [Also, less eorrectly, idealogy; < $\mathbf{F}$. idéologie $=\mathrm{Sp}$. ideología $=\mathrm{Pg}$.
 speak: see -ology.] The science of ideas or of mind; a name applied by the later disciples of the French philosopher Condillac to the history and evolution of human ideas, considered as so many successive forms or modes of certain original or transformed seusations; that system of mental philosophy which derives knowledge exclusively from sensation.
Our neighbours
hsye msde cboice of the
erm ideology. . . to express that department of knowledge which D. Stewart, Philosophical Essays, iii.
deomotion (i/deे-ō-mō'shon), n. [<idea + motion.] In physiol., motioü induced by the force of a dominant idea, and neither voluntary nor purely reflex.
ideomotor ( $\overline{1}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{d} \bar{e}-\overline{0}-\mathrm{m} \bar{o}^{\prime}$ tor), a. [< L. idea, idea, + motor, mover.] In plyysiol., a term applied by Dr. Carpenter to muscular movements resulting from complete engrossment by an idea. These he regarded as automatic, although originating in the cerebrum.
In this paper he [Dr. Carpenter] also extended the idea idestion, and enunciated the fundamental notions of "con-
 ideopraxist (i/dē-ō-prak'sist), n. [< Gr. id ${ }^{\prime}$. ${ }^{\prime}$, idea, $+\pi \rho a \tilde{\xi} \iota \varsigma$, doing (see praxis), + -ist.] One who is impelled to act by the force of an idea; one who devotes his energies to the carrying ont of an idea. [Rare.]
He himaelf, says the Professor, was smong the completest Ideologiats, at least Ideopraxist8: in the Ides . $\dot{\text { p }}$. . he ides (idz), n. $p$ i. [In ME. idus, also in sing. ide; $\mathrm{I}^{i} . i d e s=\mathrm{Sp} . i d u s=\mathrm{Pg} . i d u s, i d o s=\mathrm{It} . i d i=\mathrm{G}$.
 of unused sing. *īdüs ( $\bar{\imath} d u-$ ), the ides.] In the ancient Roman calendar, the eighth day after the nones - that is, the 13th of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the 15 th of March, May, July, and October. The seven dsys after the nonea In esch month are identifled by their ordinal numbera beseventh, sixth etc, day before the ldes , as the eighth,
A soothsayer bids you beware the id

## Shat March.

d est (id est). [ $\mathrm{L} .:$ id, neut. of $i s$, he, that, $=$ Goth. is, he (see hel and hit2, now it); est $=$ E. is.] That is; that is to say: usually written with the abbreviation $i$.e.
Idia (id'i-än), n. [NL. (Meigen, 1826), < Grr. idıos, peculiar: see idiom. ] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family Muscide. They sre of medium size and blacklsh-gray color, sometimes reddish-yellow on pressed, with the third joint llalf sal long antennas are appressed, with the third joint liali sa long again as the secly hairy; the middle tiblo are naked on the Inner side; the wings have no marginal thorn; snd the sbdomen is of a flattened, round-oval figure. The apecies sbound in Amerlesu.

## idiasm

idiasm（id＇i－azm），$n$ ．［＜Gr．ifoanubs，peculiar－
ity，＜idíáciv，be peculiar，＜idos，peculiar：see ity，＜i idá̧cıv，be peculia
iđiom．］A peculiarity．
The idioms，filiotisms，and，ahove all，the itiasms of
Sinakeapcare will he theroughly understood，and so much that now goes ly the board in all modern editions will be Castored with intelligent reverence． idio－［I．idio－，＜Gr．idoo－؟，one＇s own，private， peculiar：seo idiom．］An element in com－ pound words of Greek origin，meaning＇one＇s own，＇＇private，＇＇peculiar．＇
idioblast（id＇i－ i －blast），$n$ ．［＜Gr．idoos，pecu－ liar，＋ßiaarós，offshoot．］A term proposed by Sachs for certain individual cells or tissue－ elements which differ greatly，as regards their contents，from the surrounding tissues．Such are the resin－cells，tannin－cells，crystal－cells， cte．，found in various plants．
idiocrasy（id－i－ok＇rā－si），n．［＝F．idiocrasie， idiverase，＜Gr．idoкрабia，a peculiar tempera－ ment，＜idios，one＇s own，peculiar（see idiom），＋ крáers，mixture，temperament：see crasis．］Pe－ culiarity of physical or mental constitution； that temperament or vital state which is pecu－ liar to a person；idiosyncrasy．［Rare．］ idiocratic（id＂i－ō－krat＇ik），a．［＜idiocrasy （－crat－）＋－ic；ef．aristocratic．］Peculiarinre－ spect of constitution or temperament；idiosyn－ cratic．
idiocratical（id＂i－ō－krat＇i－kal），a．［＜idiocratic + －al．］Same as idiocratic．
idiocy（id＇i－o－si），n．［Also idiotcy，＜illiot＋－ey； not directly＜Gr．identeia，uncouthness，want of
cducation，also private life or business＜idićins， cducation，also private life or business，（idiōTns， a private person，etc．：see idiot．］The state of being an idiot；natural absence or marked de－
fect of understandiug；mental imbecility．See idiot．
I will undertake te convicts man of idiocy if he can not see the proof thst three sngles of a triangle are equal to idiocyclophanous（id＂i－ō－si－klof＇？ Gr．i\＆ıos，peculiar，＋кíкios，circlë，＋－фavฑs， фaiveotai，appear．］Same as idiophanous．
Idiodactylæ（id＂i－ō－dak＇ti－lē），n．pl．［NL．，＜ Gr．idos，peculiar，+ dákтvios，finger，toe．］In Sundovall＇s system，a group of oscine passerine birds related to the crows，consisting of tho birds of Paradise and sundry others，and constituting the fourth family of the colnort Coliomorphe． idiodinic（id＂i－ọ－din＇ik），a．［＜Gr．idros，one＇s owns，+ sivos，rotation，a round area（taken in sense of＇pore＇）．］In zoöl．，reproducing or bringing forth by means of a special pore or opening of the body devoted oxclusively to this function，and through which the genital pro－ ducts are extruded．When idiodinic animals have a special gonaduct，this is called an idio－ gonadutet．
The Porodinic greup 18 divisible Into Nephredinlc and In the latter a apecial（idoos）pore being developed a por E．I．Lankezter，Encyc．Brit．，XVI．682 idioelectric（id＂i－ō－ē－lek＇trik），and $n$ ．［くGr． ides，one＇s own，peculiar，＋E．clectric．］I．a． Electric by virtue of its own peculiar proper－ ties，or manifesting electricity in its uatural state．
II．u．A term introduced by Gilbert for those sulostances which become electrified by fric－ tion，in distinction from anelectric．This datinc－ tion was，however，hased upon the erroneous idea that cer－ way． own，$+\gamma^{2} \omega \tau$ róos，of the tongue：see glottic ${ }^{2}$ ．］ Using words or names invented in one＇s own mind．
The boy soon gsve up his idioglottie endeavors，learning German before his next－born slster had reached the age of lueginning speceh．
idiogonaduct（id＂i－ō－gon＇a．－dukt），$n^{\prime}$ ．［＜Gr． idos，one＇s own，＋E．gonaduct，q．v．］The gonaduct of an idiodinie animal．
The genital ducts of Sdiodlnic ferms may be called idio－ gonaducts，as diatinguished from the nephrogenaducts of
mephrodinic forms．
Encyc．Brit．，XV1． 682. idiograph（id＇i－ō－gráf），n．［＜Gr．iסtos，one＇s own，+ रpóф́є $v$, write．］A mark or signature peculiar to an individual；a private mark or trade－mark．
idiographic（id＂i－ō－graf＇ik），a．［＜idiograph +
－ic．］Pertaining to or consisting of an idio－ －ic．］Pertaining to or consisting of an idio－ diogy or idiographs．
liar，+ yovi，female（in mod．bot．pistil，pecu－ bot．，not having a pistil．

2976
idiolatry（id－i－ol＇a－tri），$n$ ．
［＜Gr．idoos，one＇s own，+ дarpeía，worship．］S
cessive self－esteem．［Rare．］

Idolatry ．．differs hut a letter with idiolutry．
$B p$. Andveres，NInety－six Sermons，I1． 393 （ed．1841－44）． idiom（id＇i－um），u．［Formerly also ideom；D． idioom $=\mathrm{G}$ ．Dan．Sw．idiom $=\mathrm{F}$ ．idiome $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． Pg．It．idioma，＜LL．iflioma，＜Gr．idicua，a peculiarity，property，a peculiar phrascology， idiom，〈idevedat，make one＇s own，appropriate to oneself，＜idos，one＇s own，private，personal， peculiar，separate，in older Gr．Fidos，prob．for ＊Fedios，＂ofedios，＂ofejos（ $=$ L．suus，one＇s own，his， her，etc．），connected with oфкis，ace．$\sigma \phi \dot{\varepsilon} a s$ ，$\sigma \phi \varepsilon$ ， they，and with oiv，＝L．$s u i$ ，of oneself：see sui generis．］1．A mode of expression peculiar to a language；a peculiarity of phraseology；a phrase or form of words approved by the usage of a language，whether written or spoken，and often having a signification other than its gram－ matical or logical one．Sce idiotism， 1.
There are certain idiums，certaln ferms of speech，cer－
taln propositions，whlch tha Holy Ghest repeats several tain propositions，which tha Holy Ghest repeat several Dorne，Sermons，vi． Some that wlth Care Irue Eloqnence shall teach，
And to just Idioms flx our doubtful speech．
Prior，Carmell Seculare（1700）st．34．
2．The genius or peculiar cast of a language； hence，a peculiar form or variation of lan－ guage；a dialect．
The beautiful Provençal，
－morerich and melodents Peninsuis．
rescott，Ferd．and Isa．，Int．
$=$ Syn．2．Dialect，Diction，etc．See language．
diomatic（id＂íō－mat＇ik），$a$ ．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．idiomatique $=$ Sp．idiomático $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．idiomatico（cf．G． idiomatisch $=$ Dan．Sw，idiomatisk），$\langle$ NL．idio－ maticus，\＆Gr．idıuatcкós，peculiar，characteris－ tic，くidiou $(\tau-)$ ，a pecnliarity，idiom：see idi－ on．］1．Peculiar to or characteristic of a cer－ pain language；pertaining to or cashibiting the particular cast of a language or its charac－ marked by the use of idioms：as，an idiomatic writer．
Now，there is not in the world so certain \＆guarantea for pure idiomutic diction，wlthout tricks or affectation，
Like most idiomatie as distingnighed from cerrect writ－ ers，ha idryden knew very littla about the language his． tericany or critlcally．
diomatical（id＂i－0．－mat＇i－kal），a．［＜idiomatic + －ul．］Idiomatic．
Mirten mistakea tha idiomatical nse and meanlug of ＂munditle．${ }^{2}$ ．

T．If arton，Milton＇s Smaller Peems，Herace，i． 5. His enthusiastic mode of thinking，and his forelgn snd
itiomatical manner of expreasing hinnself，often excited idiomatical manner of expresiing hinnself，often excited a smile on the grave cheek of the count．
scott，Quentin Durward，xxv．
idiomatically（id／i－ō－mat＇i－kal－i），adv．In an idiomatic manner；according to the idiom of a language．
idiomorphic（id＂i－ō－môr＇fik），a．［＜Gr．Iolos， one＇s own，＋$\mu$ o $\rho \phi \eta$ ，form．］Having its own or characteristic form．This term was introduced into lithology by Rosenbusch，to indicate that a minneral form． ing part of a rock－mass has the cryatalline faces which by the other ininerala with which it Is assoclated to take their form more or less completely．
The nermal pintonle rocks are characterized by a struc－ tura in which idiomorphic conatitnenta occur only in idiomorphically（id＂i－ō－môr＇fi－kall－i），adv．In an idiomorphic manner．
All of the constiluents are idiomorphically developed．
idiomuscular（id $\left.i-0 .-m u s^{\prime} k u ̄-l a ̈ r\right), ~ a$ ．［＜Gr． idıos，peculiar， 7 E．muscular．］Pertaining to muscle exclusively．－Idiomuscular contraction， the contraction of muscular fibers when struck．The 1a－ cal wheal which appeara at the point struck，and usinally remalus there，but sometimes dalides snd travels off in elther centraction of the entire band of fibers to tha ends of the muscie the general idionuscular centraction．
idiopathetic（id＂i－ọ－pa－thet＇ik），a．［＜idiopa－ thy，after pathetic，q．v．］Same as idiopathic． Same as idically（id＂i－ō－palthet＇i－kal－i），$a d v$ ． Same as idiopathically．
idiopathic（id＂i－ō－path＇ik），a．［＜idiopath－y $+-i c$ ．］In pathol．，of or pertaining to a primary morbid state；not secondary or arising from any other discase：as，an idiopathic affection：op－ posed to symptomatic．－Idiopathic anemla，fever， idiopathical（id＂i－ọ－path＇i－kạl），a．Same as idiopathic．

## idiosyncrasy

idiopathically（id＂i－o－path＇i－kal－i），adv．In the manner of an idiopathic disease；not sympto－ matically．
idiopathy（id－i－op＇a－thi），n．；pl．idioputhies （－thiz）．$[=F$ ，idiopaithic $=$ Sp．idiopatia $=$ Pg． idinnathia $=\mathrm{It}$ idiopatia，〈Gr．idıтäfıa，feeling for oneself alone，〈idio $\alpha a \theta \dot{\eta} s$ ，affected foroneself in a peculiar way，＜ifoos，one＇s own（see idion）， $+\pi$ äos，feeling，affection．］1．In pathol．，au idiopathic character of discase；a morbid state or condition not preceded and occasioned by any other disease．－2 2 ．An individual or per－ sonal state of feeling；a mental condition pe－ culiar to one＇s self．
Men are so full ef their own fancies and idiopathies that they scarce have the clvility to interchange sny words idiophanism（id－i－of＇a－nizm），n．［＜idiopha－ m－ous＋－ism．］The property of beiug idiopha－ nous．
idiophanous（id－i－of＇a．nus），$a$ ．［＜Gr．idıes， peculiar，＋－фams，＜фаiveб0al，appear．］Ex－ use of polarizing apparatus：said without the use of polarizing apparatus：said of certain crystals，as epidote．These figures are some－ times called epoptic figures．Also idiocyclopha－ nous．
Idiophyllum（id＂i－ō－fi］‘um），n．［NL．，＜Gr． idoos，peculiar，$+\phi i \% .0 v$ ，leaf．］A genus of fos－ sil ferns established by Lesquereux，based on a small round or broadly obovate leaf fouud at Mazon Creek，Illinois，in the lowest strata of the middle coal－measures．Thialeat by ts peculiar greelation la closely related to Dictyon hyllum，but differs from It in not having the pinnate character whlch the leavea dioplasm（id＇ $\mathrm{i}-\overline{\mathrm{o}} \mathrm{pl}$ lazm）
dioplasm（id＇i－ō－plazm），$n$ ．［＜NL．idioplasma，
＜Gr．idoos，one＇s own $+\pi$ גáuz， ＜Gr．idoos，one＇s own，$+\pi \lambda$ áब $\mu x$, a thing formed： see plasna．］Same as germ－plasma．
The chromatin must carry the hereditary charactera，and therefore has been termed the idioplasm．

| the idioplasm． |
| :--- |
| Amer．Jour．Psychol．，I． |

idioplasma（id＂i－ō－plaz＇mạ̈），n．［NL．］Same as germ－plasma．
idiopsychological（id＂i－ō－sī－kō－loj j＇kal），a．${ }^{[<}$
Gr．ideos，one＇s own，$+\mathbb{E}$ ．psychological．］of or pertaining to one＇s own mind．
The paychelogical method ．．msy be divided into twe hesus，sccording as we aeek to ievelep moral acience hy the Interpretstion of the conacience taail，or hy racing
the development of the meral out of the nen－moral in the study of paychological facta outside of the conscience． ＂Idiopeychological＂and＂heteropsychological＂are the epitheta empleyed to denote these two nethods．
F．L．Patton，New Princeton Rev．，I． 181. idiorepulsive（id＂i－ō－rḕ－pul＇siv），a．［＜Gr． idoos，one＇s own，＋E．repulsirc．］Repelling itself．

The early theortes regarded［electricall phenomena as produced elther ly a slngle fluid，idio－repulsive，bat at－ tractive of all matter，or else 88 produced by two flulds， each idio－repulisive，hut attractive of the other．
－ idiorrhythmic（id＂i－ō－rith＇mik），a．［＜Gr．ldoos， one＇s own，$+\dot{p}$ roluts，rhythm．］Self－regulated； consisting of self－governing members：an epi－ thet of those convents of the Greek Church in which each member of the community is left to regulate his own manner of life．Also writ－ ten idiorhythmic．
In an idiorrhythmic menastery each menk lives as he plesses；if rich he has s suite of apartmenta，if poor he sbares scell with a brother．Discipline is kept up by pub－ lic opmlen rather than by suthority；a monk is not bound
to attend vespera，but if he omitted to do so two days run－ to attend vespera，but if he omitted to do so two days run－
ning withont valid excuse his brethren weuld begin to ning withont valid excuse his brethren weulr begin to stead of an abbot an idiorrhyth mic convent is geverned by a deliheratlva assembly and two or three annually elected presidents．Athelstan Riley，Athos，or the Mountaln of the ［Menks（1887），p． 66.
idiostatic（id＇i－0̄－stat＇ik），a．［＜Gr．ideos，one＇s own，＋oтatcob，static：see static．］Pertain－ ing to a mode of measurement of electri－ city in which no auxiliary elcetrification is em－ ployed．
The accessory electrometer or gauge ls called an idio－ static electrometer．

J．E．H．Gordon，Elect．snd Mag．，I． 56.
idiosyncrasy（id ${ }^{\text {＇i－ō－sin＇} k r a ̄-s i), ~} n . ;$ pl．idiosyn－
crasies（－siz）．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．idiosyncrasie $=$ Sp．It．idio－ sincrasia $=$ Pg．idiosyncrasia，＜Gr．idгппукрабía， also idıoб́रкрабıs，a peculiar temperament or habit of body，＜iscos，one＇s own，peculiar，+ бivкраб！s，a mixture，tempering，＜ovyкцрavvivar，
mix with，〈 $\sigma i v$, with，
 a mixing：see crasis．］A peculiarity of mental or physical coustitution or temperament；char－ acteristic susceptibility or autipathy inherent in an individual；special meutal disposition or tendency．

## idiosyncrasy

I have no antipathy，or rather illio－syncrusy，in diet，hu－ That I an fond of indulging，beyond a hope of sympa－ thy，inly idiosmerasy．Lamb，New Year＇s live． Idiosyncrasies are，how ever，frequent；thus we find one person has sollura，another for forms．

J．Wurd，Encyc．Brtt．，XX． 61 idiosyncratic（id ${ }^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{i}-\bar{o}-$ sin－kıat＇ik），$a$ ．［くidiosyn－ erasy（－crut－）$+-i c$.$] Relating or pertaining to$ idiosynerasy；of or arising from individual dis position or susceptibility：as，idiosyncrutic sym－ patliy．
Only by comparison are we able to generalize，and to dis cover what is idiosyncratic in these manifestations．
J．Nelson，Amer．Jour．Psychol．
Both sensory and nou－sensory hallucinations，$\dot{\text { E．}}$ are
diosymeratic and unshared． idiot（id＇i－ot），u．and a．［Formerly also idcot； ＜ME．idiol，ydiot $=\mathrm{D}$ ，idioot $=$ G．Dan．Sw idiot，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．idiot， F. idiot $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．It．idiota an idiot，＜L．iliota，an uneducated，ignorant， inexperienced，common persou，＜Gr．idictnc，a private person，a common man，one who has no professional knowledge，an ignorant，ill－in－ formed man，〈 i $\delta \iota \bar{v} \sigma \theta a \iota$ ，make one＇s own，〈lios， one＇s own，peculiar：see idiom．］I．n．1t．A private person．
St．Austin affirmed that the plain placea of Scripture are sufficient to ull laica，and alt idiots or private persons．

2†．An unlearned，ignorant，or simple person． Estwarde and westwarde I awsyted after faste， And zede forth as sn $y$ diote in contre to aspye After Pierea the Plowman．

Piers Plowman（B），xvi． 170.
Christ was received of idiots，of the vuigar people，and of the simpler sort．
3t．A fool or dupe；one who is fooled．
Weneat thou make an yarot of our dama
Chaucer，Prol．to Wife of Bath＇s Tale，1． 311.
4ヶ．A professional fool；a jester；a clown．
The ideot likes with hables for to plaie：
A motley coate，a cockeacombe，or a bell，
Hee better likes then Jewellea that
G．Whitney，Emblems（1586），p． 31.
The head of an ideot dreased in a cap and beils，snd gap－ ing in a most inmoderate manmer． mental powers；one who is born without un－ derstanding or discernment，or who has utterly lost it by disease，so as to have no lucid inter－ vals；one who，by deficiency of the intellectual faculties，is unfit for the social condition，or for taking care of himself in danger．
Genetous idiots are rarely physicsliy well made．They appesr to have received，in many instances，with the heri－ tage of a defective brain，an enfeebled，dwarfed，often crip－ pled body．Buek＇s IIandbook of Med．Sciences，IV． 92. 6．In old Eng．lav，ono who has been withont un－ derstanding or reasoning powers from his birth， as distinguished from a lunatic．＂At the pres－ ent day idiocy is considered as a species of in－ sanity or lumacy．＂（Rapalje and Lawrence．）
An idiot，or natursl fool，is one that hsth had no under－
standing from his nativity．
II．a．Afflicted with or indicating idiocy； idiotic．

The tale of Betty Foy，
The iron，English Bards and Scotch Reviewers． Ye msr a comely face with idioi tears． Tennyson，Geraint．
Idiot stitch，a name given to tricot stitch in crochet． idiot（id＇i－ọt），v．t．［＜idiot，n．］To make or render idiotic．

And being much hefoold snd idioted
By the rough amity of the other，aank
Aa into sleep sgain．Tennyson，Aylmer＇s Fleid
idiotcy（id＇i－ot－si），n．［＜idiot＋－cy；prop．idi－ ocy，q．v．，the $t$ being involved in the $c$ ．］Same as idiocy．［Rare．］

A state of mind which cennot comprehend the meaning of sn enactme of the dial cet－as infancy，zewicy，insan－ ity，ignorance of thont diothalamer（ ${ }^{\prime}$ i－ diothalameæ（id i－ö－tha－lã＇mē－ē），$n \cdot p l$ ．［NL．， ＜idiothalamus（see inliothalamous）＋ece．］A division of lichons including the Umbelicariei， Opegraphci，ete．，now placed in several tribes． Also written Íliotlatami，Idiothalamia，and Idiothelamii．
idiothalamous（id＂i－ō－thal＇a－mus），$a$ ．［＜NL． a room：sce thulumus．］In bot．，having certain parts of a different color an

2977
idle
idiotic（id－i－ot＇ik），a．$[=\mathrm{F}$ ．inlolique $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． idiótico $=$ Pg．1t．illiotico，idiotic，＜LIL．inlioticus， uneducated，ignorant，＜Gr．iठんんткко́s，private， unprofessional，unskilful，rude，くidiór $\eta$ s，a pri－ vate person：see idiot and－ic．］ $1 \uparrow$ ．Uncul－ tured；plain；simple．See extract under idiot－ ical．－2．Pertaining to or resombling an idiot； aflicted with idiocy；having the quality of idi－ ocy；very foolish；stupid．
The stupid succession［of Epicureans）persisted in main－ tsining that the sun，Moon，and Stara were no bigger than mathematical demonstration．Bentley，Free－Thinking， 849 ．
idiotica，n．Plural of idioticon．
idiotical $\dagger$（id－i－ot＇i－kal），a．［＜idiotic＋－al．］ 1．Same as idiotic， 1.
Truth is content，when it comes into the worid，to wear our mantles，to learn our language：it speaka to the moat idiotical sort of men in the most idiotical way．The rea－ aon of this plain and idiotical style of Scripture it may be worth our farther taking notice of．

J．Smith，Select Diacourses，V1．，on Prophecy．

## 2．Same as idiotic， 2.

idiotically（id－i－ot＇i－kal－i），adv．In an idiotic manner；very foolishly．
You are idiotically shouting yourseif black in the fsce． dioticalness（id－i－ot＇i－kal－nes），$n$ ．The state of being an idiot．Bailëy，1731．［Rare．］ idioticon（id－i－ot＇i－kon），$n_{0} ; \mathrm{pl}$ ．idiotica（i－kä）． ［NL．，＜Gr．ideんтскóv，neut．of idıштко́s，private， taken in the sense of $i \delta \iota o s$, peculiar to oneself： see idiotic and idiom．］A vocabulary or word－ book of a particular dialect；a dictionary of words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country．［Rare．］
idiotish（id＇i－ot－ish），a．［＝Dan．Sw．idiotisk； as idiot + －isili 1 ．］Idiotic．

And euerye man thought his own wysdome beat，which God hath proued stark folyshnesse sli，and moost ydiot． yshe dottage．Bp．Bale，lmage of the Two Churchea， 1 ．
idiotism（id＇i－ot－izm），n．［Formerly also ideot－ ism；$=\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{G}$. idiotismus $=$ Dan．idiotisme $=\mathrm{SW}$ ． idiotism $=\mathrm{F}$. idiotisme $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg} . \mathrm{It}$. idiotismo， ＜L．idiotismus，〈 Gr．idectuouos，tho way or fash－ ion of a common person，a homely or vulgar phrase，＜idicti $\zeta \varepsilon v$, put into common language， ＜idi $\omega$ rクs，a private person，a common person： see idiot and－ism．］1．An idiom；a peculiarity of phrase；a current deviation or departure from the strict syntactical rules or usages of a lan－ guage．

Scholars ．sometimes ．give terminations and idiotisms suitahle to thetr native language unto words newly invented or translated cut or other languages． 165

When they［the apostlea］canse therefore to talk of the grest doctrines of the cross，to preach up the astonishing ruths of the Gospel；they brought to be aure their of
diotisins and plainness of speech along with them．
The expression＂in or with respect＂is sn idiotism．
F．Hall，Mod．Eng．，p． 85.
2．A personal peculiarity of expression．［Rare．］ Idiotism，or the use which is confined to an individusl．
3．Idiocy；the state of being an jdiot．［Rare．］ To say that thia matter［the earth］was the csuse of it－ aelf，this，of all other，were the greateat idintism．
Rateigh，Hist．World，Pret．
If in reality his philosophy be foreign to the mster pro fessed，．．it muat he somewhst worse than mere igno rance or idiotism．

Shaftesbury，Advice to an Author，iii．$\delta 1$. The soul alnks into a kind of ajeepy idioism，and is di．
Goldemith，Tssted hy toys and baubles．
idiotize（id＇i－ot－iz），v．i．；pret．and pp．idiotized， ppr．idiotizing．［＜idiot + －ize．Cf．Gr．identi弓etv， put into common language：see idiotism．］To become stupid．［Rare．］
idiotry（id＇i－ot－ri），$n$ ．［＜idiot＋－ry．］Idiocy．

## ［Rare．］

I still keep up my correspondence with him，notwith－ atanding his idiotry；for it is my principle to he constant in my friendships．
， Idiotypa（id－i－ot＇i－pạ̈），n．［NL．，＜Gr．idıos，pe－ culiar，+ túmor，type．］1．A genus of hymenop－ terous parasites，of the subfamily Diapriine， having the fore wings with a basal vein．Only European species are known．Förstcr，1856．－ 2．A genus of ortalid flies，containing one Cu － ban species．Loew， 1873.
diotype（id＇i－ọ－tīp），n．［＜Gr．idıos，peculiar，＋ rímos，type．］An object or a substance typical of a class；one of a series exhibiting like pe－ culiarities．＂A term applied by Guthrie（Chem．Soc．
Jour．，xiii． 35 ）to bodies derved by replacement from the
aame aubstance，including the typical substance itself；am－ monia，for example，is idiotypic with ethylamine，phenyla－ mine，and all the organtic bases derived irom it by substi－ tution，sud these are idiotypic one with the other．The 18）to certain 110n－cryataline organic bodiea which，accord－ ing to hisobservstions，exhibit certain similaritica of struc ture．＂（ii＂atts．）－［＜idiotupe＋ic ］ idiotypic（id／＂i－ō－tip＇ik），u．［＜idiotype＋－ic．］ Of or related to a particular class or type．See idiotype．
dle（ ${ }^{\prime}$ dl），c ．and $u$ ．［ $\langle$ ME．idel，＜AS．idel，emp－ ty，useless，vain，$=$ OS．īdal，idil $=$ OFries．īdel $=\mathrm{D} . i j d c l$ ，vain，frivolous，trifling，＝MLG．LG． idel，empty，mere，$=\mathrm{OHG}$ ．ital，empty，useless， mere，MHGG．ītcl，G．eitcl，vain，conceited，tri－ fing，$=$ Sw．idel，sheer，pure，downright，$=$ Dan． idcl，sheer，mere，perhaps orig．＇clear，＇＝Gr． ¿Aapós，clear，pure（of springs），of common root with Gr．aidmp，the upper，purer air（see ether ${ }^{1}$ ， athrioscope），ai $\theta \varepsilon \iota \nu$ ，burn，Skt．$\sqrt{ }$ indh，kindle， AS． $\bar{u} d$ ，a fire，a funeral pile， $\bar{a} s t$ ，E．oast，a kiln： see oast．］I．a．1．Empty；vacant；not occu－ pied：as，idle hours．
Huo thet wyle thanne by yherd；ne come nszt beuore god mid zuorde adraze and midd hlodi honden ne $y$ del hon． Repent at idle times as thou may＇st．

Dozing out all his idle noons，
And ey＇ry night at play．Epttaph on a Hare．
2．Not engaged in any occupation or employ－ ment；unemployed；inactive；doing nothing． The hee has thre kyndis［characteriatica］．Ane es that scho es neuer ydill．

Hampole，Prose Treatises（E．E．T．S．），p． 8.
Why stand ye here all the day idles
The Queen sat idle by her loom．
D．G．Roasetti，Staff and Scrip．
3．In a state of disuse；remaining unused．
Of antres vsst，and desarta idle，
Rough quarries，rocks，and hills whose heads touch hea－ ven，

The idle spear and shield were high up hung．
filtom Nativity，1． 65 ．
4．Useless；ineffectual；vain；bootless；una－ vailing；futile：as，idle r＇age．

They pass by me as the idle wind
Which 1 respect not．Shak．，J．C．，iv．3． Apologies are idle things； 1 will not trouble you with
them．
1 ashington，in Bancroft＇a Hist．Const．， 1.400 ． Yet life I hold but idle breath，
When love or honour＇a weighed with desth．
5．Of no importance；trivial；irrelevant；flip－ pant；pointless；unprofitable：as，an idle story． He did not smile，and say to himself thst this was an
O．WV．Holmex，A Mortal Antipathy，vi． Honour and shame，truth，lies，and weal and woe
Seemed idle worda，whose meaning none might know．
IT＇ilizan Mforvis，Earthly Paradise，II． 302.
6．Acting idly or unconcernedly；careless；in－ different．

They are coming to the play；I must be idle
7．Slothful；given to rest and ease；averse to labor；lazy：as，an idle fellow．
Gladde was Gaheret hen to be－holden，and so was hia companye，that a－geln diden so well that non Wa，foun－
den cowarde ne $y$ dell．
Merlin（E．E．T．S．，，ii． 285.

Will he be idle who haa much t＇enjoy？
Not slothful．
8＋．Waudering in mind；light－headed：an oc－ casional use in old plays．Halliwell．

Kath．Why do you taik so？
Would you were faat aaleep！
Hank，No，no．I＇m not idl
Ford and Dekker，Witch of Edmonton，iv． 2
Idle wormst，worma which were helleved or humorously ssid to breed in the fingera of an idle person．
Keep thy handa in thy muff，and warm the idle worms in thy fingere＇ends．Beau．and $F l$ ．，Womsn－Hater，iii． 1.
Shakspere refera to this belief in the foliowing passage：
Her waggoner，a sinall gray－coated guat，
Prick haif from the as a round finger of a maid．
Shake，R．snd J．，i． 4.
Te run idle，to run loose，without transmitting power or producing effect：said of parta of machinery，aa a loose puiley，which serves only to preserve a atrain on the driv－ dolent，Slothful，Sluggish．The first three of theae words are not necessarily unfsvorahlo fo meaning；the next four are always so．Crcumstances may make a man thac－ tive ；he msy be idle for lack of work，or may rest from inert：but it is blameworthy to be lazy，etc．Fahius showed a masterly inactivity in opposition to Hannihat， All the may be inactive when he ouglit to be at work． and the last fonr silways do co．To be inert Is to ve like desd matter，destitute of notion or activity．To be ialle is

## idle

to be nuemployed，whether through necessity，need of rest， passing lancy，or permanent disposition．To be lazy is to hsve a strong repugnsuce to physical exherl and sluggish
pecisily to continned application．Slothful express slowness of movement sud a corresponding tem－

II．t \％．1．Idleness；iudolence．
His bralus rich Talent buries not in Idle．
Sylvester，tr．of Du lartas＇s Weeks，ii．，The Mlsgniflence． 2．An indolent person．
Young Pooles and Girles Ssluages，or any other，bee they neuer sucher shame or any great paine．

In idlet，iu valn．
Eterne God，that thurgh thy purvelaunce
In ylel，as men seyn，ye nothyng make．
Goddis name in Hymns to Virgin，etc．（E．E．T．S．），p． 104. To be sick of the idlest，to be lazy．Nares．
Hodle nullam lineam duxi：I have beene sicke of the idles to day． idle（ $\mathrm{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{dl}$ ），$v . ;$ pret．and pp ．idled，pur．illing． ［＜ME．idlen，＜AS．villian，become useless（in comp． $\bar{a}$－üllian，make useless or vain），く idel， idle：see idle，u．］I．antrans．To speud or waste time in iuactiou or without employment．

## The gossamers

That idle in the wanton summer air
Shak．，R．snd J．，il． 6.
My battle－harness idles on the wall．
Lozell，To G．W．Curtis．
II．trans．To spend in idleuess；waste：gen－ erally followed by away：as，to idle avay time．
If you have but sa hour，will you improve that hour in－ stesd of idliny it awđy！
idle－brainedt（i＇dl－brānd），$a$ ．Foolish；wander－ ing．

Is the insu idle－brain＇d for want of rest？
Chapman，Odyssey，xvili． idlefull（ $1^{\prime}$ dl－fúl），a．［＜idle＋－ful．］Marked by or due to idleness；indoleut；listless．

Kecpes her in idlefull delltlousnesse．
Marston，The Fawne，iv． idleheadt，$n$ ．［ME．idelhed（ $=\mathrm{D}$ ．ijdelheid $=$ ＋liead Cf．idlehood．］Idleness．Chaucer． idle－headedt（i＇dl－hed ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ed），a．$\quad[<i d l e+h e a d$ －ed ${ }^{2}$ ；in part a perversion of addle－headed，q．v．］ 1．Confused；foolish．

The superstitious idle－headed eld
Receivd，snd did deliver to our 8 ge ，
This tale of Herne the liunter for A iruth
2．Delirious；distracted．
He could not sleep，and for wsint of sleep becsme idle－ headen this loss she fell idleheaded．Sir $P$ Lir，p． dlehood（ $\mathrm{i}^{\prime}$ d 1 －hud），$\%$ ．［＜idle＋hood．Cf．idle－ head．］Thestate of being idle；a habit of idling； idleness．

Thy ersven fear my truth sccused，
Thine idlehood my trust sbused．
Scott，Monastery，xii．
idlelyt（i＇dl－li），adv．Au obsolete form of itlly． idleman（ìdl－man），u；pl．idlemen（－men）． gentlemau．Hälliwell．［Prov．Eng．］ idle－moss（i＇dl－môs），n．Same as beurd－moss． idleness（i＇dl－nes），$n$ ．［ $\langle\mathrm{ME}$. idelnesse，$\langle\mathrm{AS}$ ．idel－ nes（＝OS．idilnusse $=$ OFries． idelnisse $=$ OHG． italuissa），〈 īdel，idle：see idle and－ness．］The coudition of being idle，iu auy sense of that word；iuactivity；slothfuluess；uselessness； unprofitableness；worthlessuess；foolishness．

Finding by experience that msny times idlenesse is lesse harmefull then voprofitahle occupation．

Puttenham，Arte of Eng．Poesie，p． 258. Eithe
dustry．

Shak．，Othello，i． 3 ．
＝Syn See idle
idle－pated $\dagger$（i＇dl－pā／ted），a．$\quad[<$ idle + pate + －edr；in part a perversion of a
Let him be lound never so idle．pated，he is still a grave drunkard．Sir T．Overbury，Characters，A Sexton． idler（īd＇lèr），n．［＜idle，v．，$\left.+-e r^{1} \cdot\right]$ 1．One who idles；one who spends his time in inaction， or without occupation or employment；a loung－ ing or lazy person；a sluggard．

An idler is s watch that wants both hands，
As useless If it goes as when it stands．
Cowper，Retirement，1． 681. 2．（a）Naut．，a member of a ship＇s erew who is not required to keep night－watch．

Hsving cailed up the idlers－nsmely csipenter，cook， and steward－we began wsshiug down the decks．
I．II，Dana，Jr．，Before the Jist，p．S．

## 2978

（b）On board a whaler，one who is not required to assist in the capture of whales．－3．In maeh．， au idle－wheel．
idlesbyt（ $\mathrm{i}^{\prime} d l \mathrm{z}$－bi），n．［＜ifle $+-s+-b y$ ，as in rudesby．］Au idle or lazy persou．
Those＂nithil agentes，＂idlesbys，or＂msle agentes，＂in spenders of thelr time．

Whitlock，Manners of Eng．P＇cople，p． 301.
idleshipt，n．［ME．inlelship；＜idle＋－ship．］ Idleness；sloth；laziness．

IIe［Louc）hateth all the felaush1p．
Goveer，Conf．Amant．，iv．
idless，idlesse（ídles）， 17 ．［Pseudo－archaic，く
idle + －esse，iu imitation of humblesse，noblesse，
q．v．］Idleness．［Poetical and rare．］
Now s days，so irksome idless＇sllghts
And cursed chsrms have witch＇d each sludent＇s mind， That desth it is to any of them sll，
if that their hands to penning you do csll．
Greene，Alphonsus，i．
idleton（ $i^{\prime}$ d 1 －tou），$u$ ．［＜ille + －ton，as in sim－ pleton．］A lazy person．［Prov．Eng．］
idle－wheel（ $1^{\prime}$ dl－hwēl），n．1．A wheel（ $C$ ，fig．1） placed between two others（ $A$ and $B$ ）for the purpose of transfer－ ring the motion from one axis to the other without change of direction；a carricr－ wheel．If $A$ and $B$ were in contact，they wonld re－ volve inutin consequence of the intermediate axds of $C$ they revolve in the same directlon，and with－ out siny change of the ve－ loclty－ratio of the pair． 2．A wheel that per－ forms a duty other than the transmis－ sion of power，as the preservation of a Strain on a belt，etc． In ig． 2 the small wheel
 resti upon the belt
msintain lts tension， 2,
1 and rewheels． to other parts of the machlue．
dly（id＇li），adv．［Formerly idlely：＜ME．idel－ liehe，$\langle\mathrm{AS}$ ．idelliee $(=\mathrm{MHG}$ ．itelliehe $=$ Dan． ideligen；cf．Sw．ideligen），く idel，idle：see idle and－ly2．］Iu auidle manner；lazily；sluggish－
ly；carelessly；vainly；usclessly；uuprofitably； foolishly．

Thus may 3 ge sen my besy whel，
That goth not ideliche sboute．
Gower，MS．Soc．Antiq．134，I．111．（Haltivelt．） God would thst（void of painfull lsbour）he Should liue in Eden：lynt not idlely．

Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，ii．，Eden． But it would hurt you both extremely to have her insrry
Walpole，Letters，II． 468 ，
Idmonea（id－mōnē－ legend，son of Apollo，an Argonaut aud seer：
 know：see idea．］The typical genus of poly－ zoaus of the family Idmoneidc．Lamarek．
Species of Tubulipors snd Idmoned are common in the shallow waters north of Cape Cod．
dmoneidr（id Stand．Nol．Hisl．，I． 241. Idmoneidæ（id－mō－nē i－dē），$n$ ．pl．［NL．，く $I d-\quad$. ectoproctous polyzoans，typified by the geuns Idmonea poyzoans，yphe by genus Idmonea．The zosifum is usnally erect，sud the brauch－ es are generally subcyllindrical snd free or ansstomosing Species occur in almost all seas．Also called Idmonead and Homeriace
i－dot．A Middle English past participle of dol． docrase（i＇dō－krās），n．［र Gr． iidos，form，shape， figure，＋крӓंt¢，mixture：see crasis．］The min－ eral vesuvianite．
idol（ $\overline{1}^{\prime}$ dol），$n$ ．［ $\langle\mathrm{ME}$. idole $=\mathrm{D} . i$ dool $=\mathrm{G}$. Dan． Sw．inoľ，$\langle$ OF．idole，also idele，idle，F．idole $=$ Pr．idola $=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg} . \mathrm{It}^{2}$ idolo，$\langle\mathrm{L}$. idolum，idolon， an image，form，esp．an apparition，ghost，LL． ecel．an idol，＜Gr． eid $\omega \lambda$ ov，an image，a phantom，
 seen，appear：see wit，and ef．idea．Cf．idolon， idolum，eirdolon．］1．An image，effigy，figure，or likeness of anything．［Obsolete or archaic．］

Fle，lifeless picture，cold snd senseless ston
Wetl－painted $i d o l$ ，image dull and desd．
Shak．，Venus snd Adonis， 1.212
In many mortal forms I rashly sooght
The shadow of that idol of my thought．
Shelley，Epipsychidion．
2．An image or similitude of a divinity；a rep－ resentation or symbol of a deity made，couse crated，or used as an object of worship．
Summe worschipen Symulacres，snd summe Ydoles．

## idolatrous

Ali the gods of the nstions are idols．
Ps．xcvi． 5. Sullen Moloch，fled，
His burning idol sll of blackest hue．
Dlackest huc．
Milton，Nstivity，1． 207.
Hence－3．A person on whom or a thing on which the affections are strongly set；any object of absorbing devotion othor than God himself．
To the celestial，and my soul＇s idol，the most leautifled Ophells．Shak．，Hanlet，il．a The Prince wrote to his idol m the style of a worshlip． per；and Voltaire replied with exquisite grace and sd－
dress．
Macaulay，Frederic the Grest．
4．A phantom or figment of the braiu；a false or misleading notion or conception；an crione－ ous persuasion；a fallacy．See idolon．

The idola of preconceived opinion．
Coleridge．
Bacon divided the fallacies or mlsconceptions that heset mankind into tour classes：（1）Idols of the tribe（idola tri－ bus），fallacies incident to hamanity in general ；（2）idols of the den（doola specus），misapprehensions trscesme to the （3）idols of the market－plsce（idola fori），errors due to the infuence of mere words or phrases；（ 4 ）idols of the theatre （idola theatri），errors due to the prevslence of imperfec philosophic systems or inisleadiag methods of demonstrs． phing．
tion．
idolt，v．t．［＜idol，u．］To worship；make an idol of ；idolize．

O happy people，where good Princes rsign，
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，ii，Bsbylon．
idola，$n$ ．Plural of idolon．
idolantt，$n$ ．［＜idol＋－ant．］Au idolater． A count－less hoast of ersking itolants．
By Esay＇s Faith，is heer confounded als．
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Triumph of Fsith，ilil． 3.
idolastert，idolastret，$u$ ．and a．［ME．idolaster， idolastre，〈 OF．idolastre，au erroneous form of idolatre：see idolater．］I．u．Obsolete forms of idolater．

He［Solomon］was a lecchour snd sn idolastre．
Chaucer，Merchant＇s Tale，1． 1054
II．$a$ ．Idolatrous．
Her yviry neck and lirest of Alsbastre
Made 1 esthen men of her more idolastre
T．Iludson，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Judith，iv． 358.
idolater（ī－dol＇a－ter），n．［＜ME．idolatre，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ． idolatre， $\mathrm{F}^{2}$ ．idolatre $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ．iđólatra $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．idola－ tra＝It．idolatra，idolatro，＜LL．（ecel．）idolo－
 عidwhov，an idol，＋$\lambda a$ трts，a workman for hire， a hired servant，Datpevecv，work for hire，serve， worship（＞$\lambda a \tau \rho \varepsilon i a$, service，worship：see latria）， ＜hítpov，pay，hire．Cf．idolaster．］1．A wor－ shiper of idols；one who pays divine honors to images，statues，or representations of anything； one who worships as a deity that which is not God．
Thee shall thy brother man，the Lord from Heaven，
Count the more base idolater of the two；
Crueller as not passing thro＇the fire
Crueller，as not passing thro the ine
Bodies，but souls．
Tennyson，Aylmer＇s Fleld． 2．An adorer；a devotee；a great admirer．

The lover too shuns business snd alarms，
Tender idolater of absent charms．
Corcper，Retirement，1． 220.
The idolater of minute rules will not be offended，as at Aosta，with Doric triglyphs plsced over Corinthlan cspl－
E．A．Freema，Venice，p． 114. idolatress（ī－dol＇a－tres），n．［＜idolater + －ess； cf．It．idolatrice．］A female worshiper of idols．

That uxorions king，whose hesrt，though large，
Begulled ly Islr idolatresses，fell Millon，P．L．，L． 444.
latricalt（ī－dō－lat＇ri－kal），a．［＜ML．idola－
idolatricalt（ī－dọ̄－lat＇ri－kal），a．［＜ML．idola－
tricus，〈idolatria，idolatry：see idolatry．］Idola－ trous．
Themselves profess it to be idolatry to do so；which Is a demonstration that their soul hath nothing in it that is idolatrical．Jer．Taylor，Works（ed．1835），11． 415.
idolatrize（ī－dol＇a－triz），v．；pret．and pp．idol atrizer，ppr．idolatrizing．［＜idolatr－y + ize． Cf．OF．idolatrier，F．idolatrer＝Pr．Sp．Pg．ido－ latrar $=\mathrm{It}$. idolatrare，$\langle\mathrm{ML}$. ilololatrare，〈 Gr．
 idolater：see idolater．］I．intrans．To worship idols；practise idolatry．［Rare．］

And as the Persians did idotatrize
Unto the sun．$W$ ．Browne，Britsnnis＇s Psstorals，i． 1.
II．trans．To adore or worship idolatrously； make an idol of；idolize．［Rare．］
A pollo easily perceived that Lipsius did inanifestly illola－
Boccalini（trans．），p．17．（Latham．）
idolatrous（ī－dol＇ă－trus），a．［＜idolatry＋－ous．］ 1．Pertaining to or of the nature of idolatry； heuce，practising or feeling superstitious ado－ ration：as，idolatrous veneration for antiquity．

## idolatrous

Baptysed bolls，bedes，．．altars，holye water，snd the evyll and all of soche idolatyoutse beggery．
Ber fol． 65 （1548）． to an idolatrous use picture of our Saviour．Oi he drawn
2．Worshiping idols or false gods；hence，cher－ ishing undue reverence or affection；inordi－ nately or profanely devoted．

My idolatrous fancy
Must sanctify his relics．Shak．，All＇s Weli，i． 1. The Saxons were a sort of idolat frous pagans． 3．Used in or designed for idolatry ；devoted to idols or idol－worship：as，an idolatrous in－ age or temple．
And this idolatrous grove of images，this flasket of jdols， which I will pull down．
．Jonson，Bartholomew Fair，iii． 1.
idolatrously（i－dol＇a－trus－li），ailv．In an idol－ atrous manner；with undue reverence or af－ fection．
idolatry（ī－dol＇a－tri），n．；pl．idolatries（－triz）． Pr．yidatria ，OF．idolatric，F．idolatrie＝ $<\mathrm{ML}$ ．idolatria，$=$ contr．of $\mathrm{LL}=$ Pg．Itololatria $\langle\mathrm{Gr}$ ， cis idio iat ter：see idolater：］1．The worship of idols or images；more generally，the paying of divine honors to any ereated object；the aseription of divine power to natural agencies．Idolatry mate oljfecta，as stones，trees，etc．；（b）animsl－worship． （c）the worship of the higher powers of nature，the gun， moon，stars，fire，water，etc．；（d）hero－worship，or the wor－ ship of deceased ancestors

His eye survey＇d the dark idolatries
Of aliensted Judah，
Millom，
What some lools are made by art，
They were by nature，atheists，head and heart
The eross idolatry bilind heathens teach
Was too refln＇d for them，beyond their resch．
Cowper，Hope， 1.499.
Scientifically deffned，idolatry ia a mode of thought un－ der which all causation is attributed to entities． II．Spencer，Social Statics，p． 330.
2．Immoderate veneration or love for any per－ sou or thing；admiration bordering on adora－ tion．

## Let not my love be call＇d idolatry， <br> Nor my beloved as an jdol show．

Shak．，Sonneta，cV． I loved the man［Shakspere］，and do honour inis mem－ ory on this side idolatry as nuch as any．

And I，with wild Idolatm
Begin Imy prayers）to I ，with wild Idolatry， Cowley，The Mistress，the Thee．
idolet（ㄷ́ dol－et），$n$ ．［＜idol + －et．］A small idol．［Rare．］
idol－fire（ $\overline{\text { Ídold }}$ l－fir），$n$ ．A fire burned in honor of an idol，or on a pagan altar．［Rare．］

Regard gradation，lest the soul
of Discord race the rising wind．
A wind to puff yonr idol－fiseg，
And heap their ashea on the hesd．
Tennyson，Love Thon thy Land．
idolify（i－dol＇i－fi），$v . \quad \ell . ;$ pret．and $p p$ ．idolified， ppr．idolifying．［＜L．idolum，an idol，+ －fieare make：see－fy．］To make an idol of．［Rare．］ If it had been the fate of Nobs thua to be idolified．

Southey，The Doctor，cxliv．
idolisation idolise，etc．See idolization，etc． idolisht（ $\left.\overline{1}^{\prime} d o l-i s h\right), a . \quad[<i d o l+-i s h 1$.$] Idola$ trons；heathenish．

When they have atnfft their Idolish temples with the wasteful pillage of your estates，will they yet have any omassion npon you？
idolism $\dagger$（ $i^{\prime}$ dol－izm $)$, n．$[<$ idol＋－ism．$] 1$. The worship of idols．
Much less permits he［the King］（through all hia Land） One rag，one relique，or one signe to atand

Idolusm，or idie superatition．
Sylvester，tr．of Du Bartas＇s Weeks，ji．，The Decay． 2．A false or misleading notion；fallacy．See
idol， 4 ．

How wilt thou reason with them，how refute
How wilt thou reason with them，how
Their idolisms，traditions，paradoxes？
Milton，P．R．，iv． 234.
idolistt（i＇dol－ist），$n . \quad[<i d o l+-i s t$.$] A wor－$
shiper of images；an idolater＇．
Dishonour，obloquy，and oped the nght
Dishonour，obloqny，and oped the mouths
Of idolists and atheists．Milton，S．A．，J．453． idolization（ $\overline{\mathrm{I}}^{\prime \prime}$ dol－i－z $\overline{\mathrm{z}}$＇shon），n．［＜idolize + －ation．］The acit ou habit of idolizing；immod－ erate veneration on admiration．Also spelled idolisation．
idolize（ídol－iz），$\quad$ ；pret．and pp．itolized，ppr．
irlolizing．［＜idol + ize．$]$ I．tranæ．1．To worslip as an idol；inake an jdol of．

Here it is not the Stile to claw and compliment with Hhe King，or idolize him by Sacred Soverelgn，snd Moat to his King，gives him no other Character but Sir． Howell，Letters，I．jii． 10

## Hence－2．To reverence immoderately；love

 or admire to adoratiou：as，to idolize a hero；to dolize childreu．
## Not fearing either Misn or God，

Prior，The Viceroy，jv．
II，intrans．To practise idol－worship．［Rare．］ To idolize after the mamer of Egypt．Fairbairn． Also spelled idolise．
idolizer（i＇dol－i－zër），$n$ ．One who idolizes；one Who venerates or loves unduly：as，an idolizer of Shakspere．Also spelled idoliser．
Though I be not such an idolizer of antiquity as Harris， yet they have great charms for me．

## Warburlon，To Hura，Letters，xlvili．

idoloclast（i－dol＇ō－klast），$n$ ．［＜Gr．єidehov，an image，idol，＋＊кウ̇áoт $\eta$ ，a breaker，$\langle\kappa \lambda a \vec{a}$, break． Cf．iconoclast．］A breaker of idols or images ； an iconoclast．Hare．［Rare．］
idolographical（1̄－dol－ō－graf＇i－kal），a．［＜Gr．
 ing of idols or idolatry．［Rare．］
I should have looked at some of the Lisbon idols with more satisfaction if I had been acquainted with thetr sd－ ventures，as recorded in this extraordinary idolographical
Wouthey idolon，idolum（i－dō＇lon，－lum），n．；pl．idola
 age，phantom：see idol．］1．An image．－2．A false mental image or conception ；a mistaken notion；a fallacy．See idol， 4.
It is a treatise ou the wiadom needed for the manage－ ment of the individual mind，so as that it may overcome Bacon had warned inankind．
Encye．Brit．，XIV． 757 ．
Those who read without scquiring distinct images of the things about which they read，by the help of their own senses，gather no real knowledge，but conceive mere
phantoms and idola．
Huxley，Crayflah We avoid the＂idola specus＂by trusting Common Sense，but what is to gard us against the＂idola tribus＂？
H．Sidguick，Methods of Ethics，p． 137. Also spelled eidolon．


 adj．of Oivev，sacrifice．］Permitting the eating of meats saerificed to idols．［Rare．］
Those who sssert the fawfulneas of eating meat offered to idols－Whether they are Gnostics or not，these Jast 1 have calied idolothytic Christians，becanse I cannot devise a better name，not becanse it is strictly defensible etymo－
logicaly．
Iuxley，Nineteenth Century，XXV．495． idoloust（i＇dol－us），a．［＜idol＋－ous．］Idol－ like；heathenish．
When such sn image or idolouse prince is thua vp set or constituted hy authoritie，he maye in no wyse speske，but oute of that spirit yt their conjurers，confeasoura I shuld
sai，hsue put into lim． Bp．Eale

Bp．Eale，Image of the Two Churchea，ii．
idol－shell（ídol－shel），$n$ ．A shell of the genus Ampullaria；a kind of apple－shell．See cut un－ der Ampullariide．
In the true ampulisilias，which are peculiar to tropics Ancrica，and are called idol－shells by the Indisns，the
pipe is long and the operculump horyy．
idol－worship（i＇dol－werr／ship），n．The worship of idols or images．
Idomenean（ī－dộ－mē＇nẹ̄－an），a．and n．［In form＜L．Idomeneus，Gr．＇Ïdoueveís，a king of Crete，the leader of the Cretans against Troy．］ I．$a$ ．Pertaining to the race of Idomeneans．

II．$\%$ ．One of a race of sublunary beings，of Which Dr．Reid，the metaphysician，pretends to graphus．Hsving no peripheral sense except sight the concefve space to have but two dimensions．Reid，Human Mind， 89 ，Qeometry of Visibles．
i－dont．A Middle English past participle of do 1
idonealt（ī－dō＇nệ－al），a．［＜L．icloneus，fit，＋al．］ Idoneous．

Tho they have Parts，with Fortune at their Wili ； Me
Quoted in N．and $Q ., 7$ th s
idoneoust（ $\overline{\mathrm{I}}$－dō＇nē－ns），$a$ ．［＝F．idoine
 Fit；suitable ；convenient；adequate．［Rare．］ He expresses his conception snd Idea for the judicioun and contrivement，of the several position，right casting ing to their distinct offices surd uses．

Evelyn，Architects and Architecture．
Especially if，on the same sheet of paper，some other fit imineral water or idoneous liquor be likewise dropped．
Boyle，Works，IV．806，

Idyl
idorgan（id＇ôr－gan），n．［＜Gr io $(\varepsilon a)$ ，idea，+ opyavov，organ．In biol．，an ideal or potential organism ；a plastid，or any one of the Protozon or protista，as a moner or amoba，as distin guished from any metazoic animal：implying evolutionary potentiality to develop into all ligher forms of life，without the actuality of such a process．
In his［IIraeckel＇s］sulbsequent monograph on calcareous Sponges，and in a flual paper，he somewhat modifics these prehensiveness，that of the idoryan，iu place of the threo separate orders of organs，antimeres，and metameres

Idotea（ī－dō＇tẹ－iii），n．［NL．（Fabricius，1793） prop．Idothea，＂＇Gr．Eidońa，Eidofén，a sea－god－ dess，daughter of Proteus．］The typical genus of Idoteidce． 1. irrorata is a marine өpe． cies of wide diatribution in the north ern hemisphere，abundant in tide－pools along the North Atlantic coast．Also doteidæ（ $\overline{1}-\mathrm{d} o \overline{0}-\mathrm{t} \bar{t}^{\prime} \mathrm{i}$－dē），n． ［NL．，＜Idotea＋－ida．］A family of cursorial isopods，typified by the genus Idotea．These smail and slender msrine crustaceans have 4 an－
tenne in the same horizontal line，the tenne in the same horizontal line，the outer pair of which hsve a long mally－
fointed filsment；the branchiai oper－ cujum fa well developed；several of the abdominal segments are nnited in a ter－ minsl plate or candal shield；snd the
 last pair of ahdominal legs ia modified into an annulate operculum．Idotea，Chirilotea，and Arc． turus are leading genera．Some of the species are known doteiform Aso Arclurides and 1dotcoides．
doteiform（ī－dọ－tē＇i－fôrm），a．［＜NL．Idotec + L．forma，form．］In entom．，resembling the Idoteide．Applied hy Kirby to certain unidentified Bra－ zilian larve of fiftened form，sud with the last aldominal segment greatiy enlarged，Ionud under lark in Brazil；they idrobalin，belong to the coleopterous family Histerido． idrialin，jdrialine（id＇ri－a－lin），$n$ ．［＜idrial（ite） $+-i n^{2},-i n e^{2}$ ．］A fusible inflammable sub stance，containing carbon，hydrogen，and oxy gen，obtained from idrialite．
idrialite（id＇ri－a－lit），u．［ $\quad$ Idria（see def．）＋ －lite．A massive opaquo mineral with greasy luster and of greenish or brownish－black color＇ found in the quieksilver－mines of Idria in Car＇ niola，Austria．It is a hydrocarbon，and from ita in flammability and the sdmixture of mercury it is called in－ fammable cinmabar
idrosis（i－drō＇sis），n．Same as hidrosis．
Idumean，Idumæan（İdūu－mē＇an），a．and $n$ ．
 Idumcea，〈Heb．Eđōm，Edom，lit．red．］I．a．Of or pertaining to Idumæa or Edom，an ancient territory and kingdom between Palestino and Egypt，extending from the Dead Sea southward to the gulf of Akabah．
Herod was the name of a family of Idumopan origin．
II．n．A member of the race inhabiting an－ cient Idumæa or Edom，represented in the Bible as descendants of Esau；an Edomite．
Iduna（i－dū＇nạ̈），n．［NL．］1．A genus of old－ world warblers，of the family Sylviide，having as type Sylvia caligata of Europe and Asia：now merged in Hypolais．Keyserling and Blasius， 1840．－2．A genus of protozoans．－3．A genus of crustaceans．－4．A genus of dipterous in－ sects，of the family Ortalidre．Loer， 1873.
Idunæ（i－dū̄nḕ），n．pl．［NL．，pl，of Iduna．］A group of warblers taking name from the genus Iduna．H．Seebohm， 1881.
idust，n．［ME．，〈L．idus：see ide ${ }^{2}$ ，ides．］Same
The last Idus of March，after the yeer．
Chaucer，Squire＇a Tale，I． 39.
Idyia（i－dī＇yät），n．［NL．（also Idya），＜Gr．eidvia，
 ＊ridecv，know，idгiv，see：see idea．］1．（a）A no－ table genus of comb－bearing jelly－fishes or cte－ nophorans，of the family Beroide．（b）［l．c．］A species of this genus．
One of the most heautifnl of all the jelly－fishes ia the roae－colored idyia．It attaina a length of three or four inches，and in form is not very umlike an clongated melon
with one end cut square off．Pop．Sci．Mo．，X11I． 320 ． 2．A genus of erustaceans．
dyl（īdil），${ }^{\text {d }}$ ．［Also written idyll；＝D．G． idylle $=$ Dan．idyl $=$ Sw．idyll，$\langle\mathrm{F}$ ．idylle $=\mathrm{Sp}$ ． idilio $=\mathrm{Pg}$ ．idyllio $=\mathrm{It}$ ．idillio，$\langle\mathrm{L}$ ．idyllium， edyllium，＜Gr．eidinheov，a short，highly wrought descriptive poem，mostly on pastoral subjects く Eidos，a form，shape，figure，image（see idol） + dim．term．－ìidov．］1．Primarily，a poem descriptive of rural scenes and events；a pas－ toral or rural poem，like the inlyls of Theocri－ tus，Goldsmith＇s＂Deserted Village，＂or Burns＇s
idyl
＂Cottar＇s Saturday Night＂：applied also to longer noens of a deseriptive and narrative
charaeter，as Teunyson＇s ip Idylls of the King，＂ aud to prose compositions of similar purport treated in a poetie style．

I heard her turn the pags；shas found a small sit low，ghe reas．
Tennyson，Princess，vil．
［Tennyson spells the word ln both ways，as here given．］ 2．An episode，or a series of events or eireum－ stances of pastoral or rural simplieity，fit for au idyl．－3．In nusic，a composition，usually in－ strumental，of a pastoral or sentimental char－ acter．
dylist，idyllist（i＇dil－ist），$n$ ．［＜idyl＋－ist．］ A writer of idyls；an idyllie poet or writer；one who depiets idyllie or pastoral subjeets，as a painter．
The work of Mra．Thaxter，Phatt，and other recent idyl． liste，．i．${ }^{18}$ is natural，sympathetic－- in short，thoroughly
America．
Stedman，Poets of America p． 47 ． idyllic（i－dil＇ik），a．［＝F．idyllique（ef．D．G． idyllisel $=$ Dan．Sw．idyllisk）；as idyl $+-i c$. ． 1．Of or belonging to descriptive or pastoral poetry；having the form or sentiment of an idyl．－2．In sympathy with what is rural or pastoral；suitable for an idyl；fit to be related or deseribed in an idyl：as，an idyllic custom； an idyllic experience．
idyllical（ī－dil＇ 1 i－kall），$a$ ．［＜idyllic＋－al．］Same as idyllie．
idyllist，$u$ ．See idylist．
ie．A eommon English digraph，of varions ori－ gin．（a）It occurs medlally with tho orlythal power of
 where it takes the jilace of carly modern Engish ee，Anglo－ Saxon $e, y, \bar{\varepsilon}, \bar{y}$ ，ed，$\overline{a x}$ ．Io sieve it represents sn Engish sad Anglo－ssyon short $i$ ．It also ocenrs medlslly with the sound ê ln brief，chicf，grief，niecs，picce，relief，relieve，re－ prieve，retricue，siege，mien，and other words of French and other non－English origin，represcnting ln most of thess an esrly nuodern Enghsh se，but sh original rrench ie．（b）It occurs terminsily with the present sound of long i，name－ ly 1 ，in hie，liel，lie 2 ，tie（and $\ln$ drie，rie，etc．，obsolete
spelings of dry，rye，etc．），and other words of Anglo－Ssxan origin，snd also in piel，pie2，vie（snd in cric，frie，etc．，ob－ solete spellings of cry，fry，etc．），suld other words of French and other non－English origin；also terminaliy，with the short sound of $i, \ln$ fumilie，amitie，etc．，and other obsolete speilings，where now－$y$ is used（family，amity，etc．）the plursis（ families，etc．，however，retaining the original ic． ie 1 ．See $-y^{\text {I }}$ ． $\begin{array}{ll}\text { ie }{ }^{1} & \text { Nee }-y^{1} . \\ \text { ie } & \text { See }-y^{2} . \\ -e^{3} . & \text { See }-y^{3} .\end{array}$
e．An abbreviation of $i d$ est．
I．E．In philol．，an abbreviation of Indo－Euro－ penn．
ieldt，$v$ ．$t$ ．An obsolete form of yield．
ier ${ }^{1}$ ．［Also－yer；＜ME．－ier，－yer，－iere，being the sumfix－er ${ }^{I}$ preeeded by－i－，formative of weak verbs in AS．－ian，ME．－ien，－en：see－en 1 ．］A
suffix denoting the agent，the same as $-e r$ I with an original verb－formative preeeding．It appears in brazier，grozier，hellier h hillict，sud，spelled－yer，in hillyer，snot her spelling of hillier，snd lorycr，si obsolete or dialeetsi varisint of lover．In bowyer，lawyer，sauyer， the suffix eyer is slightly different．See yer．
$\operatorname{ier}^{2}$（－ēr＇）．［＜ $\mathrm{F}^{\prime}$－－ier，ult．＜L．－arius：see eer ${ }^{2}$ and－eer：］Another forn of the suffix eeer，re－ taining the Freneh spelling，and oceurring in more reeent words from the Trench，as iu brig－ adier，lualberdier，ete．See eerr，－er ${ }^{2}$ ．
ier－oe（ër－ō＇），$u$ ．［S．，〈Gael．iar－ogha，a great－ grandehild， ＜$\langle a r,=I r . i a r$, after，,+ ogha $=1 r$ ． gra，a grandehild：see $o^{6}$ and oe．］A great－ ua，a grandehile：see

> Till hls wee curlit John's ier-oe,
> The last sad mourntul lite neshil flow,

The last gad mournful rites bestow．
mas Dedication to Gavin Hamilton．
if（if），eonj．［＝Se．gif，＜ME．if，ef，yef，zif，zef， gef，ief，ef，of，if $=\mathrm{D}$ ．of，or，if，whether，but， OHG．ibu，oba，ube，upa，upi，MHG．obe，obl， op，G．ob，if，whether，$=$ Ieel．if，
$i b a$, cf，if，
ibai，whether，perhaps；with． nibai，if not，unless，in comp．jabai（＜jah，and， also，$+i b a i$ ，the contraction of jah with the radieal $i$ explaining the other Tent．forms with initial 0 or $u$ ，if；orig．the dat．or instr．case （＇on the condition＇）of a noun represented by OHG．iba，eondition，stipulation，doubt，$=$ Icel． if，ef，neut．，ifi，eff，m．，doubt，hesitation，$>$ ifa， efa，v．，doubt，$=$ Sw．jüf，an exeeption，chal－ lenge，$>j a j f u a$ ，make an exeeption against，ehal－ lenge．The notion to whieh Horne Tooke gave eurrency，that $i f$ ，AS．gif，was orig．the impv． of the verb give（AS．gifan，impv．gif），in the assumed sense of＇grant，suppose，＇has no foun－ dation in fact．］1．In ease that；granting，al－
lowing，or supposing that；on condition that： used in introdueing a conditional sentenee or elause：as，I will go if you do；if he is there，I shall seo him．In logie thst whieh the conditlonal prop－ osition expresses is sueh knowledge that the silditionsi knowledge of the fsct expressed in the elsinse introdureed by if would givs us the knowledge of the faet expressed in the other clause．＂If A happens is happens，＂Impliea not coly that whenever A happens is happens，in the actusi clreumstances，but that it would do so under a eertain variation of eireumatanees from those which actusily
oecar．Thus＂If 1 were to throw my Inkstand ou the oecnr．Thas＂If 1 were to throw my＂Inkstand ou the
floor，$I$ should spoil the carpet，＂and＂if the resolt of throwling the inkatand on the floor would be to spoil the carpet，I shall not throw lt on the floor．＂may both be trus at onee，although 1 l logical form the propositlons appear to contlict．
＂Wre mote＂，he seyde，＂be hardy，and stal worthe，and w olde oure franchise．
If he had pes at euen，he had non st morow．
Wherfors I preye to allo the Rederes and Hereres of for me． Yefc eay brother or sister falle in pouert，or in misehlef， to ye officers or sister Enylish Gills（E．ET S．）
If thou be the Son of Gol，command that these stones be made bread．

Mst．Iv． 3.
［If was formerly often followed by that．
For certes，sucbe a malade
Aa I now haue，and long haus hadde，
It might make s wise man msdds
If that it shnlds longe endure．
Cover，Conf．Ament．，i．］
2．Whether：used in introdueing an object clause．

The Duke Is expected over immediately；I don＇t know if to atsy，or why he comes．Walpole，Letters，II．116．
She＇ll not tell me if she love me．Ternyzon，Lillian．
He knows at last if Life or Death be hest．
Lovell，Agassiz，vi． 2.
Still to be what 1 am，or yleld，and he
Like all the other men I see．
I．Arnold，A Summer Night
3．Although；notwithstanding that：as，I am honest，if I am peor；he is strong，if he is little． honest，if I am poor；ho is strong，if he is little． If，iike and，but，snd other conjunctions，is sometimes
What，quod the protectour，thon seruest mis I wene wt
fill \＆with andes，I tel the thei haue so done，\＆that
识 T，More Works（1577）D． 55.
asker；much vlrtug ln if．
Shak．，As you Like it，v． 4
Whers the frail hsir．bresdth of an $i$
ls all that sunders life sud desth．
Louvel，To Happlness．
As if．See asi．
You look
As if you held a brow of mnch distracilon：
Are you mov d，my lord ？Shak．，W．T．，1． 2 If anything．See anything，adv．
if－all，eonj．［ME．if alle；cf．all－be，albeit，al－ though．］Even if；although．

If－alle the knyghte were kene and thro，
MS．Linculn，A．L．17，f．102．（Halliwell．）
ife，$n_{\text {．}}$［＜OF．（and F．）if，yew，of Teut．origin，
$=$ AS． $\bar{w}=$ D．if，ete．：see yew．］The yew ［Prov．Eng．］
ifeckst（i－feks＇），interj．A corrupt form of in f＇aith．
Ifecks，you are a pretty little damsel
Sherilan，The Dnenoa，ili． 7
i－feret，adr．［ME．，also ifecre，yfere，ete．：see in fere，under feer ${ }^{1}$ ．］Together：same as infere （which see，under feer ${ }^{1}$ ）．

Thso ferde thel alle forth iffere fayn of bere liues ISilliam of Palerne（E．E．T．S．），1．2817．
And save hlre browes joyneden ifecre，
Ther was no lakke in oght I ksn espien．
Chaucer，Troilus，v． 813
i－ferous．See－ferous．
－fett．A Middle English past participle of fetI． i－form．See form
ifrit（if－rit＇），n．Same as afrit．
See－fy．
i＇gad（i－gad＇），interj．Same as egad．
They reins＇d It，I gad，tbe silly Rogues．
If that be all，said I，s＇en burn your Play；
I＇gads we know all that as well as they．
Igdrasil，n．See Ygdrasil．
Ighet，$n$ ．A Middle English variant of eyeI． ghtt．A Middle English form of ought，obso－ lete pretelit of owe．
gloo（ig＇lö），n．［Eskimo．］1．Among the Es－ gloo（ig＇lö），n．［Eskimo．］1．Among the Es－
kimos，a dome－shaped hut，usually built of
shaped bloeks of hard snow，with a window made of a slab of iee．In some cases the enirance igloo．
An igloo is ususlly hnilt of suow．The word，however， means honse，and 8.5 their［Eskimos＇］houses conslst of a single room，it also mesus coon．Someimes，st points iglons over them so that when covered luy the winter snows they make very comfortable dwellings．

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { ortable dwellings } \\
W . H . \text { Gilder, Sc }
\end{gathered}
$$

tka＇s Search，p． 256. in the snow over its breathing－hole
gnarot（ig－nä＇rō），n．［It．，$=\mathrm{Sp} . \mathrm{Pg}$ ．ignaro， iglorant，＜L．igmarus，not knowing，ignorant， in－，not，＋＊gnärus，knowing，aequainted：see ignorant，ignore．］An ignorant fellow；a block－ head．

This was the auncient keeper of that place，
And foster father of the Gysunt desd；
Hla name Ignaro did his nature right aresd．
Spenert，F．Q．，I．vili． 81.
It was intolerable insoience in sneh ignaroes to chal－ lenge this for Popery，whieh they understood not．
Bp．Mountagu，Appeal to Cæsar，xxi． Ignatian（ig－nā＇shan），u．［＜L．Ignatius（see def．$\left.)+-a n_{\text {．}}\right]$ Of or pertaining to St．Igna－ tius，bishop of Antioch，one of the apostolie fathers，martyred at Rome under Trajan abont A．D．107．－Ignatian epistles，episties under the recensions：the first，extant only ln \＆Syriac version，con－ tains hnt three eplstles，to Polyearp，to the Ephesians，and to the Romans；the second，or shorter Greek form（found also in Latin，Armenisn，Syise，and Coptie transiations）， consists of the same three epistles in a fuller text，with ad－
dition of foor others，to the Smyrneeans，Msgnesians，Phila－ dition of foor others，to the Smyrnesns，Msgnesians，Phila－ alon（also existlog in Latin），presents in a still longer form ali seven episiles slready named，together with six others． The second form was known In the Eastern Churcli Irom early times，sud continned lo clrculation side hy side with the third form after the latter made lta sppearanee．In ths Western Charch the third form was the only one known for many centuries．The atrong assertions of these epistles in favor of cpiscopacy cansed continental Protestants in the sixtcenth century to regard them with suspicion，sud troversy was kept up between Episcopaliana and Freshy－ tcrians，especially in Englsnd，as to their genuineness．The controversy was revived again in the present century，whel the flist or Syriac form of the epistlea became koown． Ignatius＇bean（ig－nä＇slıus bēn）．See St．Igna－ tius beans，under bcanI．
ignavus（ig－nā＇vus），n．［NL．，〈 L．ignavus（〉 It．Pg．ignavo），inaetive，lazy，$\langle$ in－，not，＋＊gna－ vus，wavus，busy，diligent．］1．The speeifie name vus，wavus，husy，diligent．］1．The speenifename
of the eagle－owl，Bubo ignavus．－2．［cap．］A genus of mammals．Klein．
igneo－aqueous（ig＂nē－ō－ā＇kwē－us），a．［＜I．ig－ ncus，of fire，+ aqua，water：sce aqucous．］In geol．，formed by the joint action of fire and wa－ ter：thus，ashes thrown from a voleano into water and there deposited in a stratified form might properly be said to be of igneo－aqucous origin．
igneous（ig＇nē－us），a．$[=\mathrm{F}$. igné $=$ Sp．igneo $=$ P ．It．igneo，＜L．igmeus，of fire，fiery．burning，$<$ igmis，fire，$=$ Skt．agui，fire．］1．Pertaining to， consisting of，having the mature of，or resem－ bling fire：as，igneous partieles ；igneous appear－ anees．－2．Produced through the agency of fire，or as the result of volcanie and eruptive forees：used in geology in contradistinetion to cqueous．A rock has an fgneous origin when it has been discharged from a volcane；it has an sqaeous origin when deposited from water．All aqneous rocks are made op of the debris of fgneous ones，with the exception of such ss are the result of orgsnic sgeneles－that is，such sa have been formed through the ageney of plsuts or suimals． snd lgneous origin，as when volcanle ashes are thrown Inlo water，aod deposited in \＆stratifled form．－Igneous fnsion．See fusivn．
ignescent（ig－nes＇ent），a．and n．［＜L．ignes－ cen $(t-) s$ ，ppr．of ignescere，take fire，kindle，burn， ＜ignis，fire：see ioneous．］I．a．Taking or giving out fire；emitting sparks of fire when giving out fire ；emitting sparks of fre wa with steel；scintillatiog：as，ignescent struek，as with ste
stones．［Rare．］

II．$n$ ．Anything that emits sparks；speeifi－ cally，a stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struek with steel or iron．［Rare．］
Many other stones，besides thls elass of igncscents，pro－ duee a real sclntillation when struck aggingt steel．
ignes fatni．Plural of ignis fatuus．
ignicolist（ig－nik＇ollist），n．［＜L．ignis，fire，+ eolere，worship，＋E．－ist．］A worshiper of fire． ［Rare．］
In whatever region of the Earth this Infstuated rsce of Ignicolists took up their sbode，the sacred fire immedi－
stely began to burn．Haurice，Ruins of Babylon， 11.26 ．


## ignify

The ignifed part of matter was formed into the body of
the sun.
Stuteley, Paliegrap ignigenous (ig-nij' $\theta$-uus), a. [< L. ignigemus, fire-producing, $\langle$ ignis, fire, + -genus, producing: see-genouss.] Engendered in or by fire. Bailey, 1731.
ignipotent (ig-nip ${ }^{\prime}$ ob-tent), a. $[=$ Sp. Pg. ignipotonte (ef. It. ignipossente), < L. ignipoten ( $t$-)s, an epithet of Vnlean, $\langle$ ignis, fire, + poten $(t-) s$, miglity: see potent.] Presiding over fire; having the force or effect of fire.

## Vulcain is called the power ionipotent

It drives, ignipotent, through every veln,
Hangs on the heart, and burns areund the brain.
ignipuncture (ig-ni-pungk'turr), $n$. $\quad[<\mathrm{L}$. ignis, fire, + menctura, puncture.] In surg., puneture with a red-hot styliform cautery.
Each gland should be treated by ignipuncture. $\begin{gathered}\text { Medical Neurs, LIII. } 216 .\end{gathered}$
ignis fatuus (ig'nis fat' $\overline{0}-\mathrm{us}$ ); pl. igncs fatui (ig'rầ fat'tu-i). [NL., Yit. 'fool's fire,' i. e. illusive fire, a term first used in the ML. or NL. period: L. ignis, fire ; fatuus, foolish: see igneous and fatuous.] A meteoric light that sometimes appears in summer and antumn nights, and flits in the air a little above the surface of the earth, chiefly in marshy places, near stagnant waters, or in churchyards. It is generally supposed to be produced by the spentaneous conberaty suppoosed sinal
jets of gas (carbureted er phosphuretod hydrogen) gener-
 as will- 0 the pepisularly kiown in England by such names
 sicick, etc. Before the intreduction of the general drainage of swamp-lands, the ignis fatnna was au ordinary phenomenon in the marshy districts of England. It is still regarded by the peasantry with superstittous awe, is of cvll portent, or as the treachereus signal of evil spirits loeking to inre benighted travelera to destrnction.
In a dark night, if an ignis faluus do but precede us,
the glarlng oi its lesser flames does so smuse our eyes the glarlng of its lesser flames dees so amuse our eyes that we follow it into rivers and precipices.
Jer. Taylur, Works

A light which illuminates centuries must 1835), I. 22 an ignis fatuus. J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Rellgions, iii. \&2. ignitability (ity-ni-ta-bil'j-ti), n. [< ignitable: ignitable (ig-nī'tand), a. See ignitible.
ignite (ig-nit' ), $r$.; pret. and pp. ignited, ppr. igniting. [< L. ignitus, pp. of ignire, set on fire make red-hot, < ignis, fire: see igneous.] I. trans. 1. To kindle or set on fire; cause to burn : as, to ignite a match.-2. To make incandescent; canse to glow or scintillate with heat: as, to ifmite iron; in ehem., to heat intensely; roast.
A mode of ferming nails, and the shatts of screws, by pinching or pressing ygnited rods ef iron between indented
rollers.
Ure, Dict., III. 884 .

## II. intrans. To take fire; begin to burn.

A fuzee fell npon the hot sand and ignited.
 who or that which ignites; specifically, a sig-
nal-holder having a piston in the end for ignit-nal-holder having a piston in the
An internal machlne is a device centaining an oxplosive
 ignitibility (ig-nī-ti-bil'i-ti), $n$. [Also ignitability; <ignitible : see -bility, $]$ The quality of being ignitible : as, the ignitibility of timber.
ignitible (ig-ni'ti-bl), a. [Also ignitable; ; $\langle i g$ nite + -ible.] Capable of being ignited.
Now such bodies as strike fre have sulphureous or ig-
ititbe parts within them, and these strike best which nititbe parts within them, and these strike best which
abennd most in them. Sir T. Broune, Vulg. Frr, il. 1. ignition (ig-nish'on), n. [< F. ignition $=\mathrm{Sp}$. ${ }_{\text {ignicion }}=\mathrm{P}$. ignieq a $_{0}=\mathrm{It}$. ignizione, $\langle\mathrm{L}$, as if ignitio( $n-$ ), $\langle$ ignire, set on fire: see ignite.] 1 . The act of igniting, kindling, or setting on fire. Bailey-2. Means of igniting; provision for firing. [Rare.]
This arm [the breech-leading percnssion gun] is one of the first in which cartridges centaining their own ignition
were used.
W. Greencr, The Gun, p. 101.
3. The state of being ignited; a burning.

Cardinal Welsey .... is represented in his fury to have
condemned the volume to a public ignicion.
 4. In chcm. the process of roasting or intensely heating a substance.
$\stackrel{\text { ignivomoust (ig-niv }}{=}$ Sp. ignivomus), $a \quad[=$ F. ignitome
vomus, vomiting fire, < L. ignis, fire, + vomere vomit.] Vomiting fire.
Volcanos and ignivomous mountalns . . . are some of
the most terrible shocks of the glebe. of the glebe.
are seme of

- 3. ignobility (ig-nō-bil'i-ti), $\quad$. $\quad[=$ ME. igno-
bylite, $\langle\mathrm{OF}$. ignobilite, F . ignobilite $=\mathrm{Sp}$. ignobylite, $<\mathrm{OF}$. ignobilite, F . ignobilité $=\mathrm{Sp}$. igno-
bilidarl $=\mathrm{Pg}$. ignobilidade $=\mathrm{It}$. ignobilità, igno-
biltri, $\langle\mathrm{L}$. igmobilita $(t) s$, want of fame, obsenbiltri, < L. ignobilita $(t-)$ s, want of fame, obsenee iumoble see imovic. The quality of being ignoble, in any sense; low birth or condition; humble station; ignobleness; meanness.
IIs ignobylite or vnworthines was torned in to sublym.
ite and heyth.
Haly Rood (工. E. T. S.) p. 161.
Pope Sixtus the fith, who was a very poor man's son,
- weald sport with his ignobility.

Bacon, Apophthegms.
Its [sell-devetion's] object, whether described simply as ths service of the suffering and ignoble, or as the service the philosophic Oreek would scarcely have recognized as form of the kadoiv.
T. H. Green, Prolegomens te Ethics, 8259.

The sense of the ignobility of Egolsm adds ferce to that recoil trem it which this perception of the cenflict with duty naturally causes.
II. Sidgwick, Methods of Ethics, p. 178.
ignoble (if-noibl), $a$. $[<\mathrm{F}$, iqnoble $=\mathrm{Sp}$, iynobble, inuobble $=$ Pg. ignobil $=$ It. ignobile, $\left\langle\frac{\text { L }}{\mathrm{L}}\right.$. gnobilis, unknown, unknown to fame, obscure, low-born, く in-priv. + *gnobilis, nobilis, known, illustrious, noble: see in- 3 and noble.] 1. Not noble; not illustrious; of low birth or station. You must all confess
That I was not ignoble of descent.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 2. Not honorable or worthy; mean in character or quality; of no consideration or value. Thls Clerment is a mean and igneble place, having ne memerable thing therein. Coryat, Crudities, I. 23. Ge! ll yeur anclent but ignoble blood

Pope, Essay on the flood.
The grand eld name of gentleman, Defamed by every charlatan,
And soil'd with all ignoble use.

Tennysen, In Memoriam, cxl.
The ignoble noble, the unmanly man, Browoning, Ring and Book, I. 138 ,
3. In some technical uses, lacking distinction; of low grade; of little esteem. Specifically applied - (a) In falconry, to those short-winged hawks, as species of Asturor Accipiter, which chase or rake sifter the quarry: in distinction from the noble or long-winged falcons, which stoop to the quarry st \& single swoop. See hawki. (b) In or eagles, which are net used in falconryards, harriera, beian, vuigar. - 2. Dishonorable, degraded, contemptible,
low-lived.
ignoblet (ig-no'bl), v. $t$. [< ignoble, a.] To make ignoble or vile; degrade; disgrace; bring into disrepnte.
Making a perambulation or pllgrimsge about the north shipwreck Bacoling manie shores and peints of land by
ignobleness (ig-nō'bl-nes), n. The condition or quality of being ignoble or humble; uuworthiness; meanness.
The low stooplngs and descents of the holy Jesus to the . . Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 1. 67 Among these which I hope to be able to explain when to nobleness and ionobleness; that ignoblenens esp relst which we commonly call "vulgarity."
gnobly (ig-nóbli) adv. In unworthily; dichignoble manner; unworthly; dishonorably; meanly; basely: as, gnobly born; the troops fled ignobly.

Yerk, then, which had the regency in France
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret.
ignominious (ig-nō-min'i-us), a. $\quad[=\mathbf{F}$. igno niosus, disgraceful, shamefnl, <ignominia, disgrace: see ignominy.] 1. Marked with ignominy; incurring or attended with disgrace; degrading; shameful; infamons: as, ignominious punishment; ignominious intrigues.

This fellew here, with envieus carping tongue,
With other vilc and igneminious terms.
Shak., 1 IIen. V1., Iv. 1.
Thus doth seft pleasure bnt abuse the minde,
Doth make the body woake, the judgement blinde,
An hateful life, an ignominious end.
The blundering werpe Kip nn ignominious kick, which lald him prostrate with uplifted heels in the bottons of the loat.
Irving, Knickerhecker, p. 113.

## ignorance

2. Deserving ignominy; despicable in character; contemptible.

## One single, . . . obscure, ignoninious projector. Swift.

 $=$ Syn. Dtsgraceinl, opprobrions, disrepntable. See igno-ignominiously (ig-nọ-min'i-ns-li), adi'. In an jgnominions manner; so as to impart or ineur disgrace; degradingly; basely
contr. ignomy, $\mathrm{ig}^{\prime}$ nō-min-i), $n$. [Formerly also contr. ignomy, $\mathfrak{I}$. v.; $\langle\mathrm{I}$. ignominiaminic $=$ Sp. Pg. It. ignominia, I . ignominia, disgrace, dis- $^{\text {a }}$ honor, ignominy, < in-priv. + "gnomen, romen (-in-), name, fame, renown: see nomen, nominal.] 1. Infliction of disgrace or dishonor; the state of being degraded or held in contompt; infamy.
Their generals have been recelved with honour after
their deteat; yours with ignominy after cenquest.
their deteat; yours with ignominy after conquest. adison.
What was beiore me - the magle vlsta of romance, or
the bitter ignominy of a snub? Scribner's Mag., IV. 662
2. That which brings disgrace or shameful reproach; a cause or source of dishonor.
Death, which Sir. Thomas Brown has called the very
disgrace and ignominy of our natures disgrace and ignominy of our natures.
O. W. Helmes, Autocrat, v1.
=Syn. 1. Obloquy, Opprobrium, Infamy, Ignominy. These whamsali started from the idea of one's belng talked abent shamerully, so that one's name or tame is in great dishoner. Obloquy still stays at that polnt; opprobrium has taken up somewhat of the general idea of being held in contempt, whether the contempt is expressed or net; infamy carries the evil repute to an extreme, sbherrence and that peculiarly passive state of heing in disgrace by which one is despised and neglected, or it insy express the result of official treatment, judicial action, or personal cenduct Ignominy may be supposed to be the state most hnmbling and paininl to the person cencerned.
ignomioust, a. A contraction of ignominious, like ignomy for ignominy.
As lately liftlng np the leaves of worthy writera' works. Wherein, ss well as famous facts ignonious placed are, leele, Sir Clyomen, Prol.
ignomyt, $n$. An obsolete contracted form of
ignomimy.
The one of which doth bring eternsll fame,
The other ignomie and dastard shame.
Mir. for Mags, p. 765. gnoramus (ig-nō-1' ${ }^{\prime}$ mus). [L., lit. we take no notice of (it), first pers, pl. pres. ind. of igno rare, be ignorant of, take no notice of, ignore: see ignore.] 1. In law, an indorsement, meaning 'we ignore it, which a grand jury formerly made on a bill presented to it for inquiry, when there was not evidence to support the charges, by virtue of which indorsement all proceedings were stopped, and the accused person was discharged. It is now superaeded in some States by the pbrase "net a true bill," or "net found";
but the jury is still said to ignore the hill er the indict but the jury is still said te ignore the hlll or the indicta grand jury properly implied ne mere than that the jury deemed it inexpedient to pursne the mstter ; but it was oiten taken as an indtcation of ignerance or stupidity on the part of the jury, thus leading to the present familiar use as an English noun. Also used attributlvely.
And I hans seene the best, yea, naturall Itallans, not
onely stagger, but enen sticke faste in the myre and at onely stagger, but enen sticke faste in the myre, and at
iast giue it ouer, or glue their verdict with an Ignoranuus Florio, It. Dict., Ep. Ded., p. 5.
Let ignoramus juries find no traltors:
And innoramus poets scribble satires
Dryden, Prol. to the Duke of Guise.
2. n. An ignorant person; especially, one who lacks necessary knowledge; an ignorant pretender to knowledge.
O Igneramus in the Law : Can you bring an Action of
Thett for Trover or Converaton, or for one Theft fer Trover or Converaion, or for one that having borrow'd a Thing forawears it, that puts a Trick npon one,
by some such Artifice?
N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 274. It ever yeu find an ignoramus in place and power, I dare nndertaks that, as fulsome a dose as yon gtve him, he shall readily takc it down, and admit the commenda-
thon, though he cannot believe the thing! tion, though he cannot believe the thing.

South, Sermons, II. 335.
ignorance (ig'nö-rans), n. [< ME. ignorance, < OF. ignoranee, $\mathbf{F}$. ignorance $=$ Pr. ignorantia, ignoransa $=$ Sp. Pg. ignorencia $=$ It. ignoranza, <L. ignorantia, want of knowledge or information, <ignoran (t-)s, not knowing: see ignorant.] The state of being ignorant; want of knowledge in general, or concerning some particular matter; the condition of not being cognizant, informed, or aware.
And how much are we bound to Ged, that he hath deLatimer, Misc. Selections. O, answer ne:
Let mo not burst in ignorance!
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

Presch，my dear sir，a crusade against ignorance；estah lish and impreve the law for educating the common peo－
ple．
Jefferson，Correspondence， 15 ． 45 ． Acquired knowiedge asserts itsoli，and will not let us George Elioo，Middjemarch，II． 400. Ignorance（mora properiy，ignoration）of the elench． gnorancyt
gnorancy $\dagger$ ，$n$ ．Same as ignorance．
So sore haue our falae prophets brought ye people out
their wittes，\＆haue wrapped them in darcknes，and of their wittes，\＆haue wrapped them in darcknes，and
haue rocked them in blyndnea and imorauny． ignorant（ig＇nō－reant），a．and $n$ ．［ $\langle$ ME．igno－ rant，$\langle\mathrm{OF}$ ．ignorant， $\mathbf{F}$ ．ignorant $=\operatorname{Pr}$ ．ignorans $=$ Sp．Pg．It．ignorante，〈 L．ignoran（t－）$s$ ，ppr． of ignorare，have no knowledge of，be ignorant： sce ignore．］I．a．1．Destitute of knowledge in general，or concorning some particular matter； uninstructed or uninformed；untaught；unen－ lightened．
1 am ashamed to be ignorant in what see that island standeth whereof 1 write so long a treatise．

Sir T．More，Utopis，Ded．to Peter Giles，p． 9.
They be ignorant of poeste that call such long talas by the name of Epitaphes；they might better call them Ele－
gles．

Fools，alike ignorant of man and God！
The Dutch governor wasoning，Ring and Book，1． 319. narant of the existence of a war bet ween England and Hoj－ land． Leeky，Engo in 18th Cent．，xiv．
2．Keeping one in ignorance．［Rare．］
If you know aught which does behove you，
If you know aught which does behove ny knowiedge Thereof to be inform＇d，lmprison it not
3t．Unconscious；unaware．

## Ignorant of guilt， 1 fear not shame．

 to one＇s self as being of the kind men Alas I what ignorant sin have I committed？$k_{\text {o，}}$ Othelio iv， 2
5．Showing waut of knowledge；arising from or caused by ignorance：as，an ignorent pro－ ceeding；iguorant remarks．

Whose ignorant credulity will not
（＇ome up to the truth．Shak．，W．T．，ii． 1.
$=$ Syn．1．Ignorant，Illiterate，Unlettered，Unlearned，un－ educated．Ignorant is the most general of these words （as，he is an ignorazt fellow），except where it is limited to some subjectorpoint（ass，ignotant or the ways of the world）． not able to yead．The illuterate are preamably $i$ innoranit outside of their own werk，but not neceasarily so ；the ig． norant are necessarily illiterate．In modern times it is as reprehensible to be illiterate as to be iynorant．Unlettered is used sometimes for illiterate and sometimea for un－ learued，with corresponding measures of blame．Unlearn－
ed－that is，not learned－ ed－that is，not learned－is，like ignorant，either generail or special：as，to be unlearned in theology；as learning is
the privilege of few，it is not especially blamewerthy to be even gencrally unlearned．

Nan，proud man
Moses＇d in a little brief authority，
Most ignorant of what he＇s most assur＇d．
The illiterate warriora of the Middle．，M．for M．，ii． 2. tems in the form of armerial bearings．

Quarterly Rev．，CLXII．203． That unlettered，small－knowing soul．
When they saw the bolluness of Peter and Johr，In，i． ceived that they were unlearned and ignorant men they marvelled．

Acts iv． 13.
This doctrine may have appeared to the unlearned light
II．t n．A person who is untaught or unin－ formed；one who is unlettered or unskilled；an ignoramus．

## You sre a herd of hypocriticas prond ignorants． B．Jonson，Bartholomew Fi

 I that was ere while the ignooant，the loyterer，on thesudden by his permission am now ranted to know some－
ihing thing． Milton，Apology for Smectymuuas．
Ignorantin（ig－nọ－ran＇tin），n．［F．，＜NL．Igno－ rantinus，＜L．ignoran（ $t$－）s，ignorant．］In pop－ ular usage，one of a religious order properly en－ titled Brethren of the Christian Schools（which see，under brother）．
ignorantism（ig＇nṑ－ran－tizm），n．［＝F．igno－ rantisme $=$ Sp．ignorantismo；$\langle$ ignorant + －ism．］ Same as obscurantism．
ignorantist（ig＇nọ－rạn－tist），n．［＝F．ignoran－ tiste $=$ Sp．ignorañitista；$;<$ ignorant $+-i s t$. Same as obseurant．
ignorantly（ig＇nō̄－rant－li），adl．In an ignorant manner；without knowledge，instruction，or information：opposed to designedly．
Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship，him deciare I
ignoration（ig－n̄̄－1ā＇shon），$n . \quad[=S p$ ，ignora－ cion，＜L．ignoratio（n－），ignorance，＜ignorare， not to know：see ignore．］A want of precise

2082
diserimination of an object from others ；the re－ fraining from precisely specifying what a pro－ posed object of imagination shall bo．－Ignora－ tion of coordinates．（a）A method in analytical geome－ being equated to zero gives the equation to any given line， circle，or other locus．（b）The dynamicai theory of gen－
cralized coordinates．－Ignoration of the elench（igno cralized coördinates，－Ignoration of the elench（igno－
ratio elenchi），in logic，n fallacy which conslats in refuting not the position of the antagonist，but sunther more or less gimilar position．Thus，if one party maintains that derivation，and the other party replies by slowing that derivations frequently throw great light upon the that inga of words，thla reply is sn ignoration of the elench． ignore（ig－nōr＇），t．t．；pret．and pp．ignored． ppr．ignoring．$[=\mathrm{D}$ ．ignoreren $=\mathrm{G}$ ．ignoviren $=$ Dan．ignorere $=$ Sw．ignorera $<\mathrm{F}$ ．ignorer $=$ Pr．Sp．Pg．ignorar＝It．ignorare，〈L．ignōrare， have no knowledge of，mistake，take no notice of，ignore，＜ignürus，not knowing，くin－priv． ＋gnärus，knowing（Gr．रvopi $\zeta \varepsilon \nu$ ，make known），
 see know．］1．Not to know；bo ignorant of．
Brute and irratienal barbarians，who may be supposed rather to ignore the being of God than deny it．

Boyle，Works，11． 50.
2．To pass over or by without notice；treat as if not known；shut the eyes to ；leave out of ac－ count；disregard：as，to ignore facts．

Ighoring Italy under our feet，
And seeing thfugs before，behind．
Mrs．Browning，First Newa Irom villafrancs The moral law，iznoring all vicious conditions defects， manlty．$\quad H$ ．Sperneer，social statice，p． 70 ．
3．In law，to throw out as being unsupported by evidence．See ignoramus， 1.
ignorement（ig－nōr＇ment），n．［＜ignore + －ment．］The act of ignoring，or the state of bcing ignored．Inpp．Dict．
ignosciblet（ig－nos＇i－bl），a．［＜LLL．ignoscibitis， pardonable，＜L．ignoscere，pardon，forgive，ex－ cuse，＜in－priv．＋＂gnoscere，noscere，know；cf． ignore．］Pardonable．E．Phillips， $1700^{2}$
ignotet（ig－nōt＇），a．and n．［＝Sp．Pg．It．igno－ to，＜L．ignotus，unknown，＜in priv．+ ＊gnotus， notus，known，pp．of＊gnoscere，noscere，$=\mathrm{F}$ ． knove．］I．a．Unknown ；obscure．

Shali anch very ignote and contemptibie pretenders be allowed a place among the most renowned of poctick
Writcrs？
E．Phillips，Theatrum J＇oeticum，l＇Tel．（1675）．
II．n．An unknown person．
Their judgement was，the girts of peace were slack，but not broken．This is couched in the admonitions of an ignote unto King James．

Bp．Hacket，Abp．Williames，i． 169.
iguana（i－gwä＇uä̀），n．［NL．，E．，etc．，E．also guana，formerly guano，＜Sp．iguana，from the native Haytian name，given variously as igoo－ nu，hiuena，yutna．］1．A largo lizard of the

warmer parts of America，of the genus Iguana． also，some similar lizard of a related genus． Thererculata，of the West Indjes and Sonth Americs． 1 it ． attsins a length of 5 feet or more，and presents a rather formidable appearance，bat is inoffensive unless molested； it feeds upon vegetables，and its flesh is much used for food．The tail is very long，compressed，and tapering；is row of seales along the hack is developed into s serrate crest or dorasal ridge；the head is covered wlith acaly plates； and the throat has s large dewlap．The iguana is of arbo－ baskling in the sum．It iz easily approsched，and is often， captured by means of a noose attached to a stick．Its col． oration is variegated with brownish，greenisll，and yellow－ ish tints
2．［cap．］The typical and leading genus of the family Iguanidke．It was formerly of great ex．

## Iguvine

snd apecies closely related to it，snch ss the naked－neecked
iguana of south Annerica，$I$ ．delicatissima，and the horncd iguans of South America，I．delicatissina，and the horncd iguanian（ $i$ owig
（－gwa ni－an），a．and n．I．a．Fe－ relating to tho Jguanide．

The Iguanian iizards gre lower than the Acrodont． E．D．Cope，Origin of the Fittest，p．113．
II． 1 ．An iguana，or some similar lizard． Also iguenoil．
iguanid（i－gwan＇id），, A lizard of tho family
Iquanide． guanida．
 ＋－ida．］A family of lizards of the super－ by tho senus $1 g$ main． larger extent than now，including nerodont forms now referred to Agamidee．Its distinctive character is the pleurodont dentition．The speciea are characteriatically American，and chiefly inhabit the warmer parts of Amer－ iea；hut two genera occur in Madagasear，and one in the and are adapted to ancal arboreal lifa；others，like the so． calied horned tonds，have a flattened form and are of ter． restrial hahita；a few are aquatic．Nome attaln a length of 5 or 0 feet．A prominent feature of many of theac liz－ ards is the development of dermal appendages in the form of apines and crest along the back and elsewhere．The flesh of some is an important article of food，Leading gen－ era of this famtly，besides Iguana，are Polychrus，Cychu－ ra，Basitiseus，Phrynoroma，Sceloporus，Crotaphytur，Hol－
brookia，etc．By some Anolis is also referred to the fam． brookia，etc．By some Anolis is also referred to the fam－ Pamity A nolide or Anolidide．The specles found in the United States are all comparatively small and inotfensive lizards，such as the companon fence－lizard，the socialled chameleon，the horned toads，etc．Sce cuts under Basilis－ cus，Cyelura，and iguana．
iguaniform（i－gwun＇i－fôrm），a．［＜iguanu +L ． forma，form．］Resembling an iguana；igua－ han．
Iguanodon（i－gwan＇ $\bar{o}-\mathrm{don}$ ）， 2 ．［NL．，＜iguant + Gr．ódoís（odovt－）＝E．tooth．］1．The typi－ cal genus of the fossil family Iguanodontida： 80 called from the resemblanco of the teeth to those of Iyuana．The species，of which several are described，were of cigantic size，some heilig so feet long． They atood up on their hind limbs，which were long and
strong in comparison with the fore limlos；the latter strong in comparison with the fore limlos；the latter were used for prehension rather than for locomotion． The tail was long and heavy，serving to ateady the anl－ preserved specimen，an almost perfect skeloton， 18 that of preserved specimen，an almost pertect skeleton，is that of stands 14 feet high and covers a horizontal line 28 feet long．
2．［l．e．］A species or a specimen of the genus Iguanodon or family Iguanodontidle．The name 18 also loosely used for many relsted reptiles，being thus nimost synonymous with dinosaur or dinosartion． iguanodont（i－gwan＇ọ－dont），a．and \％．［＜iguau－ odon $(t-)$ ．］I．a．Having teeth like those of the iguana：specifically applied to the Iguanodon－ tide．
II．$n$ ．An animal of the family Iguanodontide． Iguanodontidæ（i－gwan－ō－don＇ti－dē），n．pl． ［NL．，＜Iguanodon（ $t$－）+ －icle．］A family of gigantio extinct dinosaurs，typified by the ge－ nus Iguanodon，belonging to the order Dino－ sauria（or Ornithoscelida），possessing clavicles and an incomplete post－pubis．These cnormoua 8sarians present a bird－like type of structure，especially in of lirds，especialiy til the length and slenderness of the ischium and pubia，and the olturator process of the former bone．The hind limbs are enlarged in comparieon with the fore limbs；the suterior vertebreo are slightly amphi－ celous，the posterior flat；the premaxilise are besk－ilke and toothless；and the mandibular symphysis is notched to receive the beak，as in some birds．The teeth are ets and not ankylosed to the jaw，suld worn down by


mutual atitition．There does not appear to have been any dermsl armor．Several geuera besides Iguanodon have been referred to this family，as Hypsilophodon，Scelido－
saurus，and others ；its limits vary with different writers． iguanoid（ 1 －gwan＇oid），a．and n．Same as ignanian．
Iguvine（ $\mathrm{ig}^{\prime}$ ū－vin），$\mu$ ．Same as Exqubine．

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## ABBREVIATIONS

## USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS．




| mech．．．．．．．．．．．．mechsnics，mechani－ cal． |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| med． | ．medicios． |
| mensur．．．．．．．．mensuration |  |
| metal． | ．metaliurgy． |
| metaph．．．．．．．．．．metsphysics， |  |
| meteor． | ．meteoroiogy． |
| Mcx．．．．．．．．．．．．．Mexican． |  |
| MGr．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Middie Greek，medie－ val Greek． |  |
| M⿴囗木，．．．．．．．．Middie High Germso． |  |
|  |  |
| minerai．．．．．．．．．mineralogy． |  |
| ML．．．．．．．．．．．．Middie Latin，medie－ vsl Latio． |  |
| MLG．．．．．．．．．．．Middie Low German． |  |
| mod． | modera． |
| mycoì．．．．．．．．．mycology． |  |
| myth．．．．．．．．．．．mythology． |  |
| n．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．nonn． |  |
| n．，neut．．．．．．．neuter． |  |
| N．．．．．．．．．．．．New． |  |
|  |  |
| N．Amer．．．．．．．．Norih Americs． |  |
| nst．．．．．．．．．．．antural |  |
| naut．．．．．．．．．．．．．oautical． |  |
| nav．．．．．．．．．．．．．．navigation． |  |
| NGr．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．New Greek，modern Greek． |  |
| NHO． | New High German （u＊ually simply G．， |
| NL． | ．New Jatin，modern |
|  | Latin． |
| nom． | ．nominative． |
| Norm． | ，Normen． |
| north． | ．norihern． |
| Norw． | Norwegian． |
|  | ．numismstica． |
|  | ．01d． |
| obs．．． OBulg． | ．ohsolete． |
|  | ．obstetrics． |
| OBulg． | ．Old Bulgarian（other－ wise called Church Slavonic，Old Slavic， Oid Sisvonic）． |
|  | Old Catalan． |
| OCat． | ．Old Dutch． |
| ODan． | ． 01 d Danish． |
| odontog． | ．odontography． |
| odontol． | ．odontology． |
|  | ．Oid French． |
| OFlem | Oid Flemish． |
| OOselOHG． | ．O1d Gaelic． |
|  | ．Oid High German． |
|  | ． 01 l Irish． |
| OIt． | ．Oid Italian． |
| OIL | ．01d Latin． |
| OLA． | ．OId Low German． |
| ONorth． | ．Oid Norihumbrian． |
| OPruss． | ．Old Prassian． |
| orig． ornith． | ．original，originaily． |
|  | ．ornithology． |
|  | ．Oid Saxon． |
| osp． | ．Old Spanish． |
|  | ．osteology． |
| OSW． | ．01d Swedish． |
| OTeut | ．Oid Teutoaic． |
| p．a paleon． | ．participial adjective． |
|  | ．paleontology． |
| part．．．． | ．participie． |
| pass． | ．passive． |
| pathol | ．pathology． |
| perf． | －periect． |
|  | ．Persian． |
| pera． | persod． |
| perap． | ．perapective． |
|  | ．Peruvian． |
| pertrog． | ．petrography． |
| Pg．． | ．Porluguese． |
| phar． | ．pharmacy． |
| Phen． | ．Phenicisn． |
| philoL. | ．philoiogy． |
| philoa． | philosophy． |
| phonog． | phonography． |



## KEY TO PRONUNCIATION．


oi as in oil，foint ho
ou as in pound，proud，now．
A single dot under s vowel in an noac－ cented sylable indicates its shbreviation its distinctive quality．See Preface，p．xi． Thus：
j．as in prelate，conrage，captain．
$\frac{e}{\text { as in abiegate，episcopai．}}$
$\frac{9}{9}$ as in abrogate，pulogy，democrat．
$\overline{4}$ as in alnguiar，education．
A double dot under a vowel in an nnac－ cented syliabie indicatea that，even in the mariable to，sind in ordinary utterance ac． tually becomes，the sbort $u$－sonnd（of but， pun，etc．）．See Preface，p．xi．Thus：

ly（in French words）French iiqnid（mod－ denotes a primary，a secondary accent （A aecondary acceat is not marked if at it regular interval of two syliables from the primary，or from another becondary．）

## SIGNS．

＜read from；i．e．，derived from． + read and；1． 0. ，compounded with，or
$=$ read cognate uith；i．e．，etymologically paraliel with．
＊read root．
cad theoretical or alleged；i．$e_{\text {，}}$ ，theoreti－ caliy assum
fled，form．


[^0]:    To glean the broken ears after the man
    That the main harrest reaps
    That the main harrest reaps．As you Like it，iil．5．
    Hesvy harvests nod beneath the snow．
    Pope，Dunciad，i． 78.

